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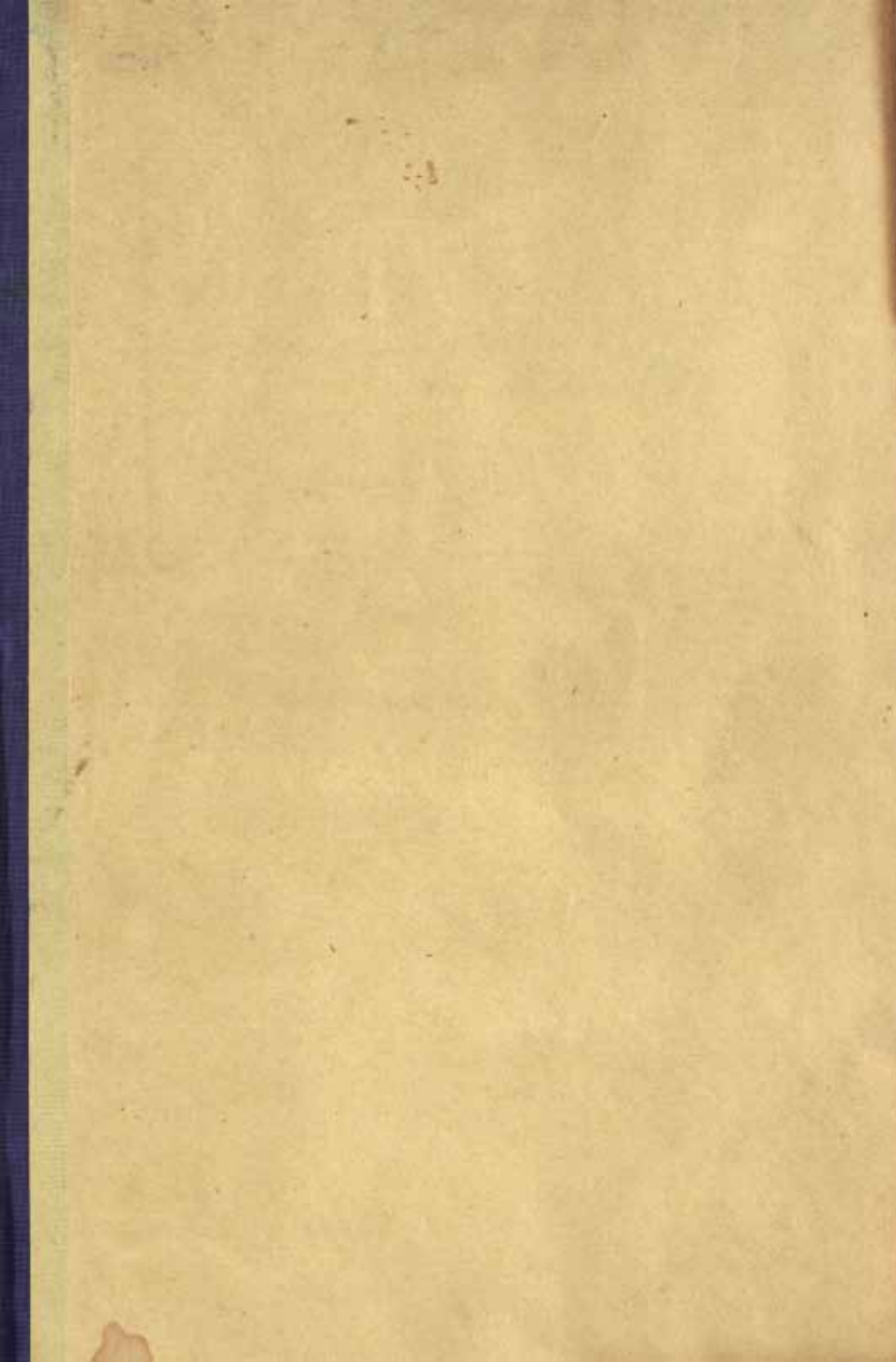
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THE

Archaeological Journal.

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THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE desire that it should be understood, that they are not responsible for any statements or opinions expressed in the Archaeological Journal, the authors of the several memoirs and communications being alone answerable for the same.

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* Erroneously lettered on the plate, "From St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells."

† This beautiful Illustration, prepared for the work on "Roman Remains in Cirencester," by Mr. Buckman and Mr. Newmarch, has been most kindly presented to the Institute by them. See page 437.

‡ The following Illustrations, representing Celts, Celt-moulds, &c., have been liberally presented by Mr. Yates.

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. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE desire to express their acknowledgment of the kind liberality shown by the LORD BRAYBROOKE, the HON. RICHARD NEVILLE, the Rev. J. L. PETIT, Mr. BUSFIELD, the Rev. J. WILSON, Mr. BUCKLAND and Mr. NEWMARCH, Mr. YATES, Mr. HARRISON, Mr. SPIERS, and Mr. FRANKS, in their valuable contributions of Illustrations to this volume.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

WE, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the "Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," do report that the Treasurer has exhibited to us an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Institute from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1848, and that we have examined the said account, with the vouchers in support thereof, and find the same to be correct; and we further report that the following is an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the Institute during the period aforesaid.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance as per last audit	109	18	3
Further ditto, not then appearing	8	10	5
Annual Subscriptions	422	10	10
Compositions	60	0	0

Lincoln Receipts :

	£	s.	d.
Tickets	292	12	0
Donations	40	12	6
	<hr/>		
	333	4	6
Receipts from sale of Books and Maps	11	17	9
Dividend on Cockburn's Estate	32	5	8

£978 7 5

FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1848.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
On Account of Salaries	150	0	0
Clerk	55	8	0
Rent	75	0	0
Furniture purchased	29	0	0
Engraving	79	14	0
Paper and Printing for York and Norwich Volumes	250	0	0
Library (Books and Binding)	9	12	0
Printed Stationery	9	6	0
Advertising	6	14	0
Solicitor's Bill	16	9	2
Coals	6	0	0
Donations towards Excavations	15	5	0
Expenses of Lincoln Meeting	123	1	9
Miscellaneous Expenditure, per Petty Cash, viz. :—			
	£	s.	d.
Carriage of Packages, Portage, and Postage	27	17	10
Common Stationery	13	6	3
Messengers' and Housekeeper's Wages	33	0	8
Advertising	2	1	6
Secretary's Travelling Expenses	1	13	0
Reparations and Sundries at Chambers	12	7	1
In Hand 31st December, 1848	0	5	11
		90	12 3
		916	2 2
Balance on 31st December, 1848		62	5 3
		£978	7 5

AND we, the Auditors, further report, that over and above the balance on the 31st December, 1848, of 62*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, there were outstanding at the end of the year 1848, certain subscriptions from members due on account of that and previous years, some of which have been since received, and there is every reason to expect that others will shortly be paid.

Audited and approved, this 10th May, 1849.

WESTON STYLEMAN WALFORD,	} <i>Auditors.</i>
FREDERICK OUVRY.	

The Archaeological Journal.

MARCH, 1849.

IN commencing a new year, and, with it, the sixth volume of their Journal, the Central Committee of the Archaeological Institute feel that they may justly congratulate their constituents on the increased, and steadily increasing, prosperity of the Institute itself, not less than on the great advance which has taken place in Scientific Archaeology. Still more do they feel justified in looking forward with confidence to a more extended sphere of usefulness and a more energetic action. They have the cheering conviction that sound ideas are becoming daily more widely disseminated, and a clearer insight attained, into the genuine aims and necessary limits of Archaeological study: and they can congratulate themselves and their fellow-labourers in this field on having been brought into a nearer communion with those who in every part of the Continent of Europe, have already established an efficient organisation for similar purposes. On every side there is evidence of a generous and earnest co-operation among those who have devoted themselves to special pursuits; and not only does this tend of itself to widen the general basis, but it supplies the individual thinker with an ever-widening foundation for his own special study. Doubtless our condition is very different now from what it was, when a few amiable and eccentric men first set about "collecting curiosities."

We shall not undervalue these pioneers on our track, or criticise their method. We owe to them, if nothing more, at least this service, that they handed on the torch from man to man—dim perhaps and faintly glimmering, yet never

totally extinguished. They have delivered it to us : but, as we are the inheritors of the past, so are we, most assuredly, called upon to use our inheritance in a wise and generous manner. And most of all it is incumbent upon us clearly to comprehend the nature of our mission and the limits of our field. We are but collectors, even as our predecessors were ; but we are collectors with a definite purpose, and in a definite method. It is our business to rescue from neglect and ruin the fragmentary remains which tell of the past, but, unlike them, we group these facts by a system, class them as it were in genera and families, and by a stern induction wring from them a portion at least of the secrets which lie hid within the mists of ages. And to this comprehensive method we owe it that there can be nothing exclusive in our proceeding : it is enough for the Archaeologist that any one fact should be a fact of the past ; and it is enough for science that such one fact should be capable of arrangement and comparison with any one similar fact, or any number of them. From that moment it becomes lawful prize of the Archaeologist. In his estimation an old song is as valuable as an arch Pointed or Round. An Anglo-Saxon, or Norman, or Early English spell, prayer, law, legend, nay, even word, has its profound meaning : so has a mullion, a corbel, a clerestory, a whole cathedral. So has a cabinet of medals, a pot, a pan, a battle-axe, or a woman's jewel, if properly appreciated, without exaggeration, and above all, without exclusiveness. But in one sense only is their value the same,—as different letters of the alphabet by which we spell the history of the land : the history of the land itself only a letter of the alphabet by which we spell the history of man : the history of man itself only a portion of that larger alphabet by which we spell the history of God's dealings with the world.

It is necessary—and it is full time,—that a large view should be taken of these questions, and not a narrow one : if ever Archaeological pursuits come to be considered as an end in themselves, and not as a means to an end, they dwindle down at once into laborious trifling, which has at all times received the ridicule it merited. According to the import-

ance of the end itself, is the importance of these means to it: and Archaeology,—Architecture, the study of ornaments, clothing, weapons, and utensils, inscriptions, funeral monuments, nay, even Philology and Law itself—if not made subservient to a higher purpose, are but trifles to pipe trifiers together: the skill of their professors may be matter for our wonder; but only of such wonder as we should have manifested at him who threw peas unerringly through the eye of a needle. The higher purpose at which we ought to strive is the Record of human development in the special terms of national development—the History of Man imaged in the History of one collection of Men.

The Committee believe that they are tending to this result in inviting the active co-operation and systematic communion of all persons devoted to Archaeological inquiries, and of societies now established in every part of England for special purposes more or less closely allied to Archaeology. They cannot believe it possible to enlarge their basis too much: and while they shrink from wedding themselves too exclusively to any one branch of the science, they feel that they are best subserving the interests of all.

J. M. K.



Effigy of a Knight (De Heriz.) Fig 1.

DISCOVERY OF MONUMENTAL EFFIGIES AND OTHER ANTI-
QUITIES IN GONALSTON CHURCH, NOTTS, 1848. COMMUNI-
CATED BY RICHARD WESTMACOTT, JUNIOR, F.R.S.

BEING resident for a short time in the autumn of the past year at Gonalston, a small village situated between Nottingham and Southwell, and distant about five miles from the latter, I was anxious to ascertain whether there was any record or tradition, on the spot, of some monumental effigies which formerly existed in Gonalston Church, and which had disappeared since Thoroton described them in 1677. Other antiquaries, more worthy of the title than myself, had felt an interest in the same subject, and I determined to take advantage of the opportunity afforded me to prosecute the inquiry, and literally, to leave no stone unturned, until I had satisfied myself as to the possibility of recovering these monuments.

In Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire (published in 1677) are the following notices under the head of Gunholston, Gunnovelston, and the Spittle or Hospital of Brodbuske. "There is a charity or hospital founded there by —— Heriz, called the charity or hospital of Brodbusk, in Gonastun, which, through many patents of concealments, continueth an hospital at this day, and is called Gonalston Spittle In Gonalston Church, three ancient stone-tombs, low on the ground, two of knights cross-leg'd : upon one of their shields, three hedgehogs were embossed ; the third is a woman." Thoroton also describes a considerable number of armorial bearings in painted glass in the windows ; of the families of Heriz, (*Azure*, three hedgehogs *or*) of Swillington, Roos of Hamlake, Belers, and others not named. The pedigree of Heriz is also given from the time of Robertus de Heriz,¹ to the marriage of Matildis de Heriz,² when the name of Heriz no longer appears ; the estate being inherited by that lady, and passing to her as the wife of one Richardus de la Rivere. The subsequent history of the property is carried down to the Pierpoints and others, and from them to the family of

¹ Temp. Hen. I.

² Temp. Ed. III.

Monoux, who, in the person of Sir Humphrey Monoux, Bart., held the lordship of Gonalston, when Thoroton wrote his account.

In Throsby's continuation of Thoroton (1797), is the following entry, appended to the account of Gunholstone: "Here is a spital or chapel, an ill-looking place; of note only that the new incumbent of the living preaches here on his induction. It is without glass in the windows." "The Church," he proceeds to say, "which is dedicated to St. Lawrence, is neatly paved; one aisle, two bells. It is visible it has been much larger. The figures mentioned by Thoroton were removed, or rather destroyed, at the diminution of the Church, as usual. Thanks to friend Thoroton for preserving copies of them."

On examining the Church, I found, in the first place, that of all the painted glass mentioned by Thoroton, only two small pieces were remaining. These are in the upper part or head of a small early decorated window on the south side of the chancel. They give two coats of arms. One of these is "*Azure*, three hedgehogs *or*,"—for Heriz, (a canting charge, *Hericius*, hedgehog) according to Thoroton. On inquiry, I ascertained that the whole of the glass, with the above exception, had been removed towards the end of the last century, and appropriated to decorate some of the windows in the neighbouring church of Southwell. The present windows on the north side of the Church are made in the arches (now stopped up, but distinctly traceable), which formerly divided the nave from the north aisle. This diminution of the Church, as Throsby calls it, was effected by Sir Philip Monoux, Bart., in 1787. Having mentioned my desire to trace the history of the removal of the effigies, I was told there was a widow, eighty-four years of age, living in a neighbouring parish, who remembered having seen them in Gonalston Church. I had an interview with her, and she confirmed the report which I had heard, and even told me whereabouts in the Church the monuments were formerly placed. This so far valuable information, was afterwards repeated by a former resident in the parish, who also remembered having seen them when he was a boy, nearly seventy years ago.³ I determined then to make a careful examination of the Church. My impression

³ Mr. T. Hinde, of Goverton, who rendered me great assistance in the inquiries I made respecting these and other matters connected with Gonalston.

was, that in order to make room in the present aisle or nave for that which had been lost by taking down the north aisle, the figures had either been buried or, more probably, turned over, and the bottoms of the slabs on which the figures were carved, used for pavement. My first examination was, therefore, made all along the centre of the Church, between the pewing. I discovered nothing here beyond the fact, that a former pavement of the Church, laid in large square tiles, was six or eight inches below the present level. I next examined the chancel, in which are some slabs of considerable size; but I was equally unsuccessful with regard to the figures, though I made a discovery of another kind, which is not entirely without interest: namely, of no less than three (so called) altar-stones, their five crosses, cut in the centre and angles, being more or less clearly traceable on each. It is remarkable that but three altar-stones of the kind have been found in the neighbouring Cathedral of Lincoln: one of which has been used for a modern gravestone. It is in Bishop Fleming's chapel. Doubtless, of these altar-stones in Gonalston Church, one must have belonged to the present chancel, and another to the east end of the destroyed north aisle. In all probability, there was, as usual, a third chapel in this Church, to which the third stone had belonged, as I found, lying neglected in a corner at the west end of the Church, a very fairly preserved stoup or basin, with a drain, evidently a piscina, making the third of these existing in Gonalston Church. The other two are in their original situations; namely, in the chancel, and in the south wall of the old north aisle. These were entirely stopped or filled up with large stones and mortar, and plastered over even with the face of the wall (in the usual churchwarden fashion); I had them both cleared out. They are in recesses, with simple trefoil heads of the early decorated period; the style of the architecture of the Church.⁴ The third piscina alluded to above is a projecting basin attached to a block of stone. It is fluted, and terminates underneath with a boss much broken. In order to preserve this relic from further injury, I had it built into the north wall of the chancel.

Having failed in my endeavours to recover the effigies within the Church, I determined now to try outside, in the

⁴ A wooden shelf remained in that in the chancel; but it fell to pieces as the rubbish was cleared away.

ground of the old north aisle. I had some of this opened, and other portions pricked with iron bars, but still equally without success, and I began to fear that the latter part of Throsby's expression, "that the effigies had been removed, *or rather destroyed*," meant that they had been broken up. I had not, however, examined under the pewing of the Church, and I therefore determined to take up some of the flooring. Four of the pews afforded nothing to encourage me; but on digging under the next, the workmen came upon some hard substance, which offered resistance. Upon descending into the hole they had made, I distinctly felt the beveled edge of a large stone slab, and I began to hope I had now discovered the long lost effigies. But upon clearing away the earth, instead of a figure, a large stone coffin was exposed, on the top of which was an extremely well preserved incised ornamented Cross, standing upon five steps. The coffin measured six feet seven inches in length, by two feet one inch in width at the head, and one foot four inches at the feet. The lid was nearly six inches thick. On raising this, an operation of some difficulty from its great weight, a curious appearance was, at first sight, presented. There was a male figure within, of which only the skeleton remained, but it was entirely and thickly covered with a substance of a dull red colour. This on examination turned out to be a coating of fine red mud, which had accumulated over the bones, and formed a bed in which the skeleton was lying. The figure had all the appearance of never having been disturbed. The head had fallen a little on one side. The hands had been placed on the breast, and the left arm was in its original position, excepting where the fingers had fallen in, with some of the bones of the ribs. The right arm had also fallen. The bones were hard and firm, and exhibited no signs of decay. The thick covering of mud had, no doubt, assisted in preserving them. With respect to this deposit, it may be mentioned, that Gonalston Church stands very low, and the mud was composed of the soil of the neighbourhood. As there were no indications of it in the upper part of the coffin, it had evidently penetrated upwards, through the aperture usually left in the bottom of stone coffins, and, in a long series of years, had left coating after coating upon the skeleton; the water afterwards subsiding, and being drained off by the way it had entered. This deposit was so deep at

the feet, that the bones of the toes were scarcely visible. Having made a sketch of the Cross, I had the whole carefully covered up again, and left in its original state. While clearing away the earth and loose stones from the side of the coffin, one of the workmen requested me to examine what it was that again obstructed his digging. I passed my arm into a hole formed under the accumulated rubbish, and my satisfaction was indeed great, when, on disengaging one of the larger stones, we brought to view a lion couchant, resting against which was the foot of a knight in chain armour; and I have the gratification to say, that in this spot were, in a short time, discovered all three of the effigies described by Thoroton; namely, two of knights cross-legged and a female. All the figures are more or less injured, and some portions are lost. They had been thrown in carelessly, and were not even placed horizontally, but were lying edgeways against each other. Two of the statues, however, though much broken, have most of the parts or fragments very fairly preserved; but of the second knight all the upper portion from the shoulders is, unfortunately, missing. The more perfect knight (Fig. 1.) is lying with his hands clasped horizontally on his breast, as in prayer. The face has at some period been restored, a flat sawed surface being left where the restoration had been applied to the original. The figure is habited from head to foot in chain armour, over which is a long surcoat, which is open from the waist, exhibiting the termination of the hawberk and one of the genouilleres or knee pieces. Round the head is a band or fillet, and on the left side, just below this, are two ends or ties, probably the fastening of the hood. The right leg, which is crossed over, is perfect down to the ancle, and a portion of the spur-strap is visible; but the foot is lost. The left leg is broken off at the thigh, but the foot remains, and rests against the lion couchant. The handle of his sword is just under his hands, and the weapon partially crosses the body and rests on the ground. The belt is ornamented with large studs, which, however, are nearly obliterated. On the left side, underneath the fold of the surcoat, and again under the point of the sword, are two small animals like dogs; one is entire, but of the other only the hinder part is visible. A portion of a shield remains attached to the knight's left arm, and it appeared to me that, when perfect, this must have entirely concealed the more perfect

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of these small animals.⁵ The shield gives a great interest to this statue. It is much broken, but it bears arms, two *hedgehogs* being distinctly visible ; thus identifying the statue, without the shadow of doubt, with the family (De Heriz) which bore the arms still remaining in the small portion of stained glass in the window of the chancel. It may be added of this interesting effigy, that the head rests on a double cushion—one square, the other diamond shaped ; and that there are traces of sculpture on the mattress on each side of the pillow ; doubtless of small statues of draped angels kneeling.

The effigy (Fig. 2) of the lady is chiefly interesting, in the absence of any marks of family, for the extreme grace and elegance exhibited in the composition of the drapery, and for the unaffected simplicity of expression in the whole figure. It is more perfect than either of the others. The nose is slightly injured, but otherwise the face is well preserved, and has all the individual character of a portrait. The hands are composed with elegance, but the fingers are unfortunately more or less injured. She clasps before her an object of an oval form, about the size of an ostrich's egg, of which a portion of the upper part is broken off. Her feet rest against an animal, probably a dog, closely resembling, though on a larger scale, the animals mentioned above, as lying at the side of the knight. The costume consists of a hood or veil falling on the shoulders, with a broad strap across the forehead, and another similar to it passing under the chin. The throat is bare. The upper part of the dress fits closely, but from the waist downwards it terminates in ample and graceful folds, just showing the points of the shoes. Over the head of this effigy is a trefoliated testoon or canopy, of early decorated architecture, the ends terminating in prettily-devised foliage continued from the moulding.

In the third figure, the knight is cross-legged, and habited, like the other, in chain armour ; but his surcoat is short, and he has no shield. His feet rest on a lion *demi-couchant*. It seems to represent a young man ; for, although the slab on which the figure reposes measures very nearly the same length as that of the other knight, the figure is several inches shorter, and of a more delicate frame.

I should observe in conclusion, that there are some faint

⁵ See the note at the conclusion of this Memoir.



Effigy of the Lady. (Pl. 2)

remains of colour on different parts of these statues, as well as on the canopy over the head of the female figure.

The engravings given in Thoroton's work, under his notice of these monuments, are so little like the statues, that it is difficult to believe they could have been drawn from the originals.

Of course, nothing can be said with certainty as to what particular personages are represented by these effigies. No inscriptions were found, but there are data on which a very fair speculation may be offered on the subject. The lands of Gonalston were held by the family of Heriz as far back as King Henry the First, and were in the possession of that family, and in the same name, till the reign of Edward the Third: at which period they passed away, as we have seen, to the husband of Matildis de Heriz, Ricardus de la Rivere; and the name of Heriz no longer appears.⁶ The shield borne by the knight determines the family identity of that figure, and the costume is of the warrior of the thirteenth, and part of the fourteenth century. At the west end of Gonalston Church is a window of that date, the dripstone of which is terminated on each side by a head; one of a hooded knight, the other of a female. The knight represented in both these pieces of sculpture may possibly have been a benefactor, or even the builder of the Church, probably on an older foundation, and it is probable that in memory of his pious works, his portrait may have been introduced in the corbel described. He may also have been the founder of the Hospital of Brod-buske. The founder is stated to be Johannes de Heriz, and it appears there were no less than three of the family called Johannes consecutively, at or about the date referred to. Tanner calls the founder of the Hospital "William," but this is in all probability an error.

In Dodsworth's Collection of MSS., vol. viii., (as quoted by Dugdale) is this notice, "*Ordinatio Cantariæ Hosp. S. Mariæ Magd. de Bradbuske fundatæ per Joannem fil. Johannis de Heriz patronum Hospitalis, A. D. 1326.*"

The effigy of the lady may also be referred to the above early period, and it probably represents a daughter of the house. The object she holds clasped before her of an oval shape, is about the size of an ostrich's egg. At first I thought it might be a heart, but it appears somewhat too round and

⁶ Thoroton, Hist. Nottingham, vol. iii., p. 32.

compact for that emblem, compared with other specimens I have seen. I was then disposed to consider it a reliquary of some kind ; but upon finding that the Hospital above alluded to was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, it occurred to me that the lady may have borne the name of the saint, and, having the Magdalen for her tutelary patroness, may have been represented holding an unguentarium, a vase for ointment, such as is usually seen in representations of this holy person.

The Hospital of Brodebusk above mentioned is that alluded to by Throsby, as being in existence as late as 1797. He describes it as "a spital or chapel ; an ill-looking place, without glass in the windows," &c. It was situated a few hundred yards from the present Church, and a farm on its site is still called the Spital Farm ; but, I regret to say, there are no remains whatever of the old chapel. I made what inquiry I could respecting its total disappearance, and it will scarcely be believed that it was taken down somewhere about fifty years ago by the then rector of Gonalston, and the materials, which were stone, used to form drains for draining the adjacent grass lands. This statement is made on the authority of persons now living, who remember the chapel standing, and who also recollect its total destruction, and the use to which it was applied, by the rector : and during whose incumbency, the painted glass in the Church of Gonalston was also allowed to be abstracted by the more tasteful, perhaps, but not more scrupulous parties who desired to enrich the windows of Southwell Church with the spoil thus improperly acquired.

At this time, it appears that the family who owned the estate resided altogether in a distant county, seldom visiting Gonalston. The rector, therefore, in all probability, was entirely uncontrolled in his proceedings. At the same time, judging from the treatment the Church met with at the hands of the proprietor, in the diminution of the north aisle, and the reckless removal of the monuments of the very old family who had formerly possessed the property, there is little reason to believe that any opposition would have been offered to the destruction, and it may justly be called desecration, that was so ruthlessly effected.

The property is now held by John Francklin, Esq., who inherits from his maternal grandfather, Sir Thomas Monoux,

Baronet. I am indebted to his kindness, and the facilities he afforded me, for the success which attended my exertions to discover the very interesting monuments above described. The broken portions of the effigies will be repaired as far as possible, and the figures will be placed in safety in the chancel; there is great reason to hope that, before long, other repairs and improvements will be effected, to preserve this little Church from the ruin with which it is threatened, both from its age, and from long-continued neglect.

RICHARD WESTMACOTT, JR.

NOTE.—Some examples of the introduction of small human figures, or animals, of very diminutive proportion as compared with the sepulchral effigy, in connection with which they occur, may deserve notice, for the sake of comparison with the interesting figure discovered at Gonalston. The effigy, attributed to Sir John Lyons, 1385, at Warkworth, Northamptonshire, is curiously sculptured with ornaments allusive to his name and arms, and a miniature lion sejant is quaintly introduced upon the breast, supporting the corner of the shield, which is considerably under-cut. A mutilated torso, found in the ruined Abbey of Arbroath, N. Britain, and supposed to represent the founder, William the Lion, exhibits traces of not less than four very small figures, apparently represented as engaged in arranging the folds of the drapery, in which these henchmen, booted and spurred, are partly concealed. This interesting sculpture was communicated to the Institute by Cosmo Innes, Esq. The head of a horse and a diminutive attendant squire is seen at the feet of a knightly effigy in Minster Church, Isle of Sheppey, represented by Charles Stothard. The occurrence of angels, of very small proportions, supporting the pillows on which mediæval effigies recline, is too frequent to require any mention of examples: figures of bede-men, or chantry-priests, praying for the repose of the defunct, and represented at the feet of monumental figures, are less common: examples are supplied by the monuments of Brian Fitz Alan, 1303, Bedale, Yorkshire; William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, 1404; Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, and his two wives, at Staindrop, Durham. Under the lion, against which the feet of the remarkable effigy of King Richard I., at Rouen, are supported, miniature representations of a dog, a bird, a hare or rabbit, are introduced in an unusual manner. On either side of the head of the figure of King John, in Worcester Cathedral, is introduced a diminutive episcopal figure; these have been supposed to represent St. Oswald and St. Wulstan, between whom that king was interred. Diminutive representations of the departed spirit, conveyed by angels to the heavens, of frequent occurrence in sepulchral brasses, are rare in monumental sculpture. An example is afforded by the effigy of Aymer de Valence, 1323, in Westminster Abbey.

A similar usage of mediæval art is frequently to be noticed in painted glass; representing personages of heroic proportion, as compared with the diminutive size of figures introduced in immediate connection with the subject portrayed. This usage, either in painting or sculpture, may doubtless have been sometimes caused merely by the fancy of the artist, but it seems to present, in many instances, a certain analogy to a rule of proportion observed in antique art, which may entitle it to more detailed notice than it has hitherto received.—Ed.

MEMOIR ON ROMAN REMAINS AND VILLAS DISCOVERED AT
ICKLETON AND CHESTERFORD, IN THE COURSE OF RECENT
EXCAVATIONS BY THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A.

THE investigation of that important period in the early history of Great Britain, the invasion and establishment of the Romans, has recently been pursued with increasing zeal and interest. Much had been effected by antiquaries of the last century, in tracing out the great outline, but many evidences remained by which the results of that extraordinary crisis in our history might be more clearly shown and appreciated. It did not suffice to mark with careful accuracy the great military works, the entrenchments and high-ways, monuments of extended conquest ; a field of more interesting inquiry was to be sought in the scattered vestiges of Roman occupation, serving to show the powerful influence of the introduction of foreign arts and manners. It is no idle labour to trace out the results issuing from that hostile ambition or cupidity which had tempted the Romans to our shores, not merely tending to civilisation in social life, and advancement in public institutions, but to the extension of the light of Christian faith to these remote islands.¹

In the absence of written records regarding the Romans in Britain, the historian must call the antiquary to his aid. It is by the detailed investigations which are still in progress, and the intelligent care with which those researches are directed, that the antiquities of this period acquire an interest, in details relating to the arts and usages of private life, which the dry recitals of Horsley or Stukeley may have failed to excite. It were much to be desired that all these materials could be united and arranged ; and it is gratifying to hear that the publication of an extended "*Britannia Romana*" has been undertaken in earnest. The antiquaries of the Northern Marches, neighbouring to the great works of

¹ A novel and interesting example of the occurrence of a Christian symbol amongst Roman remains in England, is afforded by the fragment of "*Samian*,"

ornamented with a Cross, and found at Cataractonium. See a representation of this relic, communicated by Sir William Lawson, Bart., in a subsequent page.

Hadrian and Severus, may best carry out this useful project; but we feel assured, that when they collect the fruits of research in other parts of England, not only Woodchester or Bignor, but later discoveries at Chesterford, Durobrivæ and Caerleon, will meet with the attention which they merit.

In a recent notice of the researches of Mr. Neville on the borders of Cambridgeshire and Essex, and the site of ICIANI, as recorded in two interesting contributions to Archaeological literature from his pen,² we adverted to further discoveries of Roman remains at Chesterford, then in progress. Of these, Mr. Neville has from time to time kindly communicated particulars and plans, with various interesting *ficilia* and antiquities, exhibited at the meetings of the Institute. We have now the gratification of acknowledging his kind liberality in enabling us to place before our readers the following detailed report of these discoveries; and cordial thanks are not less due for thus permitting us to anticipate their publication, which we hope may be expected from his own hand, than for his generous donation to the Institute of the illustrations by which the present memoir is accompanied.

About the middle of August, 1848, the attention of Mr. Neville was drawn to a field at Ickleton, in the tenancy of Mr. Samuel Jonas, who had noticed that in certain places the crops every year were "burned." This was so marked last May, that a son of Mr. Jonas was enabled to make a rough plan of the spot. The field is called "Church Field," and is situated about a quarter of a mile from the village. On the 21st August, Mr. Neville ascertained, by the use of a crowbar, the existence of foundations, on the spots pointed out, and the next day his men commenced the work of disinterment. Walls were rapidly laid bare, and rooms uncovered. Several fragments of tiles and a red tessera were quickly found, giving rise to the idea that the building was Roman. This notion was soon confirmed by the discovery of various fragments of "Samian" ware, third brass coins (twenty or thirty in number); and, lastly, before a fortnight's work, a hypocaust was found, with numerous piers formed of square tiles *in situ*, and buried in soot and light ashes. Under one of the piers, when it was removed, was found a first brass coin of Hadrian. The excavations were continued, and the

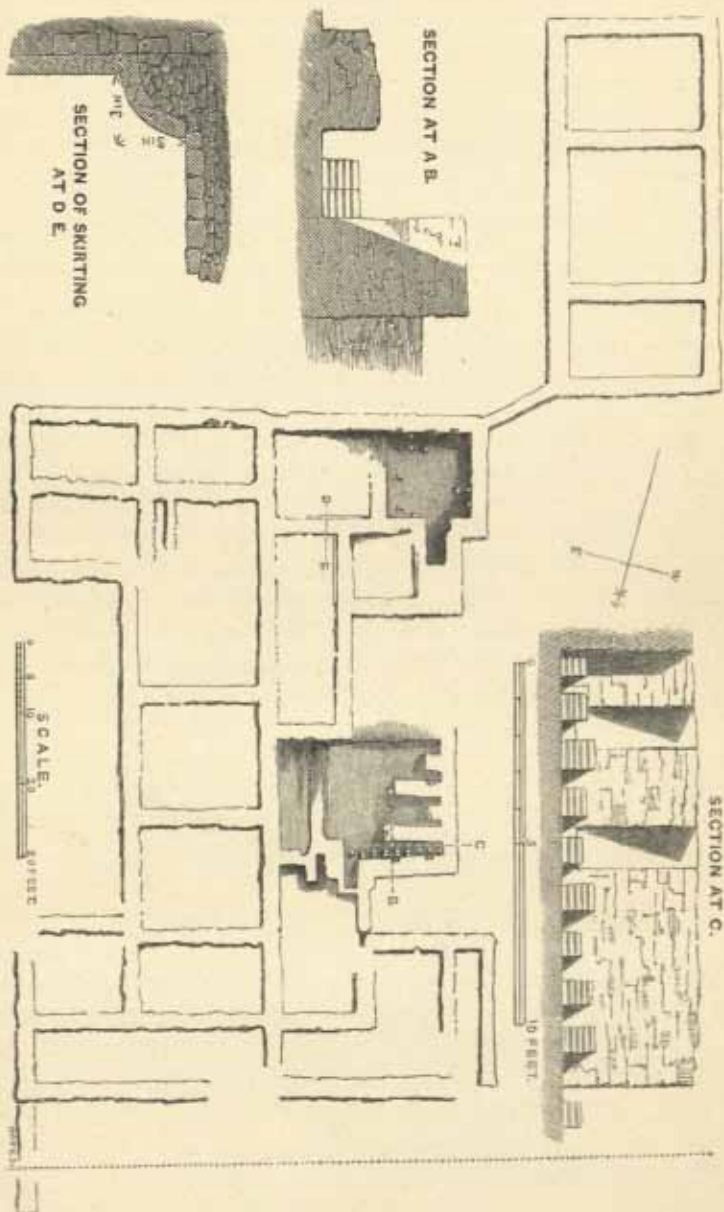
² The "Antiqua Explorata," and "Sepulchra Exposita," noticed in this Journal, vol. v. p. 235.

entire vestiges of a villa were gradually uncovered, of the arrangement and dimensions of which a correct notion may be formed from the ground-plan, which we are enabled to submit to our readers. A second hypocaust was found, with its piers of brick *in situ*, and some flue-tiles remaining also in their original position. Three adjacent rooms, connected with the main building only by a single wall, running diagonally from the S.W. angle, were likewise discovered, as shown in the annexed plan, the result of a detailed survey by Mr. J. C. Buckler. Mr. Neville has favoured us also with a valuable description of the architectural features of these remains, communicated by Mr. Buckler.

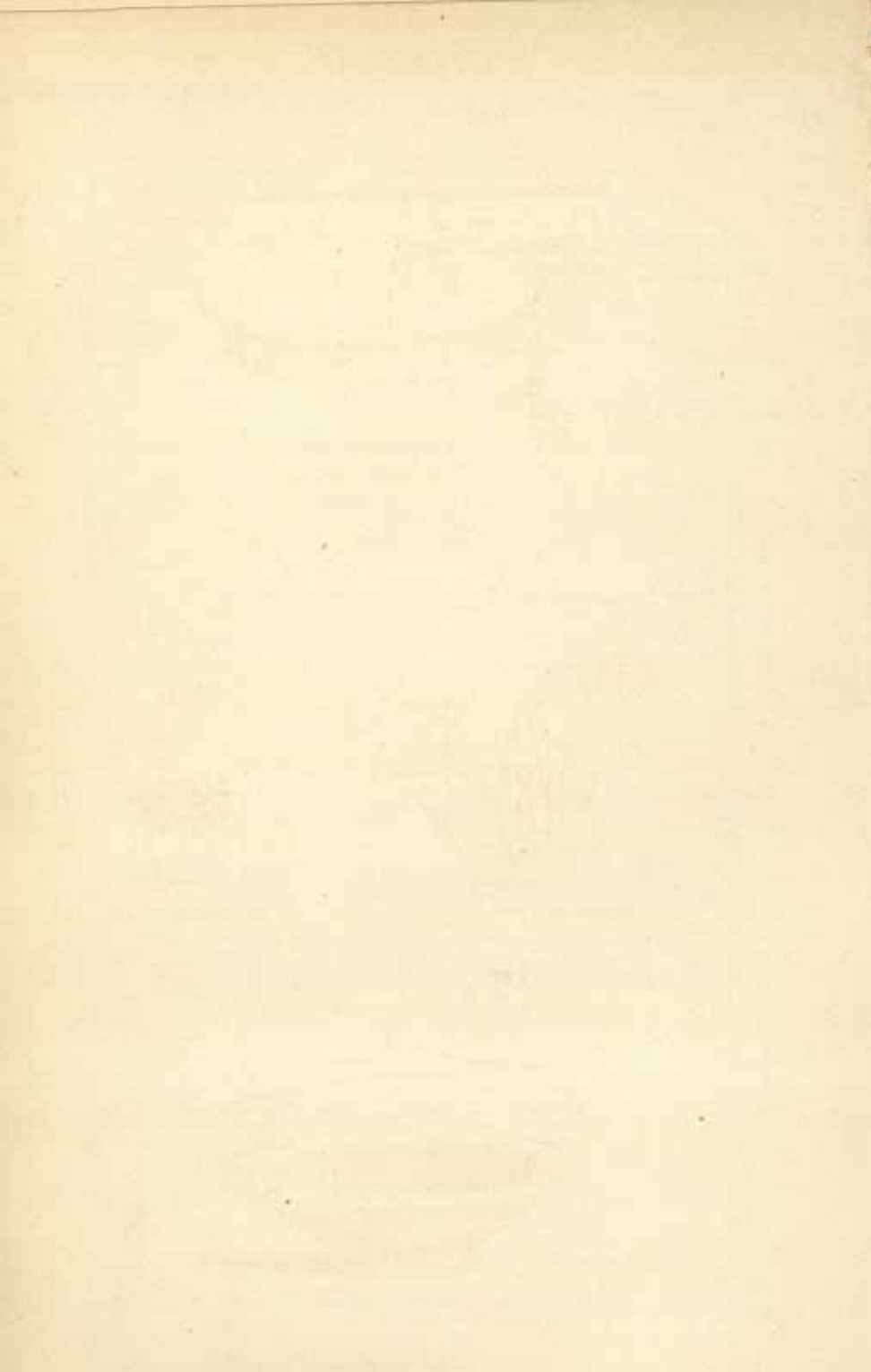
In this villa were found numerous fragments of different kinds of fictile ware, including the moiety of a "Samian" dish, of a common type, and a fragment of the rim of a vessel of dark-coloured ware, upon which were traced with a sharp point the letters—CAMICIBIVN very probably, according to the reading proposed by Mr. Neville—*ex hoc amici bibunt*. About thirty coins of the Lower Empire were found; numerous tesserae of various sizes for Mosaic pavement, chiefly of large size and coarse material, but some were small and of finer quality, of white, red, and dingy black, or blue colour, as if a pavement of superior description had at some period existed here. There were also many tiles, with various scorings, but none bearing the potter's stamp, or any legionary mark: some of them had been impressed, whilst in a soft state, with feet-marks, two or three being prints of dogs' feet, one that of a human foot, and another of a cloven hoof, like the foot of a deer. Two glass beads, and upwards of twenty pins, needles and styli of bronze and bone, were found. Amongst the foundations there were brought to light the bones of not less than six infants, aged from two to four months.

In one of the three detached rooms were found two bronze keys, and at a little distance to the south of these rooms was found a deep hole filled with fragments of fresco paintings, which had apparently been purposely broken up and thrown there. Mr. Neville has preserved in his museum at Audley End numerous specimens of different patterns, some of which are of elegant design, and strikingly contrasted colours, as bright as if the painting were freshly executed. Besides numerous ornaments composed of flowers, trellis-work, &c.,

ROMAN REMAINS AT ICKLETON.



PLAN OF ROMAN VILLA IN "CHURCH FIELD," ICKLETON.



ROMAN REMAINS AT ICKLETON.

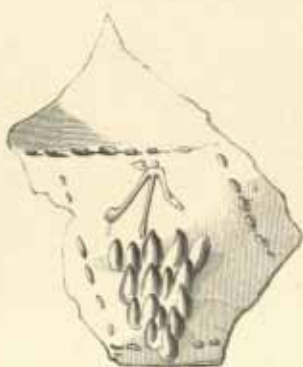
SPECIMENS OF POTTERY FOUND AT ICKLETON.

Black Ware.



One-third size of the original.

Fragments of Castor Ware.



One-third size of the original.



One-half size of the original.

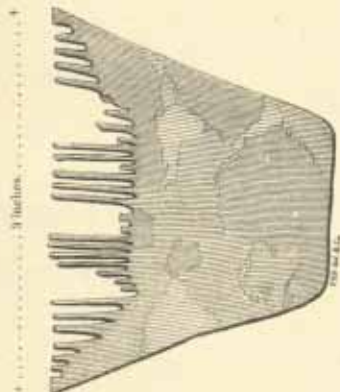
Dish of Samian Ware.



One-fourth size of the original.

ROMAN REMAINS AT ICKLETON AND CHESTERFORD.

ANTIQUITIES DISCOVERED IN THE RUINS OF ROMAN BUILDINGS AT ICKLETON AND CHESTERFORD.



Comb of Bone.
Columnar Building, Ickleton.



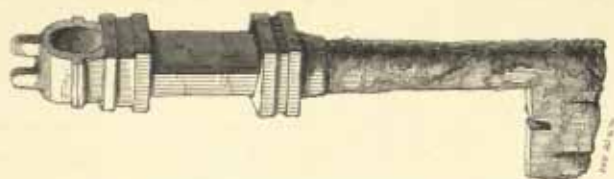
Bronze Armilla.
Size of the original. Ickleton.



Gold Ring.
Size of the original.
Chesterford.



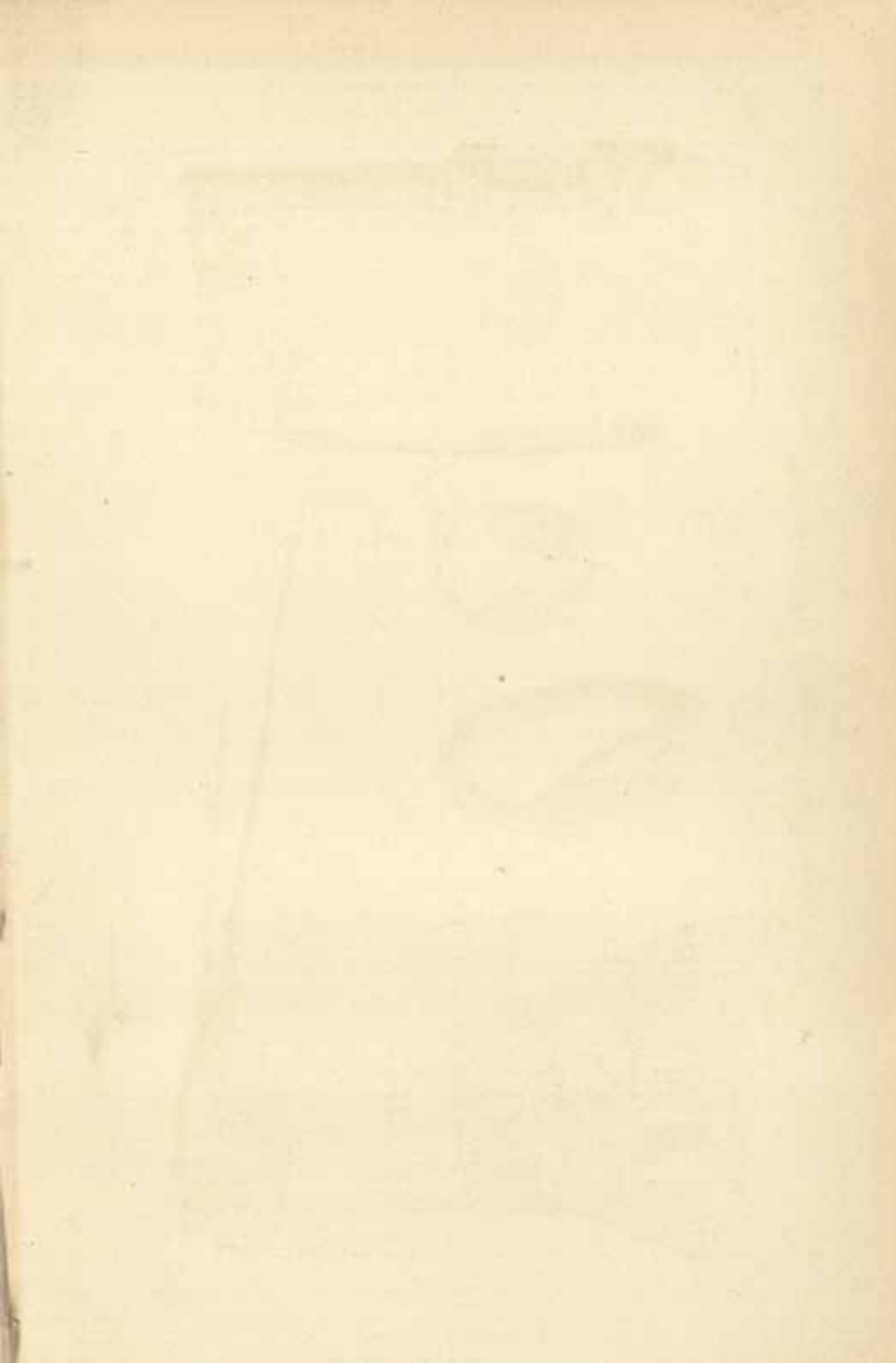
Bronze Key.
Size of the original.
Ickleton.



Iron Key with bronze
Handle.
Length, 4 1/2 inches.
Ickleton.

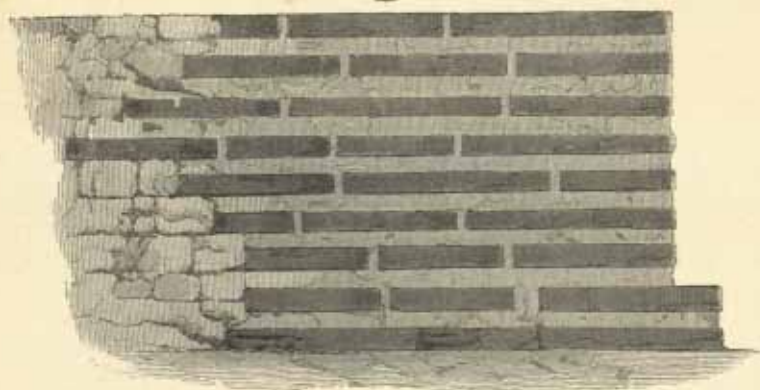
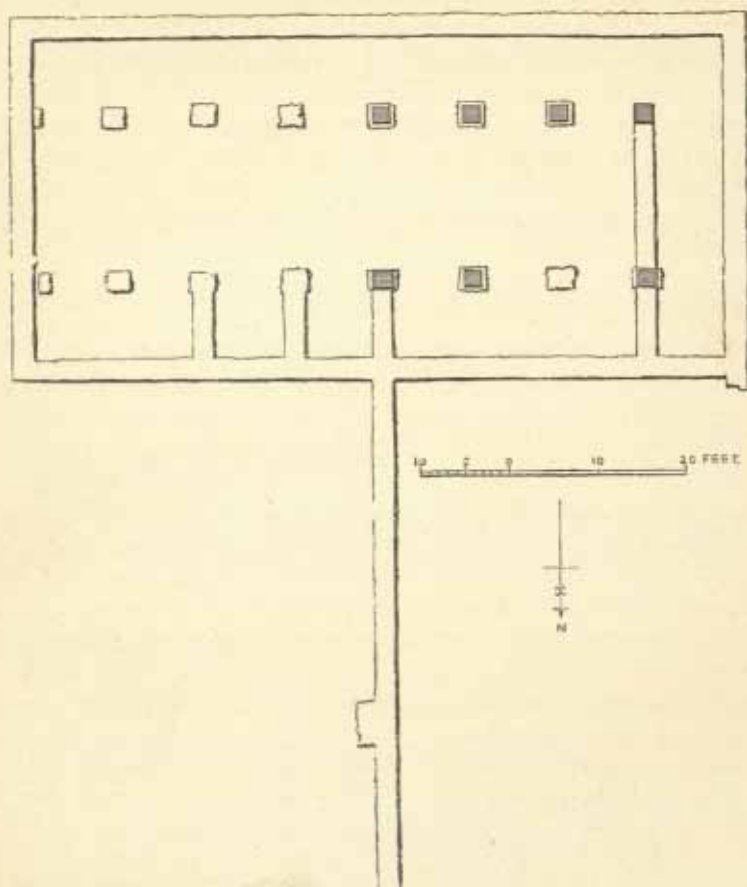


Bronze Spoon.
Length, 4 1/2 inches. Chesterford.



ROMAN REMAINS AT ICKLETON.

PLAN OF A COLUMNAR BUILDING, DISCOVERED BY THE HON. RICHARD NEVILLE,
AT ICKLETON.



Remains of South Eastern Angle.

there were pieces with parts of human figures of different sizes.

After this villa had been fully bared, trenches were made in various parts, to ascertain if there were any other foundations adjacent to it, and further remains were discovered about thirty or forty yards to the S.E. of the villa. When these foundations were laid open, they represented the curious building, which has been variously denominated by those who have examined the remains, as Temple, Church, and Basilica.³ Of this singular structure a ground-plan is given, from Mr. Buckler's measurements and design. A detailed description by Mr. Buckler is also subjoined, with a representation of the eastern side of the north-eastern angle, a good specimen of Roman walling. The walls are composed of flints mixed with chalk, the angle being composed of seven courses of wall-tiles (now remaining) laid upon a kind of footing. The tiles average $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness; the joints $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. In the progress of excavating this building, there were found a celt, of simple form, of green-stone, a material of remarkably tough and hard quality; two bone instruments for marking pottery; two bone combs; two bone pins of elegant shape; a massive bronze bracelet, in the shape of a serpent; a second brass coin of Hadrian; and about twelve third brass, of different emperors. By Mr. Neville's liberality, we are enabled to give representations of one of the combs, which is of unusual form, and of the bronze armilla. The bones of six infants were also found in this building.

The original destination of this building is a point of difficult decision, which must be left to future research. Mr. Neville has received from an intelligent correspondent, resident near the spot, the following remarks, which his kindness permits us to give, in connexion with this inquiry:—

"In consequence of your discovery of the temple with the bases of its columns, I write you a few lines to set forth more clearly what I believe I once hinted. Just to the right of the gate as you go out, is the smallest possible dip in the turnpike road, seemingly too trifling to obtain a name, but being no doubt the remains of a rather deeper one, filled up by the way-wardens. This is known by the name of Church Bottom; upon which I will suggest the following remarks:—

³ In stating the conjectures regarding the ancient appropriation of this building, we must admit our inability to offer any satis-

factory conclusion. Although neither Temple nor Basilica, it is very probable that it served some public purpose.

1. It is entirely remote from Ickleton Church, of which you can only see thence the top of the steeple in the distance. 2. Ickleton Church is, in its present site, of remote antiquity; its west door and nave being (as I believe) in the oldest style of Norman or semicircular architecture. 3. The Church Bottom is as closely contiguous to your Temple or columnar Building, as a public road can well be to a rural church, allowing to the latter any yard or purlieu at all. 4. I believe the coinage found is mostly of, or after, the reign of Constantine.

Therefore, I can hardly refrain from inferring as follows:—That your columnar Building was used (whether constructed or not) as a Christian Church. That it was still standing when the East-Anglian Saxons became possessed of these parts. And that, upon their conversion to Christianity, it resumed its office of a church for this parish, and was succeeded by the Norman building, now standing in another place. Because, if the ancient Temple Church of our Roman predecessors had been swept away finally, or finally desecrated in the fifth or sixth century, the vernacular name, Church Bottom, would be completely unaccountable.

You will perceive a corollary to all this. The dip or bottom is much too trivial to have been observable upon land; and it must have been named in reference to the road. From which you ascertain that there was a regular road or way precisely in the direction of the existing road, at the time when the Roman building was still in use as a church."

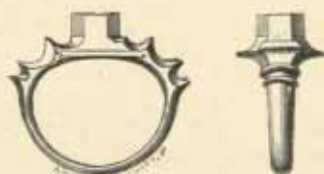
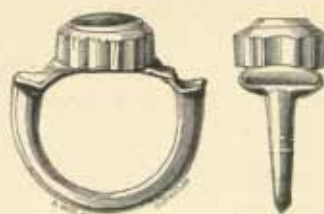
The villa, which has lately been laid bare by Mr. Neville at Chesterford, is the ancient site formerly mentioned by Stukeley under the name of "*Templi Umbra*," in the Borough Field, as shown in his plan of the Station, given in his "*Itinerary*,"⁴ and the sketch engraved in the "*Reliquiæ Galeanae*."

The account of this supposed Temple, and of the survey of Chesterford, in July, 1719, given by Stukeley in his "*Itinerarium Curiosum*," does not differ essentially from the observations contained in his letter addressed to Roger Gale, immediately after his visit. As this last, however, apparently less known to those who have written on the remains of this Station, has the additional value of having been the record of recent impressions, it may not be uninteresting to cite the passage. Speaking of Chesterford Magna, and the great Icknild-street there crossing the Cam, Stukeley says:—"I had the pleasure to walk round an old Roman city there, upon the walls, which are still visible above ground; the London road goes fifty yards upon them, and the Crown Inn stands upon their foundations. Thither I summoned some of the country people, and, over a pot and pipe, fished out

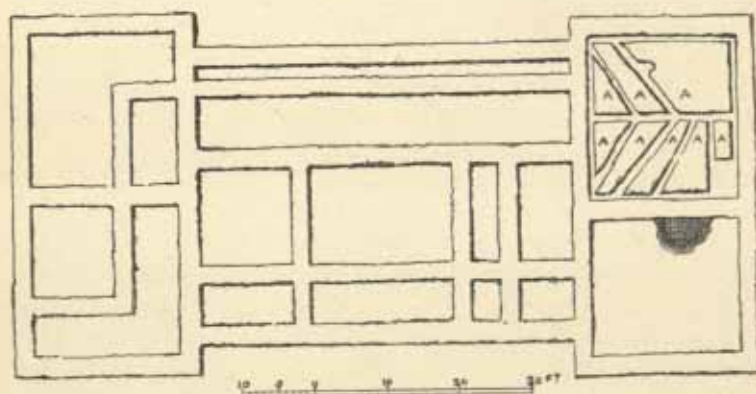
⁴ *Itinerarium Curiosum*, 1776. Stukeley surveyed the remains at Chesterford in 1719.

ROMAN REMAINS AT CHESTERFORD

Bronze Rings set with fictitious gems found in the Villa at Chesterford.



Plan of Villa at Chesterford.



"Templi Umbra," Stuckley.

ROMAN REMAINS AT CHESTERFORD

Anglo-Roman Pottery, probably fabricated at Castor, with Ornaments in relief and painted.

Discovered in a Roman villa at Chesterford, Essex, October, 1828.



Light-brown Ware.
Height, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches.



Black Ware: ornaments red.
Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.



Portion of the above enlarged



Brown Ware.
Height, 8 inches.



Brown Ware: ornaments white.
One-third size of the original.

what I could from their discourse, as we sat surveying the corn growing upon the spot. It contains about fifty acres within the walls, exactly such a figure as Silchester, standing north-east and south-west, as Vitruvius directs. I saw the wall to the foundation; they are pulling it up with much labour to mend their highways, though materials might be had at easier charge as near, for which I heartily anathematised them. Vast quantities of Roman coins of all sorts I found there, and one Saxon, of King Edward; as also many Roman pavements within the wall: a woman at an alehouse there, has a whole room paved with them; but the most charming sight that can be imagined, is the perfect vestigia of a Temple, as easily discernible in the corn as upon paper. The cell or naos was five yards broad within, and thirteen long. The people say, let the year come as it will, this place is ever visible, and that it has been so ever since the memory of man, and fancy the fairies' dancing there causes the appearance. I leave it to your discerning penetration to find out the name of this city; they call it now Burroughfield, and the money found Burrough-money. Just by this city are Ickleton and Streethall: the great road runs between them by the walls of the city."⁵

The land, where the site of the Temple was traced by Stukeley, being this winter in such a state that excavation would occasion no injury, Mr. Neville, with the permission of Mr. Owen Edwards, to whom the field belongs, commenced operations immediately after he had finished at Ickleton. Stukeley's measurements were compared, and foundations were found very nearly on the spot which he described; on being uncovered, they proved to be the remains of a structure bearing no resemblance to a Temple, but simply a Roman dwelling-house. The excavation was commenced on Oct. 10, 1848, and quickly showed the Roman character of the remains: innumerable fragments of various kinds of Anglo-Roman pottery were discovered, including two small vases of the peculiar embossed ware, supposed to have been fabricated in the potteries of Castor, according to the valuable researches of the late Mr. Artis.⁶ (See Woodcuts). Also, a specimen of "Samian," ornamented with the ivy-leaf pattern in high relief,

⁵ Reliquiæ Galeaniæ, Bibl. Topogr. Brit. vol. iii. part 2, p. 113. In Plate IV., Fig. 4, an outline plan is given, corresponding in general form with the ground-plan de-

veloped by Mr. Neville's excavations.

⁶ The Durobrivæ of Antoninus Identified and Illustrated, &c. London, 1828. Compare Plates XXVIII. and XXX.

and a very singular vase of pale red-coloured ware, not lustrous, of peculiar form, and having on each side a ring attached, as imitative handles, resembling in its general fashion the curious vessel found at Felmingham, Norfolk, with a remarkable assemblage of Roman remains.⁷ There were also found an *olla* of brown-coloured ware, impressed apparently by three fingers, whilst the clay was soft, possibly a mark of capacity; (See Woodcut); and a large two-handled *amphora*, similar to one figured in Mr. Neville's "*Antiqua Explorata*," Pl. V. Numerous bronze and bone pins were found, with *tesseræ*, fragments of tiles, a bronze armilla of slender fabric, and a curious object of bronze, resembling the pendant, or tag, of a girdle, but fitted to a kind of sheath, the use of which it is difficult to explain. A similar relic of bronze is preserved in the York Museum, found with Roman remains; and another, deprived of its sheath, is given in Mr. Artis' *Durobrivæ*, Pl. XLI., Fig. 10. A small bronze spoon, was also discovered. The ground-plan of this building, taken by Mr. Buckler, and illustrated by his observations, will supply satisfactory information in regard to this example of the habitations of Roman times.

Of the fictile vessels, some were found within, and others just outside the walls. Besides the relics now enumerated, there was afterwards found, in breaking up and removing the foundation walls, a diminutive brass coin, much defaced by age and decay, an undescribed type of the British period, and attributed by some antiquaries to Cunobelin. On the obverse appears to be represented the head of an animal (?) On the reverse, slightly convex, a goat, (?) with



a flower or star of ten points over it. No similar type is found in the British Museum, or amongst the coins of the earliest age, of which a series is represented in the recently published "*Monumenta Historica Britannica*." A small ring-fibula of bronze, set with four fictitious gems of blue paste (one of them lost), was also discovered, of which a figure, of the original size, is given. It is difficult to conceive



how similar ornaments of this diminutive size, which occur not only amongst Roman, but Medieval remains, could have been used. Various implements, formed of iron, much decayed with rust, were also found amongst these remains, including

⁷ *Antiquities of Norfolk*, by the Rev. R. Hart, Plate II. Norwich, 1844.

some objects of great rarity, namely, caltraps, formed of four points radiating, each in a different plane, from a common centre, as shown in the woodcut. It has been supposed that these were used, as in Roman races at the present time, where the horses run without riders, to stimulate their speed, being attached to pendant straps in place of the *calcar*. This is possible; it is certain that caltraps were used in Roman times to annoy cavalry. Vegetius relates how advantageously *tribuli* were scattered by the Romans, when assailed by the scythed chariots of Antiochus and Mithridates. His description of them precisely corresponds with the specimens before us. Valerius Maximus calls them *murices*. One, supposed to be Roman, is figured by Caylus, Recueil, t. iv. Pl. XCVIII. Another in the Encycl. Method.



In order to ascertain whether any other buildings had existed near the site of this villa, Mr. Neville caused trenches to be cut in every direction around it, but no trace of foundation appeared, nor any of the pillars of which Stukeley makes mention. A single fragment of a pillar, with its base, was found in the villa, measuring about three feet in height. Amongst the foundations of this structure, again, were discovered the bones of three infants, and one male skeleton. The occurrence of the remains of children of very early age, found, as it has been stated, in or near the various ancient buildings investigated by Mr. Neville, is a fact not undeserving of special notice. Juvenal makes allusion to the usage of interring infants without cremation:—

— “Terrâ clauditur infans,
Et minor igne rogi.”—*Sat.* xv. 139.

This is confirmed by the observation of Pliny, who, speaking of the usual period of dentition,—“editis (infantibus) primores septimo mense gigni dentes, priusquam in supera fere parte, haud dubium est,” remarks subsequently—“hominem priusquam genito dente cremari, mos gentium non est.” *Hist. Nat. lib. vii. c. 16*; and *ibid. c. 54*, “aiunt mortuos infantes in suggrundariis condi solere.” The eaves of the house were termed *suggrundæ*, or *subgrundia*; so that the

practice appears to have been to inter infant remains closely adjacent to the external wall of the dwelling. Thus also Fulgentius remarks,—“Subgrundaria antiqui dicebant sepulcra infantium, qui necdum quadraginta dies implessent ; quia nec busta dici poterant, quia ossa, quæ comburentur, non erant ; nec tanta cadaveris immanitas, qua locus tumesceret. Unde Rutilius Geminus in Astyanacte ait : Melius subgrundarium misero quæreret, quam sepulcrum.” (Facciol. *in v.*) It is striking to find, after the lapse of so many centuries, the deposit of these fragile remains, so fully in accordance with the tradition of this ancient custom, and corroborative, if indeed such evidence were requisite, of the Roman origin of these buildings.⁸

The following observations on these vestiges of ancient architecture, and peculiarities of their construction, have been most kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. Neville. They comprise the results of a careful examination by Mr. J. C. Buckler, and illustrate, in a very interesting manner, the character of the discoveries which we have endeavoured to describe :—

“As the remains of one of the residences are at a considerable distance from those of the other, it may, perhaps, be useful to precede their description by a few observations upon the general appearance of a tract of ground, which, although now devoted to agricultural purposes, seems to have been once distinguished by habitations of a superior character, the relics of which have appeared wherever the ground has been opened.

This interesting district is situated nearly midway between the public road from Newport to Bourne Bridge, on the south, and the village of Ickleton towards the north ; the road to the last place forming the eastern boundary of the field, within which the discovery of foundations was first made. In a direction nearly parallel with the road just named, and not more than from 600 to 700 yards distant from it, is another road leading to Cambridge. In both instances, the remains are on the west side of these public highways ; but there is a feature near the latter which merits remark, the *Borough Ditch*, adjoining the road, or, rather, intercepted by it, and extending westward. It is several hundred yards in length, and, thus far, regular and distinct in its breadth and depth ; but tillage has effaced all further traces of its extent in either direction. The railroad passes over the ground midway between the ruins of the two ancient dwellings, the one of smaller dimensions being in a south-easterly direction from the larger mansion, with which another building is in close proximity ; but as all these remains will be better understood by a particular reference to their forms and dimensions, and their relative positions, with regard to

⁸ A similar usage, as regards cremation, existed amongst the Greeks. See the account of the mode of burying a Greek child, in

Stackelberg, *Grüder der Hellenen*. The bones were arranged symmetrically, with Greek vases of various sizes.

the modern appropriation of the ground, be more readily imagined by an examination of the different plans annexed, it will be unnecessary to dwell at greater length upon this part of the subject.

I see no reason to doubt the accuracy of the conjecture that two of the buildings recently discovered were residences of persons of consequence in the immediate neighbourhood of an important station. The extent and order of the plans upon which they were built, would lead to the supposition that they were mansions of no common character. Both houses had their principal fronts facing the east, and, in both instances, the wings advance before the centre, but more boldly in the larger of the two. As the description I am about to give will, perhaps, be more clear by the examination of each separately, I will limit my attention to the one standing nearest to the village of Ickleton, about a quarter of a mile southward of the Church—the remains of which were brought to light early in August of the last year. It measures about 100 feet in length; the extent of the wings is 68 feet, and their width 25 feet, projecting 15 feet from the centre or body of the house. Attached to the south-west angle by a wall of inconsiderable length, in a slant direction, was a building the foundation of which measures 53 feet by 24 feet, unequally divided into three parts by other foundation walls, the largest nearly 19½ feet in width in the centre. The west side of the house must have presented a very irregular appearance in elevation. The hypocaust is in the centre, 16 feet square on the inside, partly within the walls of the house, and jutting out considerably beyond their boundary, but falling short of the wings, which are narrower on this side than in front. The westernmost extremity of the south wing, 12 feet square within, contained another hypocaust; but, at the time of the destruction of the building, these underground portions suffered so excessively, that only a fragment here and there escaped removal, so that the regular order in which the brick piers were originally placed cannot now be ascertained. This smaller hypocaust appears to have been constructed for the communication of heat to the apartments at the south-west angle, the flue being carried through the oblique wall whereby they are connected with the main building. All the ground-floors of the house were on one level, 16 to 18 inches below the soil, and 12 inches below the present summit of the walls. The floor of the hypocausts is little more than 2 feet lower than the floor of the house, nearly the full depth to which the foundations of all the walls are carried. In no instance is any additional substance given to the walls, for the sake of a broader basement; the tallest fragment does not exceed 3 feet 6 inches in height, and it is of equal thickness throughout. It should be observed that nearly the whole of the work now seen was intended to remain buried in the ground, and that, if the walls above were reduced, the diminution took place on a higher level. The ground, to a considerable extent, slopes away from the village before named, both towards the east and south; the descent is gradual and regular, and it has been proved that the whole area occupied by the building was excavated to one level depth, in order to receive the foundations; and such was its solidity, that nothing, in addition to the thickness of the walls, as already observed, was deemed necessary for their permanent

security, beyond the precaution of filling up the cavities with the solid material which had been previously removed. The fact that the plan as we now view it, refers only to the foundations, presents a difficulty with which it is impossible to contend successfully; there is no accounting for the purpose intended by the introduction of several of the walls—they are all bound together in so complicated a manner that no distinction can possibly be made between those designed merely as ties for security, and others provided to support the principal weight of the superstructure.

This baffles conjecture as to the order of the principal rooms; their position, facing the east, admits of no doubt, and it would not be difficult to arrange a plan to suit these remains, however unsafe it might be to attempt a description of what we may suppose the house to have been when perfect.

The floors of several of the lower range of apartments remain in a tolerably perfect condition, and, judging from the appearance of the ground during the recent excavation, accumulation has carried it above their level, whereas at the time of building, these basement floors were above the surrounding ground. The external walls are 2 feet 8 inches and 2 feet 6 inches in thickness, and not many of the cross walls are of less substance. They are uniformly composed of flint and chalk, well compacted and laid in courses, the external angles being formed of brick of the usual dimensions: this material occurs in layers in other places, but was not generally used underground except to give firmness to the angles, and in these positions the quantities were not sparingly applied, as may be seen by reference to the annexed figure. The floors of the rooms were mostly overlaid with composition of light colour, but two, opening to each other, one towards the south, 12 feet 10 inches by 11 feet in the wing, the other 26 feet 2 inches by 9 feet 2 inches on the west side, were finished in a superior manner, having had a kind of skirting formed of concrete and finished with cement, the floors being laid with the collected fragments of tessellated pavements and freestone, bound together with gravel and lime, and forming an even and solid floor, the strength of which has not been materially impaired by the damp which has proved so destructive to a portion of the materials of the walls. It should be observed that as soon as the foundations were constructed, the inside surface of the walls throughout were coated with plaster—a coarse composition of broken brick and lime, and then the hollows filled with rubbish to a level height, and covered with the floors composed in the manner described. The principal hypocaust has a double line of brick pillars remaining, five courses high, near the north wall, which is pierced with two flues in a vertical direction, 12 inches in width, but its perfect form is not seen. Attached to the west wall and extending in nearly parallel lines, are four distinct walls of flint, indicating that this part, at least, required a preparation of greater strength than that afforded by brick piers 7 inches square. These walls were added at the time of some alteration in the building over, as the plaster appears on the boundary wall in places where these flue walls have been destroyed—they are 2 feet 6 inches, 2 feet 4 inches, and 2 feet 3 inches in thickness, 10 inches apart; and attached to one, is a brick pier, the recommencement of the usual mode of construction beyond the point where the necessity for the stone-work ceased.

The fire was kindled on one side, and the chamber for this purpose is also clearly defined in the smaller hypocaust at the south-west angle, on the floor of which, portions of several of the piers remain.

The plan of the other mansion, discovered at Chesterford, was of a more compact kind than the one just described. (See Plan). It exceeded 100 feet in length on either side, and each end measured 49 feet, the width of the wings being 26 feet, and the depth of the centre or body of the house full 40 feet. Each wing contained two apartments, and the centre three, towards the east, with a gallery or corridor at the back. The hypocaust was sunk under the room in the north-west angle, the flues being formed in a solid mass of flint-work, the cavities are about 9 inches wide, laid herring-bone fashion, the sides being finished with plaster. The adjoining room retains a fragment of the tessellated pavement with which it had been completed: it is in small squares of an uniform red colour. The principal walls are 2 feet 8 inches in thickness, composed in the manner common in this neighbourhood, of flint and blocks of chalk in even courses, but without any extra thickness at the bottom. The angles, as in the previous example, are formed wholly of brick, varying from $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, and mortar joints of 1 inch. There is no appearance of this material in any other part of the construction. The whole of these foundations have sustained considerable injury: at the highest point they measure 2 feet 7 inches, but none of the walls have been entirely uprooted. The course of the flues designed to communicate warmth to all the apartments, seems to be clearly indicated by the thinner walls upon which they were supported, passing from the heating chamber in two places, from one along the gallery and turning at right angles stretching along the south wing, from the other by a branch extending along the centre, but at a greater distance from the front wall than in the parallel line of flue on the west side. The same mode of giving security to the foundations and of preventing in some degree the penetration of the damp, was adopted in this as in the foregoing instance: in both, the process of excavation has produced a vast variety of specimens of painting, showing that the walls of the different apartments of these houses possessed expensively finished decorations of this kind. The colours remain perfectly brilliant, and several fragments of plaster thus finished were found of sufficiently large dimensions to exhibit figures and patterns, such as a foot and the lower part of the toga, of (apparently) a person dancing, a very perfect red rose and flowers, arranged as trellis-work. A small circular pillar of stone, exactly similar to one found in the Roman villa at Hadstock, was discovered here: pottery also in abundance appeared, but in small fragments, many of superior quality, and with embossed ornaments, as well as much of a very common kind. Tiles of a curved form, some with zigzag patterns, flanged on one side, like those used to form covers to graves, or over apertures, were among the rubbish removed from the ruins, and the bones of animals have been discovered on all these occasions.

The subject of the latest discovery in this prolific tract of ground is of singular interest, on account of the general resemblance the building represented by the foundation bears to a "*temple*," the name which was at once

given to it by the workmen upon the disclosure of its complete figure. Without adopting this notion, or hazarding too strong an opinion as to what might have been the precise use of the building in question, there can be little doubt that it was designed for some public purpose. It stood about 100 yards from the first mentioned villa, and had two walls extending from its eastern side, one in the centre, the other being an elongation of the north end of the structure. Nothing exists to show that this was anything more than an enclosed space of open ground; if it were, it is singular that all traces leading to a different conclusion should have disappeared, so much being left of what is proved to have been a building of regular figure, with exact internal arrangement. But we must accept the remains in the condition in which we find them. As mere foundations, they exhibit nothing more than the solid basement which upheld the edifice, every trace of which is gone, and nothing else was found buried in the earth within or around the walls applicable to any part of the superstructure. The dimensions within the walls, which are 3 feet in thickness, are 78 feet by 36 feet. It enclosed two ranges of pillars $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet distant from the blank walls, designed, it would seem, for the support of the floor, the room over having been undivided. This is probable from the slenderness of the pillars and their sustaining basements, which are little more than 3 feet square, of rough flint-work, having tie-walls connected with those of the exterior; and, in one instance, at the north end, the tie is carried from pillar to pillar across the centre. There are seven detached piers on either hand; upon three towards the east, and upon four on the opposite side, are still to be seen the blocks of stone upon which the pillars were deposited; these are nearly 2 feet square, each formed of a single block of Ketton stone. The design presents no particular merit, and the whole is rendered more irregular by the partial manner in which the plinth blocks are uniformly edged on two of the sides. The average height of these remains corresponds with that of those before described. The building, on being reduced to ruins, was left to lie encumbered and overspread with earth and rubbish, screening the remnants from further ravage, and they have remained undisturbed in the condition in which they were left to the present time."

We cannot close these memorials of the successful labours of Mr. Neville, which have contributed so largely to the extension of Archaeological science, and added to the treasures of his instructive Museum at Audley End, without the renewal of grateful acknowledgment for his generous assistance on the present occasion. Our cordial thanks are also due to his zealous and obliging coadjutor in these pursuits, Mr. John Lane Oldham, to whose friendly aid we have been frequently indebted in the endeavour to record the discoveries of which he had been a daily witness.

A. W.



Presented by W. D. H. Murray, Esq.

Stratigraphical section of Lancel Hill, near York.

DESCRIPTION OF AN ANCIENT TUMULAR CEMETERY, PROBABLY
OF THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD, AT LAMEL-HILL, NEAR
YORK, BY JOHN THURNAM, M.D.

LEAVING York by Walmgate Bar, for Hull or Bridlington, we have on the left the marshy flat adjoining the river Foss, the country beyond which is nearly equally level to the foot of the Hambleton Hills. On the right, the surface quickly rises, and presents us with a pleasantly varied, elevated ground; which, whilst soon sloping away into the well-wooded plain to the south, extends for a distance of six miles to the east, and reaches nearly from the walls of York, and the banks of the Ouse, to the Vale of the Derwent. At a distance of less than half-a-mile from the walls of the city, on the right of the road to the village of Heslington, and on the top of the rising ground now described, is a circular mound generally known by the name of Lamel-hill. On this hill, which forms one of the boundaries of the York district under the Reform Act, a windmill long stood, but being in a dilapidated state, it was removed about fifteen years ago. The hill, for the last seven years, has formed part of the property of the Retreat, in the grounds of which, near their north-west angle, it is situated.

Passing on towards Heslington, at a distance of about half-a-mile from Lamel-hill, we may observe on the left of the road, another round hillock, somewhat resembling the former, likewise seated on the summit of the ridge, which has here attained a still higher elevation. This mound is planted around its base and sides, with elms of considerable age, and is surrounded by picturesque and undulating woodlands. It is laid down by Mr. Newton, in his map of British and Roman Yorkshire, published by the Archaeological Institute, as "Heslington Mount," by which name it is generally known at the present day. From two documents, preserved by Drake, we find that in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, this mound bore the name of "Siward Houe,"¹ or "Seward How."

The general character and form of the two mounds now briefly described, might perhaps alone serve to establish their

¹ See Drake's *Eboracum*, 1736, pp. 595, 597. This presumed identity of Siward Houe with Heslington Mount, was first pointed out by Mr. Davies.

artificial origin; but the question would still remain, with what object were they constructed? Were they formed for the purpose to which, in modern times, they have been applied, viz., as sites for the erection of windmills; or did they afford sites for beacons, and posts for such means of inspection and telegraphic communication as were formerly in use; or, lastly, were they in fact and truly, from the first, sepulchral mounds, tumuli or barrows? As respects the first suggestion, it seems hardly probable that mounds of such a size as Lamel-hill would be erected for windmills, in a district where sites sufficiently eligible for the purpose are so readily to be met with. It appears, however, to be well ascertained, that mounds were raised by the Romans, as well as by other nations, as exploratory posts or beacons, and that tumuli, really of a sepulchral origin, were thus applied. It may perhaps deserve notice, that from its situation, Lamel-hill seems well adapted to, and may, whatever its origin, have been used for, purposes such as these. Under ordinary atmospheric conditions, "Siward-houe" might be most readily communicated with by signals; and by means of beacon fires, communications might perhaps be maintained with the Roman station of Delvogitia, wherever this may have been situated on the Wolds,—a circumstance which, under the threatening of invasion, would be of no small importance. In the opposite direction too, or to the west, Lamel-hill commands a distinct view of the City, with the hills of Severus, and the mount without Micklegate Bar, on its south-west side; and, during clear weather, Otley Chevin, overlooking the neighbouring site of the Roman station of Olicana (Ilkley), is distinctly seen in the far west.

It must, however, be admitted that, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, artificial mounds like those under consideration, may be presumed to be sepulchral. Direct proof of this is, however, only to be obtained by excavation into their interior. In reference to Lamel-hill, Drake observes, "I take this hill, as several others around the city, to have been originally raised for Roman tumuli, though they afterwards served to plant windmills upon."² Speaking of Severus' hills, which he erroneously regarded as artificial in their origin, he says, "Such kind of *tumuli* or *cumuli*, sepulchral hills, were raised by the Romans at vast trouble and expense, over their men of highest note, in order to

² Drake, p. 251.

eternize their memories." And, further on, "I need say no more to prove this custom to have been a very common one amongst the Romans, as it was also used by the Pagan Britons, Saxons, and Danes. The Goths, or Anglo-Saxons, made their tombs very like the Roman tumuli."³ As is now well known, the author of the "Eboracum" is in error when he alleges that barrow-burial was a common practice amongst the Romans; and, knowing as he did, that it was used by the ancient Britons, the Saxons, and the Danes, one feels surprised that, without direct evidence of any kind, he should have concluded that the tumuli around York are not only all sepulchral, but that they are all likewise of Roman origin.

Mr. Davies, in an interesting paper read at the Evening Conversation Meeting of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, a few years ago, threw out the suggestion that Lamel-hill and Siward-house are both Anglo-Saxon barrows, founding this view on etymological grounds, which, however, it hardly seems needful to reproduce here; especially as, in respect to Lamel-hill, Mr. Davies himself now concurs in regarding as untenable the etymology which he proposed.

So far as I am aware, Drake is the first author who mentions Lamel-hill under that name. The contemporary writers, to whom we are indebted for what we know of the long siege which York sustained in 1644, in describing the battery which was placed on this hill, mention it by no particular name. Rushworth calls it "a hill near Walmgate Bar;" Sir Henry Slingsby, "the windmill hill as the way lies to Heslington;" and Hildyard, "the mill hill above St. Laurence Leyes, without Walmgate Bar;" and in another place, "Heslington Hill."⁴ What degree of antiquity must be assigned to the name of Lamel-hill, would thus appear very doubtful; though, from the silence of these writers, we cannot positively conclude that the name did not exist at the time they wrote. Drake's notice of this tumulus is as follows: "South of the Hospital of St. Nicholas is a round hill, known by the name of Lamel-hill, on which a windmill has stood, from whence it must have took its name; Lamel-hill being no more than *le Meul*, the Miln-hill, called so by the Normans."⁵ We can hardly, I think, but concur in regarding this derivation as doubtful.

³ Drake, p. 14.

⁴ Hildyard (by Torre, 1719) appears to apply the latter designation to Lamel-hill,

though it would seem to be more applicable to Siward House.

⁵ Drake, p. 251.

Upon referring to the title-deeds of the Lamel-hill property, I find that whilst in some of the writings the name is given as we now write it, in others (1744) it is called Lamon-hill, and in others (1794) Lamb-hill. In the very document, indeed, by which this property was conveyed to the Retreat, in 1839, the mound is called Lamb-hill. In this case, at least, it must have been (as it probably was in the others) a simple clerical error. Still, however, the question arises whether the original name may not really have been Lamb-hill. Lamb is a Saxon word, and it appears at least as probable that the name of this mound should have descended to us from the Saxon as from the Norman. This etymology, however, like others which have been proposed to me, and which derive the word Lamel from *lam*, and from *lea* and *mela*, (Saxon) appears quite doubtful.

Let us now direct our attention to the tumulus itself. I have already described its situation, on the summit of the rising ground to the south of the road to Heslington. It is however really situated somewhat on the southern slope of this higher ground, and consequently has a greater elevation above the surrounding fields on the south side, than on the north. It has a diameter from east to west of about 110 feet, and of about 125 feet from north to south. Its base, which measures about 375 feet in circumference, has therefore a circular form inclining to an oval. The tumulus presents a decidedly more gradual slope on the north side than in any other direction; but this may, in part, have resulted from the road to the mill having been on this side, and from the miller's cottage having stood at the foot of the mound on the north-east. At the summit, is a tolerably level area, having a circumference of about 100 feet. The height of the tumulus above the surrounding field and garden on the west, is 14·5 feet; on the north, 15·4 feet; on the east, 15·7 feet; and, on the south, 22·5 feet. The height above the ground at Walmgate Bar is 73·5 feet. The height above the summer level of the river Ouse is 90 feet.

About seven years ago, when Lamel-hill was planted, and a walk made to its summit, a few human bones were thrown up; and during the winter of 1847-8, when a deeper walk was cut in the side of the hill, human remains, in still greater number, were discovered. At first, I concluded that these bones, which were found even within two feet of the surface, were those of soldiers of the Parliamentary army under Fairfax,

who, during the siege of York, already referred to, erected what Drake calls a "terrible battery" on this hill.⁶ A closer inspection of the bones, however, soon served to convince me, that they are of much higher antiquity than the civil wars of the seventeenth century; and by further investigation into the character of the tumulus, such a view was altogether refuted. The only probable relics of the occupation of Lamel-hill by the troops of Fairfax and Lesley, consist of a few coins, and a piece of cast-iron which weighs nearly two pounds, and seems to have formed part of the bottom of a large pot or boiler. A well-known iron founder of York informs me that he has little doubt that this had formed part of a camp-kettle, of a form different from those which are made at the present day. It was found at the foot of the hill, on the south side, within about two feet of the surface. The coins found at or near the surface of the hill, and to be attributed to this period, are chiefly of the reign of Charles the First, and consist of a silver penny well preserved, and two or three farthings of the Scotch coinage of that reign. There is likewise a small copper coin of the contemporary Louis the Thirteenth of France. I am informed, by a former occupier, that, forty or fifty years ago, as many as thirty or forty silver coins were found in the garden at the foot of the hill, but of what description I am unable to learn.

I was sufficiently interested by the results already obtained, to make arrangements, in which a few friends united, for a more systematic investigation of this place of burial. Upon digging more deeply on the west side of the tumulus, it was soon ascertained that the bones existed in the shape of complete skeletons; though many of the smaller bones of the hands, feet, &c., had perished in the lapse of time. After digging several deep holes in various directions in the sides of the tumulus, and almost uniformly finding bones or skeletons, a horizontal shaft, about four feet wide, and six and a half feet high, was commenced on the south-west side, about fifteen feet from the summit. In cutting this tunnel, the bones of several complete skeletons were found. It was now observed that the skeletons were laid at pretty regular distances; not more than two or three feet of earth, more or less mixed with stones, intervening between every two skeletons. I also found that the skeletons were uniformly laid from west to east,—the feet to the east. After tunnelling, in the way

⁶ Drake, p. 262.

described, for about forty feet, almost to the centre of the mound, further progress was impeded by the falling in from the summit of a considerable portion of the superincumbent soil. This cutting was now filled up, and a vertical shaft sunk from the summit to the base, which was successively enlarged, so as to extend for fifty-five feet from east to west, across the middle of the tumulus. In the centre, the excavations were carried to a depth of nearly twenty feet from the summit; and during their course, the whole of the central part of the tumulus was satisfactorily explored.

For some time, I concluded that interments had been made at two or three distinct levels, and that skeletons were consequently to be found in as many successive tiers. Bones were indeed found, in considerable number, commencing at about three feet from the surface; but further observation showed that complete skeletons only exist at a level of from ten and a half to twelve feet from the summit of the hill,—the skeletons on the west side being at the greater depth.⁷ All the human remains which were found above this level, consisted of more or less scattered bones, which had evidently been disturbed since their original interment. In several instances, these bones formed small heaps, which, in some places, were almost in contact with the complete skeletons. The examination which has been made fully establishes the fact that, at this particular level, Lamel-hill had been the seat of interments arranged almost or quite as regularly as in any modern church-yard. In two instances, at least, as shown in the accompanying section, one skeleton was found lying over another; but this seems to have resulted from the same carelessness or want of method which leads to the like result at the present day. From twenty to thirty skeletons, and the detached bones of at least as many more, have been exhumed; and I think it may be concluded that this cemetery had afforded interment to from two to three hundred bodies.

The bones generally have all the appearance of great age. They are, for the most part, very light, porous, and brittle; many of them, in degree, resembling recent bones affected by the disease called *eccentric atrophy*. Those found nearest the surface, particularly on the south side of the tumulus, are much eroded, and have a peculiar worm-eaten appearance. Whilst, however, the more free action of air and water upon

⁷ See the annexed Section of the Tumulus. The section is from east to west, through the centre of the tumulus. The dotted lines indicate the extent of the excavations.

the bones has produced this appearance, it seems, after a certain time, to have induced a peculiar density and hardness, somewhat resembling that of semi-fossilised bones, which has rendered them less susceptible of further change. The bones found at a greater depth, and particularly those of skeletons previously undisturbed, have less of the eroded character externally, and are generally lighter and more fragile, and of a darker colour. This difference is particularly seen in the crania, many of which are very thin and decayed, and even present large holes in the side placed most deeply in the earth, which, in several instances, had completely filled the skull. In many cases, the bones of the cranium have become curiously twisted, apparently by the pressure of the soil.

The skeletons are those of persons of both sexes, though those of males probably preponderate. Out of twenty sets of pelvic bones, which were all I obtained for examination, I was, however, induced to assign about an equal number to each sex. Generally speaking, the skeletons appear to be those of persons of middle age; and the lower jaws of only two decidedly old persons were found. The skeletons of two children of less than two years, that of another about eight, and those of two or three young persons of from twelve to fifteen years of age, were exhumed. Many of the skeletons must have been those of men, of a stature varying from six feet to at least six feet four inches. The thigh bones in several (at least nine) instances, measure from nineteen to twenty-one inches and a half in length.⁸ One broken thigh bone, of great thickness and strength, could not have measured less than twenty-two inches and a half. This thigh bone may have been that of a man of a stature of not less than six feet eight inches. I subjoin, in a note, the length of a considerable number of the principal bones of the limbs which were measured previously to their being re-interred.⁹

The teeth are almost uniformly much worn down, as if from the use of food of the coarsest and hardest kinds. This condition, which, as we shall see, is probably in some degree characteristic, is observed even in the incisor teeth.

A few of the bones present marks of disease. One thigh

⁸ In the skeleton, found in the tumulus at Gristhorpe, near Scarborough, which, when articulated, measured more than 6 feet 2 inches, the thigh bone has a length of 19½ inches. Though some inferences may be drawn from the length of the thigh bone, there is no certain relation between

this and the stature.

⁹ Of 114 *femora*, 48 measured from 18 to 21 inches and upwards; of 92 *tibiae*, 24 measured from 15 to 17 inches; of 81 *humeri*, 35 measured from 13 to 15 inches; and of 57 *ulnae*, 12 measured from 11 to 13½ inches in length.

bone is affected by *exostosis*; a tibia by the disease called *spina ventosa*; and two *humeri* and one *tibia* by *necrosis*. All these diseases are more or less likely to have originated in injuries or violence to the bones. The parietal bone of one skull exhibits a considerable cleft, such as may probably have been produced by a sword or other weapon. Two skulls present a peculiarly thickened and spongy condition from disease. One of these skulls has a thickness of five-eighths of an inch, and the hypertrophy, as exhibited by the prominent condition of the sutures, is very marked.

The crania are generally rather small; their prevailing shape being elongated, and, as viewed laterally, partially pyramidal, the frontal region being decidedly narrow and low, the parietal wide and often much elevated, and the occipital, though likewise small, often protuberant in the centre.¹ Other shapes however exist; thus, one of the crania is very flat and wide in the parietal region, whilst it has both a wider and higher forehead. A few of the skulls approximate more closely to the modern European standard, and are better proportioned and tolerably ample in the frontal region. Probably three out of every four of the crania examined belong to the first described class, as regards form. The cheek prominences are generally of moderate size and the *glabella* rather full. A measurement, according to the method of Carus,² of the three principal regions of the cranium, in twenty-one cases, the results of which I subjoin, gives dimensions which are almost uniformly much below the average standard.³ On the whole, the examination of these human remains leads to the conclusion that, if they do not belong to a generally rude and imperfectly civilised people, they are at least to be ascribed to the less cultivated portion of some more advanced population.

Scattered amongst the disturbed human remains, and even within a foot of the undisturbed skeletons, were found the bones of some of the lower animals. Amongst these were the bones, including the jaws and teeth, of a small horse, and the fragments of the burr of the horn of a deer. The bones, however, are chiefly those of the small extinct ox—the *Bos longifrons* of Owen. They consist of one horn-core, three

¹ Representations of several specimens of crania taken with the craniograph described by Dr. Morton (*Crania Americana*, p. 294), will be given with the sequel of this memoir.

² See Brit. and For. Medical Review, vol. xviii., p. 385.

³ The table of measurements will be given in a future number of the Journal. The cases in which the dimensions are above the average, are nearly confined to the occipital region, or that of the hind-head.

or four *maxillæ*, *scapulæ*, and *sacra*, several *vertebræ*, *femora*, *humeri*, metatarsal and other bones, of two or three of these animals.⁴ Professor Owen, who has particularly investigated the history of this species, (and who has kindly examined the bones from Lamel-hill,) believes it to have become extinct in England soon after the Roman invasion. The fossil bones of *Bos longifrons* are met with, in the eastern counties, associated with the remains of the elephant and rhinoceros. In the more recent alluvium, as that of the Severn at Diglis, the bones of this species are found with those of the red-deer and with Roman antiquities,—urns and Samian ware. They have likewise been found, by Wood and others, in ancient British barrows; and not long since within the remarkable entrenchments on the estates of the Duke of Northumberland, at Stanwick, in Yorkshire, associated with human remains and antiquities, probably British,⁵ of the Roman period.

A few coins and counters were found at depths varying from six to ten feet. Some of these are very much worn and not to be deciphered. Two of them, however, are Nuremberg counters, of the sixteenth or seventeenth century; one of which bears the name of Hans Schultz. One of the coins is that of a Ferdinand; and there is a second brass Roman coin, perhaps of Trajan. The most interesting object found at the same level is, however, the brass seal of the keeper of a chapel dedicated to the blessed Mary at Morton Folliot. This seal is probably of the fourteenth or fifteenth century, and bears the inscription, "S. Cōmune C'todi Capelle bē Marie de Mort' Folliot." It has for a device, a figure of the Virgin and Child, and beneath, that of an ecclesiastic with the hands uplifted in the attitude of prayer. It is difficult to understand how this seal can have made its way from Morton Folliot in Worcestershire to Lamel-hill.⁶

The discovery of this seal and of the counters, at the depth



⁴ The metatarsal bone of *B. longifrons* as compared with that of the common English ox, measures about 6½ inches, the latter, 9¾ inches.

⁵ Owen, *Fossil Mammalia*, pp. 475, 513. *Proceedings of Archaeological Institute at York, Catalogue of Museum*, p. 6.

Professor Phillips informs me that the bones of this species were found some years ago, at York, in excavating into the mound on which the Norman Keep, called Clifford's Tower, stands.

⁶ Castle Morton, Worcestershire, was anciently known as Morton Folliot.

at which they were found, seems to afford the proof that the upper part of this mound has been disturbed within the last three hundred years. I incline, indeed, to a conjecture that the hill was turned over and raised to a greater height by Fairfax's army in 1644, for the purpose of obtaining a more commodious site for their battery. Another indication of such a change in the upper part of the mound is, perhaps, found in the circumstance of some of the bones having been curiously cut and bored, as if merely for amusement. This is the case with one of the metatarsal bones of *Bos longifrons*. The burr of the deer's antler had been made into a kind of ring.

Near the centre of the tumulus, and at a depth of nine or ten feet, two pieces of tile, which are evidently Roman, were found. Not far from these, a fragment or two of Samian ware, and several portions of that coarse earthenware, covered with a green glaze, and ornamented with a scalloped pattern, which is now likewise generally supposed to be Roman, were also found. Fragments of pottery of other descriptions, and of more ambiguous character, were also thrown up.

In the very centre of the tumulus, and raised only a few inches above the level of the undisturbed skeletons, was found a large urn.⁷ Within two or three inches of this urn on the east, was the skeleton of a man who had probably measured not less than six feet four inches in height,⁸ and at no great distance on the west side were the feet of another skeleton. This urn is of simple but unusual form, and presents distinct marks of having been turned on a wheel. It measures twelve inches and a quarter in height, thirteen inches nearly in the greatest diameter, eight inches at the base, and five inches and a half at the mouth, which is surrounded by a rim of very slight elevation, and upwards of one inch in width. It has a capacity of upwards of three imperial gallons. It is formed of very hard and coarse, well-baked, unglazed ware, of a dirty brick-red colour, with here and there a patch of black, doubtless the result of fire. Part of the surface is somewhat corroded, and discloses numerous small fragments of broken pebbles, and even of granite. It was found with its mouth, which had no cover, upwards, and only contained some rather loose clayey soil, like that in which it was imbedded. The interior of the urn had a peculiar faint, but very offensive smell,

⁷ Figures of this urn, and that found in Walsgate, will be given with the conclusion of this memoir.

⁸ Both the *humeri* of this skeleton were

slightly affected by *necrosis*. A representation of the cranium will be given hereafter (Fig. 1).

difficult to describe. The upper part of its internal surface is lined with a rather thick pellicle of dry scaly matter, of a very dark green colour, and somewhat resembling some forms of mouldiness. This is observed gradually to scale off as the urn becomes dry. Placed in water, this substance swells and assumes a gelatinous form: seen through the microscope, it presents traces of a distinct vegetable organisation, and I find that it consists of an aggregation of dead confervæ, which only require air and moisture to have their vital properties reproduced.⁹ Dr. Pereira has shown that these microscopic vegetations, which are now commonly called mycoderms (*mycoderma*), are very common on, and in, decomposing organic fluids. I am not aware whether the present species has before been figured, or whether it has previously been found in sepulchral urns.

The urn now described differs much from ordinary sepulchral urns, whether British, Roman, or Saxon, both as regards its shape and the material of which it is formed. There is no urn at all similar in the collection of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, nor yet figured in the recent "Archæological Index" of Mr. Akerman. The urn most nearly resembling it which I have seen, is in the collection of Mr. James Cook of York, and was found in digging a drain in the neighbourhood of Walmgate Bar, at a distance of less than half a mile from Lamel-hill. This latter urn, however, presents several points of difference; it has a less regular shape, and is constructed of a more fragile material, in which broken pebbles are not visible. The two urns, however, as the woodcuts will show, belong to a common type as regards form. In size, also, they correspond very closely, there not being a difference of more than half an inch in their respective heights. The urn from the neighbourhood of Walmgate Bar had likewise, in all probability, been used for a sepulchral purpose, being found at a depth of some feet below the surface, with its mouth downwards, immersed in a dark boggy kind of earth. Its contents were not carefully examined, but were reported by the workman, by whose pickaxe it was cracked, to consist of the same kind of earth as that in which it was imbedded.

During the excavations, numerous iron nails and rivets of various sizes, and a still greater number of pieces of iron bar bent at a right angle and perforated by nails or pins of iron, were found.¹ These appear to be of rather rude workmanship,

⁹ A microscopic figure of this plant will be given with the conclusion of the memoir,

in the next number of the Journal.

¹ A few of these are figured in the illus-

and some of the iron is of unusual hardness. They are uniformly covered with a very thick rust, and many of them are almost entirely oxidised, and thickly encrusted with pebbles. Many of these nails and pieces of iron present distinct traces of wood adhering to them. A few fragments of decayed wood, apparently oak, were also found.² The pieces of iron were scattered throughout the tumulus, but in several instances, it was remarked that three or four such pieces were found by the side of, and around, undisturbed skeletons. Although it must be admitted that among the fragments of iron there are some which can hardly have been used in this way, I still think it may be pretty confidently inferred that the bodies had been deposited in wooden coffins, of which these nails, cramps, and plates of iron, were fastenings.

There is considerable variety in the soil of which the mound consists. Beneath the external loam, it has a more clayey character, and is mixed with stones, often of considerable size, which are found in greatest number immediately above and around the skeletons. In other parts, it is more mixed with sand, whilst in others it is almost unctuous in appearance. That the tumulus, even at its base, is of artificial character, appears to be proved by the clay, stones, and gravel, which are found for upwards of two feet below the undisturbed skeletons, being very generally and extensively mottled with a white calcareous matter. Chalk or lime would indeed appear to have been mixed with the soil, which effervesces briskly on the addition of dilute muriatic acid. At a depth varying from thirteen or fourteen feet from the summit, the natural subsoil of the district appeared, in the form of a bed of moist sand and gravel of a greyish colour, such as is often found in the beds of rivers. This must have been deposited on this elevated ground at the time when, as we learn from geology, the vale of York was traversed by an estuary which connected the mouth of the Tees with that of the Humber. This bed of gravel was explored to a depth of between six or seven feet, in the centre of the tumulus, without any indications of its having been previously disturbed being detected.

A remarkable seam of a moist black matter, from one to two inches in thickness, was observed to stretch with little interruption through the centre of the mound at a level of

trations accompanying this memoir. Altogether about nine pounds weight of this iron was collected.

² A microscopic examination of this wood, as well as of that adhering to the iron nails, &c., confirmed the view of its being oak.

between ten and eleven feet from the summit, and from one to two feet above the undisturbed skeletons. Examination with the naked eye was sufficient to establish the presence of wood charcoal, in more or less minute fragments. This was made still more evident by examination under the microscope; by the aid of which no trace of bone ashes could be detected, though numerous granules of a calcareous matter and of sand were mixed with the charcoal; which, as I am informed by a friend, who has had much experience in the microscopic examination of wood, is most probably that of the birch or alder and willow. Chemical examination served to confirm the conclusions derived from observation with the microscope. In three places, however, in or near this seam, large portions of human bones which have been burnt were found. There is some reason to think that these bones, which consist of parts of the cranium, the femur, and some other bone, had been originally deposited in the urn. Additional traces of cremation were afforded by a few small black and moist deposits, observed here and there in the central part of the tumulus, amongst the charcoal of which, distinct and abundant traces of burnt bone were observed under the microscope.

In another place, about two feet above the black seam just described, to the west of the centre of the tumulus, an irregular layer of limited extent, of a dry friable black matter, was found, which is obviously a vegetable charcoal of some kind. Viewed under the microscope, this substance exhibits a distinctly fibrous character, and the fibres are marked transversely by delicate cross lines. The most probable inference is that it is the charcoal left after the combustion of the twigs of some tree or shrub.

About eighteen inches above the black seam, in the centre and on the west side of the mound, another seam of a reddish-brown, earthy matter, from one to two inches in thickness, was observed. This substance has all the appearance of being earth, containing a very large proportion of rust of iron; and, being examined chemically, was proved to contain a very large amount of that metal. A doubt indeed can hardly remain that this red seam has originated in the gradual decay and oxidation of portions of the old iron already described, and which, at some period, had been deposited at this level.³

(To be continued.)

³ In the accompanying Section of the Tumulus, the upper line indicates the seam of iron-rust; the lower line, that of char-

coal and ashes; and the white stratum beneath the skeletons, the earth mixed with chalk or lime.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTICES RELATING CHIEFLY TO ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURES IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER,
BY THE REV. J. L. PETIT, M.A.¹

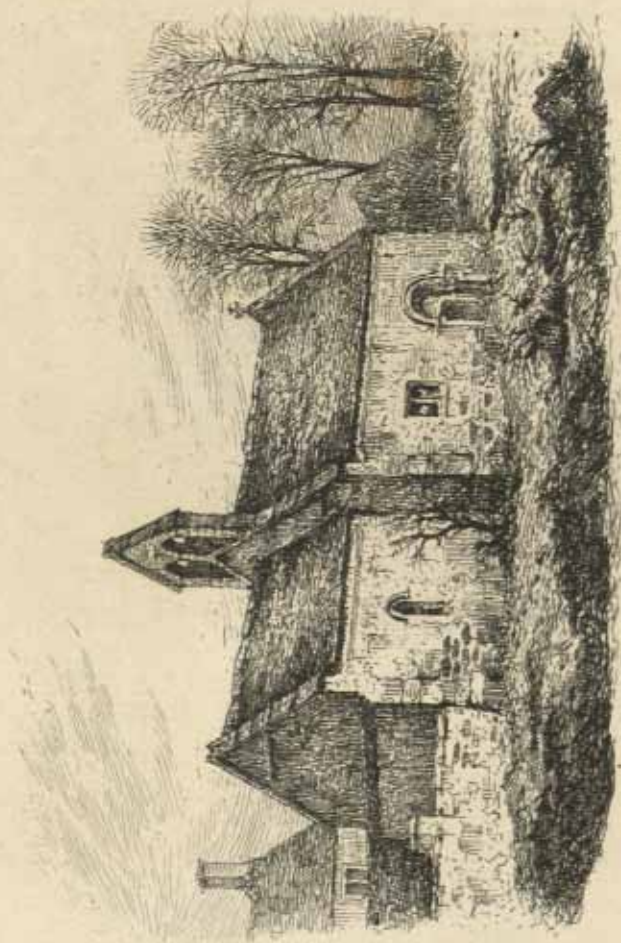
IN resuming my architectural notices, it is as well to remind the reader that I do not profess to call his attention to all the remarkable objects of any district from which I may select my specimens. I shall often pass by some building of great beauty and interest, while I take note of a comparatively insignificant one in its immediate neighbourhood. And it may not always be easy to give a reason for my choice, unless it be that the finest specimens are generally pretty well known, and that in the study of those of less note we may occasionally meet with new and characteristic features, and discover combinations interesting both to the antiquary and the practical architect. Many of the more important structures which I have visited would require a much fuller description than is suitable for such a memoir as the present; for instance, the magnificent remains of Pershore Church, of which I shall therefore say nothing beyond remarking that the visitor ought by no means to neglect going up into the story of the tower above the present roof, originally, without doubt, opened as a lantern, which forms a rare and beautiful composition of decorated work.

And again, smaller churches are more liable to the danger of restoration. Many precious objects have been irreparably lost to the antiquary by the zeal of persons who consider the neat and perfect appearance of new work to be more suitable to a church, than the dignity resulting from the gradual impression of ages, and the force of long associations.

About six miles to the north of Cheltenham, near a remarkable eminence distinguished from the rest of the range by its insulated position and a single tree upon its summit, is the village (if the term can be applied to so small a group) of Stanley-Pontlarge. Here we find that combination which is so common in Gloucestershire; *viz.*, the large farm-house, originally perhaps a manor-house of some importance, and

¹ We are desirous to express here the cordial acknowledgment of the liberal kindness of Mr. Petit, in addition to many valuable donations of a similar nature on

previous occasions. The whole of the illustrations, accompanying this memoir, have been generously presented by him to the Institute.



Stanley Pontlarge



ARCHITECTURAL NOTICES.



Halfry, Wyre Church, near Preshore.



Window, Manor House, Stanley Pontiarde.

the chapel adjoining. The first of these has been much rebuilt and modernised, but still contains some mediæval work ; of which the most striking specimen is a window of a single light with an ogee trefoiled arch under a square head, having a horizontal label, the corbels of which are heads of animals with open mouths, forming waterspouts. I should say its character is late Decorated, or early Perpendicular. The chapel, situated but a few yards to the north of this, is Norman, with later insertions. It consists of a nave and chancel, and has over the chancel arch a bell-turret of two pointed arches under a gable of good pitch. As such gables are very frequently devoid of any mouldings characteristic of style, the plainness of the present one does not prove it to belong to an early date, though I am much inclined to believe it does so, more especially as one of a similar description on a small church near Pershore has very decidedly early characteristics. The chancel arch at Stanley-Pontlarge is semicircular, of two orders, the inferior, plain without a chamfer ; the superior, with chevrons on the western face, a label, and a shaft at the edge of its impost. The eastern face of the arch is comparatively plain. There is no east window. On the south side of the chancel is a piscina of later date, projecting from the wall, and of the sedilia, a standard or elbow remains, probably one of a pair between which the bench was placed. This is of stone-work. The north and south door of the nave are Norman, the former has a transom with an ornamented border. The arch has two orders, with shafted imposts, and a label. Both the orders have the chevron in the soffit, and the label has billets at a distance from each other. This chapel, though small, is a most picturesque and interesting edifice. The Norman work is good and very pure ; I should say of an early date.

At a short distance to the north-west of the chapel is a farm-house in the Tudor style. The south end, which is a gable, has a good chimney, tapering in stages from the ground, and square at the top, where it is finished with a cornice of shallow projection, crowned with a row of small battlements or knobs. The windows have square-headed labels, the lights being arched, scarcely, if at all, pointed, and without foliation. This house, in its present state, is of a simple oblong plan, with a gable at each end.

Near Bishops Cleeve, on the Evesham road, is a farm-

house, in which some old work yet remains. Here is a very beautiful chimney; whatever may be its date, its character is rather Decorated than Perpendicular. It is octagonal, springing from a rectangular base, and is crowned with an obtuse spire, of which the alternate sides have projecting spire-lights, with open trefoiled arches, the four intermediate sides having open trefoiled arches on the slope. In the shaft, also, below the string under the spire, is an open trefoiled arch on each face. I should think this must be a really good and useful chimney, as well as a very ornamental one.

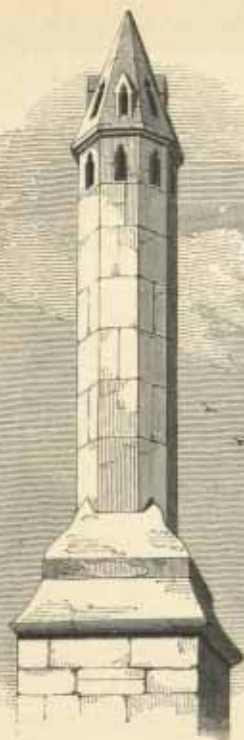
Among the beautiful remains at Evesham, I will only call attention to another specimen of a chimney, probably of a later date than the last. This also is octagonal, upon a square or rectangular base. Its upper stage rests on a string, and has an open trefoiled arch in each face. The capping is embattled. It belongs to a building engaged in the south wall of the church-yard, which is the old north wall of the abbey.

About four miles from Evesham, to the left of the road leading to Cheltenham, is Sedgeberrow, the church of which deserves attention, both as a beautiful and somewhat unique specimen of old work, and as a very available model in the present day. It is of a simple oblong plan, with no architectural division or distinction between the nave and chancel, except that the windows of the latter, though with the same number of lights, are somewhat narrower. There has been, however, a rood-screen, of which part remains. The belfry is an octagonal turret at the west end, five sides being carried down to the ground, and projecting boldly in the plan. It is divided into four stages by string-courses, and crowned with a spire, of which the angles are ribbed. The windows of the turret are tall square-headed openings. The style of the church is Decorated, apparently late, though the side-windows (of two lights) have tracery of rather a geometrical than flowing character. The east window has five lights, and, although perpendicular lines occur in its tracery, is such as might have been very well constructed at a late period of the Decorated style. The piscina has a handsome crocketed canopy with a projecting ogee, and is supported by an engaged octagonal shaft. The sedilia consist of a stone bench between two projecting elbows. There are a few remains of Decorated glass *in situ*. The roof is an arched timber one, like the frame-work of a ship; such is not uncom-

ARCHITECTURAL NOTICES.



Sedgbarrow Church.— See page 42.



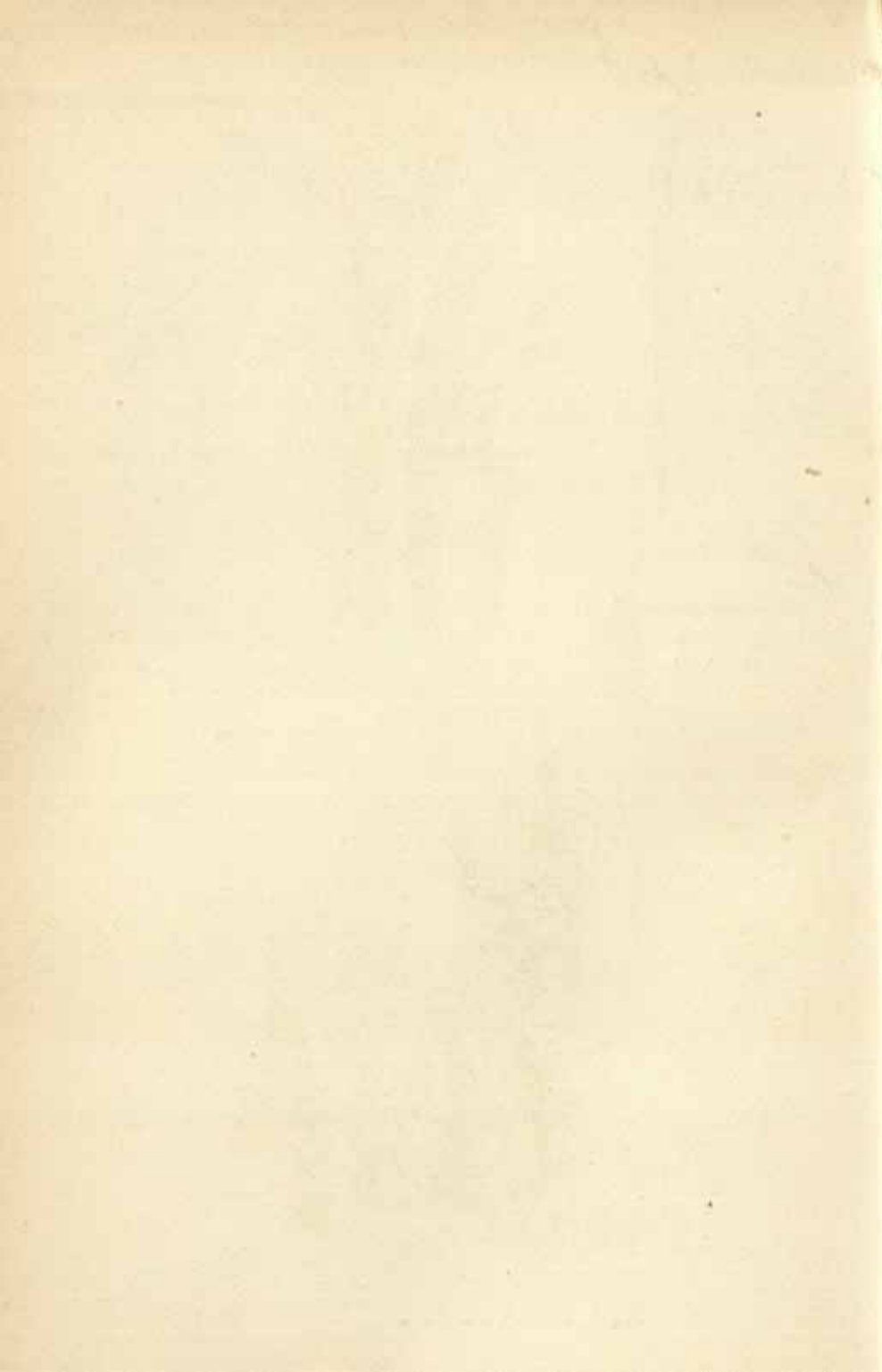
Chimney at Bishop's Cleeve.



Chimney at Evesham.

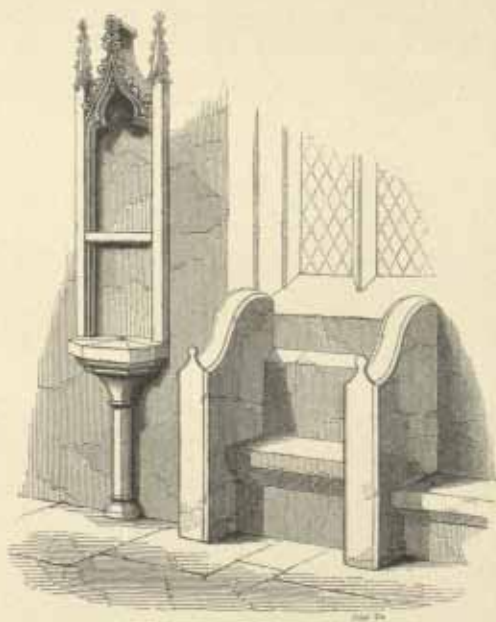


Chapel over Well, near Hempstead.



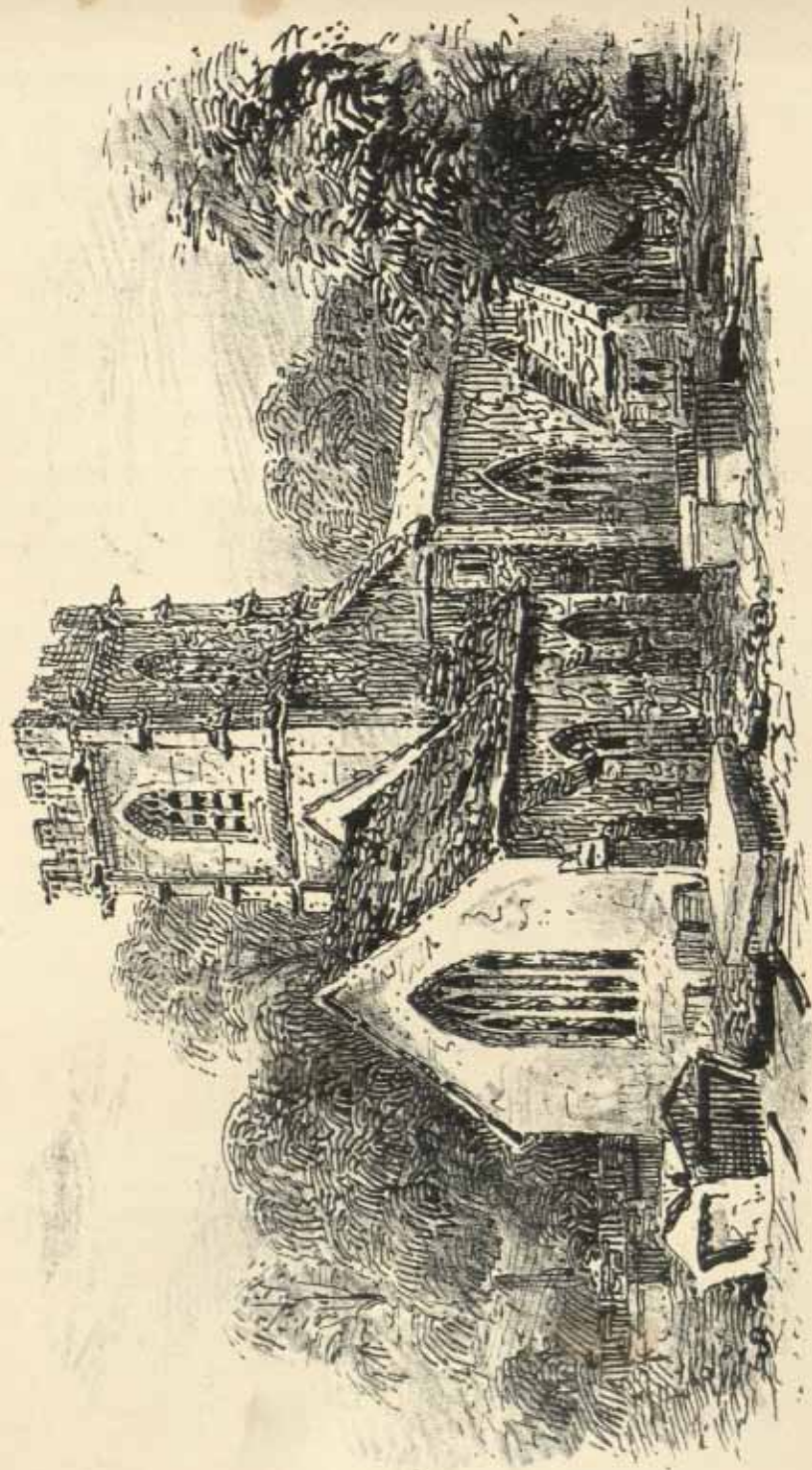


Construction of Tower Arches. Hempstead.



Piscina and Sedilia, Sedgberrow.





Completed

mon in some parts of Gloucestershire ; and there are remains of good wood-work in the pewing. There is a north and south door, the former of which has a porch. The masonry on the whole is good and regular, though, as in many churches in the neighbourhood, the lias of the district is too freely used to be consistent with dryness.

Hempstead Church, near Gloucester, is a picturesque object both in its form and position. But I notice it as furnishing a peculiar example of construction. The tower, which is central, is not so wide as the chancel or nave ; but that the imposts of the transverse arches may not project inconveniently into the body of the church, a span is given them nearly corresponding to the full width of the building ; the north and south arches, however, supporting the tower, spring from points in the face of the transverse ones considerably above, and overhanging the capitals of the imposts, so that the internal area of the tower falls considerably within the corresponding area on the floor of the church. The weight of the walls above, and the thickness of the transverse arches, form sufficient abutment. The tower is Perpendicular, with rather heavy string-courses and mouldings. The belfry window is large, but the panelling of the embattled parapet, and the projection of the gurgoyles, give it a rich and bold effect. The chancel is chiefly Decorated ; the nave appears to have been much modernised.

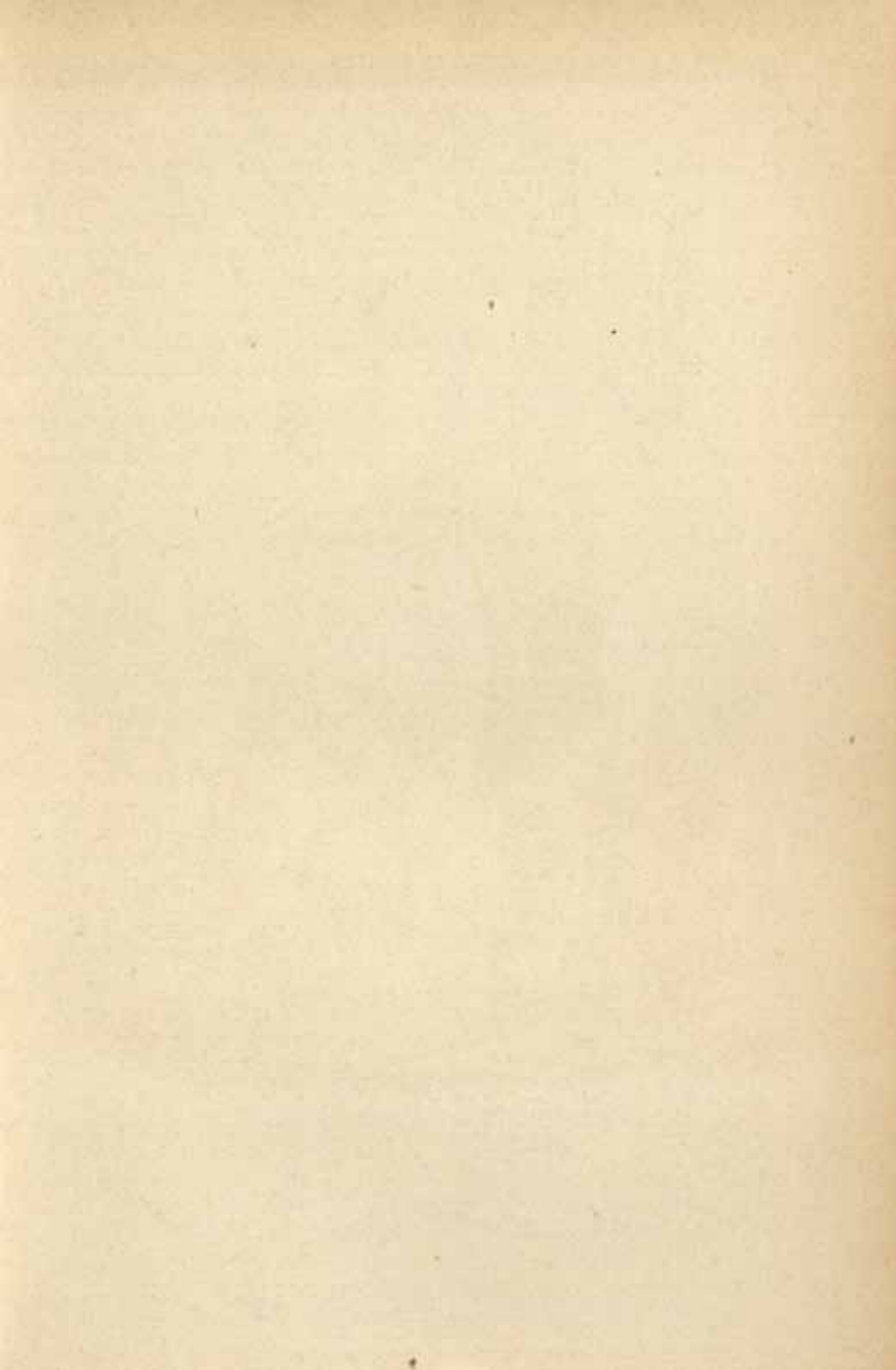
In crossing the fields between this church and Gloucester, we come upon a relic of rather an uncommon description in this country. It is a small cell or chapel erected over a well, probably belonging to Llantony Abbey, on the south side of Gloucester. The entrance to the building is bricked up, so that it is impossible to say what the interior may be. The plan is nearly a square of seven feet, on a wider basement. The east and west ends are gabled ; in the latter is an ogee door, and a narrow ogee window of one light. On the east end is some sculpture, which seems to have been a rood. The covered roof is of stone, and the ridge is finished with a rib. The whole is of good ashlar masonry. This little building stands on the side of rather an abrupt slope, overlooking the valley of the Severn. A fine thorn tree which overhangs it, adds much to its picturesque beauty.

The next object we will consider, though from its retired

position, it may have attracted little notice, appears to have been a conventual church of some importance. On arriving at the Frocester station, on the Gloucester and Bristol railroad, a walk of a mile and a half brings us to Leonard Stanley. The church is in the form of a cross, with a central tower, and no aisles; its style principally Norman, of a pure and early character; with later additions and insertions. The nave has a fine western Norman door, enriched with chevrons both on the face and soffit of the arch, and a billeted label. The side windows are mostly inserted, being Decorated and Perpendicular, though some with semicircular heads still remain. The arches under the tower are semicircular, of two plain orders without any chamfer. The inner is supported by a couplet of large engaged shafts, (a mark of early Norman,) and the imposts of the outer ones have buttresses, whether original, or added for strength. These occur in all the arches. The north transept has a Perpendicular window inserted in its front, but the south transept retains its own Norman one, with a deep splay. The Norman buttresses at the angles of the transepts are also retained. The south transept has a round arch on the east side, as if there had been an apsidal recess, as at Tewkesbury, Gloucester, &c. The chancel appears to have been constructed for vaulting in two bays on Norman shafts, which still remain, though decorated windows have been inserted both in the sides, and at the east end. The east window retains some painted glass in the tracery lights, one of which has a figure surrounded with quarries. The piscina is a trefoiled opening—near it is an elegant and interesting piece of sculpture, of which a cut is annexed. This is evidently of a Norman period, if not earlier. There seem to be some early English remains in the chancel. The length of the church internally is 131 feet, of which the nave, from the west wall to the west arch of the tower is 73 feet 9 inches. The total width internally, from north to south wall of transepts, is 67 feet 7 inches. The length of the chancel, from the east wall to the eastern arch of the tower, is 32 feet 9 inches. The width of the nave is 23 feet 3 inches; the width of the chancel 20 feet 7 inches. The area of the tower is oblong; its measurement from east to west, including the thickness of the tower arches, being 25 feet 7 inches. From north to south, 33 feet 2 inches. Externally, the tower is low and



Stanley St Leonard





Spring of Tower Arches, Stanley St. Leonard.



Belfry Window Interior, Stanley St. Leonard.



Sculpture in Chancel, Stanley St. Leonard.

massive ; its parapet is embattled ; the belfry windows are plain pointed ones without foliation. There is a bold north-western turret to the tower, wholly disengaged ; that is, its eastern wall being a continuation of the western wall, and its southern of the northern wall, of the tower. This arrangement always gives great effect to the outline, though it involves somewhat narrow passages in obtaining access to the belfry. The porch to the nave is on the north side. There is no chancel door. The orientation is east-south-east magnetically. On the north side of the church-yard is a lichgate ; picturesque, but of no special architectural character. On the south side of the church, parallel with the nave, is a barn, (or building now used as such,) with a decorated window of three lights at the east end ; and a little to the south-west, its walls being inclined in a south-westerly direction, is another barn with a decorated window of two lights in its north-east end, and the remains of a good finial on the gable. I had not time to give sufficient attention to these buildings ; but the mere mention of them will tend to establish the conventual character of the church. Supposing it to have retained its Norman work unmixed, it perhaps would not have differed very much either in magnitude or general appearance, from the conventual church within the walls of Porchester Castle in Hampshire.

I. L. PETIT.

(To be continued.)

ANCIENT SEPULCHRAL STONE CISTS DISCOVERED IN YORKSHIRE.

At the monthly meeting of the Institute in December last, there were exhibited drawings of two remarkable Stone Cists or Coffins, of considerable antiquity, now preserved in the pleasure grounds at Swinton Park, Yorkshire. No. 1 was discovered in the year 1835 by workmen who were digging gravel from an extensive ridge or hill of that material, lying about 200 yards distant from the right bank of the present course of the stream of the river Eure, in the parish of Masham, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. The ridge is raised ten or twelve feet above the level of the adjacent soil, in an extensive open field called the Mar or Mere Field, and is now grown over with brush-wood, forming

a kind of shaw. There is no historical tradition connected with the actual spot, but about two miles lower down the stream is a rocky ford known as "Mowbray Wath," and near this, it is said, a great battle was fought with the Danes. The stone of this Cist is not that of the neighbouring quarries of Ellington Firth, but apparently the coarse-grained sandstone of Agra Moor and Colsterdale, about seven miles distant to the westward. The lid was unfortunately split across the centre, by the work-people, before they were aware of its nature; it was placed about two feet from the surface of the ridge, and contained the greater portion of the bones of a human skeleton, but no remains of any other kind; many of the bones crumbled to dust on exposure to the atmosphere; others, with the skull, were less decayed, and were stated by a surgeon who examined them, to be apparently those of a female. The workmanship of the Cist is rude, and totally devoid of any kind of ornament or inscription. The measurements are as follow:—Length at the bottom or ground line, 6 feet 3 inches; length at junction with the lid, 6 feet 9 inches; width at the bottom, 2 feet; width at junction with lid, 2 feet 6 inches; thickness of lid at centre, 1 foot 4 inches; thickness of lid at the edge, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; thickness of sides of Cist, 6 inches; height of Cist from ground (without lid), 2 feet; depth of cavity, 1 foot 6 inches.

In the following year, 1836, the Cist, No. 2, was discovered by the labourers, whilst pursuing their occupation of digging gravel in the same ridge, and a few yards further northward than the position of the former. It is formed of the same kind of stone, but is more rude in shape and workmanship, and was entirely empty. The dimensions nearly correspond with those of the Cist already described:—Length, 6 feet 6 inches; width, 2 feet 3 inches; height, 1 foot 8 inches; thickness of the lid, 7 inches. The lid of this is a flat stone, with a chamfered edge, and it projects slightly over the sides of the Cist, and rather more over the ends. For their better care and preservation, both Cists were removed to the pleasure-grounds at Swinton Park. Similar Stone Cists, some of which are ornamented, or bear inscriptions, discovered in the neighbourhood of York, are preserved in the Museum of the Philosophical Society in that city.

The discovery of the second coffin in the same ridge or hill of gravel, leads rather to the supposition that, instead of its

SEPULCHRAL CISTS, YORKSHIRE.

STONE CISTS

Swinton Park, Yorkshire.

No. 1.



Front.

No. 1.



End.

No. 2.



End.

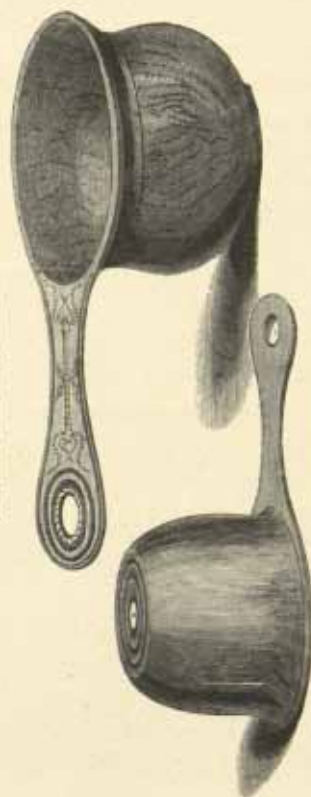
No. 2.



Front.

Patellae of Bronze.

Found near Solutan Park, Yorkshire.



One-quarter size of the original.

having been a bank of gravel formed by the subsidence of the stream, as had been generally supposed, the mound, although in the lapse of ages it has lost its shape, may have been originally raised by man as a tumulus, in which to entomb the coffins, the adjacent bed of the river affording an abundant supply of materials.

It is evident from the shape of the cavities in these Cists, and from the bones found in one of them, that cremation of the dead was not the practice of the people who formed these interesting relics ; they seem, however, to belong to a period about coeval with the Roman occupation of Britain, or immediately subsequent to the departure of that people. The rudeness of formation clearly proves that they do not belong to a time when it was the practice to ornament with sculpture the depositories of the dead.

An ancient road which enters the county of York at Piers Bridge over the *Tees*, has been distinctly traced to Cataractonium (now Thornborough), near the present Catterick Bridge over the *Swale*, and from thence to Kilgram Bridge over the *Eure* or *Yore*, from whence to a place called "*Roman Ridge*," near Ripon, the line passes by the boundaries of the Mar or Mere Field before mentioned, to the westward of the town of Masham, and to the eastward of the small oval camp in Swinton Park, and of the neighbouring larger square camp adjoining Nutwith Common. From the Roman ridge the line becomes less distinct, but seems to take the direction of the camp on the How Hill, about four Roman miles from Ripon, and nine from Isurium (Aldborough), and after crossing the river *Nidd*, to the westward of Ripley, joins the Watling Street about midway in its course from Isurium to Olicana (Ilkley), situate on the *Wharfe*.

It may be observed that British remains have been discovered at Swinton Park : a representation of a very remarkable gold ornament, there found, is given in this number of the *Journal*, Plate 60. Roman vessels of bronze were found in 1845, at Roundhill, in Arnagill, about six miles to the westward, immediately under the great range of the western high moors. Two of these vessels, patellæ of bronze, from the Swinton Museum, were exhibited at York, in the museum formed during the meeting of the Institute in that city ; and we are now enabled to give representations of them. The metal is of a superior kind, and the workman-

ship sharp and good. The large number of similar patellæ found at Pompeii, and now in the Museo Borbonico, at Naples, favours the opinion that they were probably used for culinary purposes, rather than sacrificial, as had been suggested, from the fact of a *thyrsus* being engraved on the handle of the larger vessel, as shown by the accompanying representations of these ancient vessels.

CHARLES TUCKER.

ANCIENT ARMILLÆ OF GOLD RECENTLY FOUND IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND IN NORTH BRITAIN: WITH NOTICES OF ORNAMENTS OF GOLD DISCOVERED IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

DURING the early part of the last year a remarkable golden ornament, of a type, as far as I am aware, hitherto unpublished, was found on the Chiltern Hills, on the estates of Robert Fox, Esq., in the parish of Wendover. By the kind permission of that gentleman this relic of antiquity was exhibited at one of the meetings of the Institute: and my thanks are now due to him for enabling me to record the following particulars regarding the discovery.

It is an *armilla*, which, as shown by the representation here given (No. 1.), is of the class of ornaments bearing resemblance to certain forms of the *torc*, composed of one or more bars or wires of metal wreathed or twisted together. The name *torc* has, however, been generally used to designate collars and ornaments for the neck, the varieties of which have been so ably classified by Mr. Birch in previous volumes of this Journal.¹

This curious *torc-armilla*, if I may be permitted to use the term, now under consideration, is a wreath of four threads, composed of two rounded bars of considerable thickness, with two twisted wires, of much slighter dimensions, wound spirally between them. The whole is very skilfully wreathed together, and welded into one piece at the extremities, which taper towards a point, and are cut off obtusely without any indication of a hook or fastening. The weight of the bracelet is 4 oz. 12 dwts.

¹ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. ii. p. 368; vol. iii. p. 27.

GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Toro-armilla found at Wendover Dean.



No. 1.

Size of original. Weight, 4 OZS. 12 dwts.

Robert Fox, Eng.

Found at St. Albans.



No. 2.

Scale reduced. Weight, 20 grains.

From Camden's Brit. by Gough.

This beautiful ornament, according to the information kindly communicated by Mr. Fox, was found on May 24, 1848, upon a farm in his possession, in that part of the parish of Wendover, called Wendover Dean, and in the occupation of Mr. James Olliff. One of his labourers named Charles Rockell, employed in ploughing, observed the gold glittering on the ridge of his fresh-turned furrow: he picked it up, and on return from his work it was carried to his master.² The piece of ground where the bracelet was thus brought to light by the plough, had been woodland, covered with beech-trees, from which the county of Buckingham is supposed to have derived its name. In title-deeds, bearing date 1696, the name of this wood is written "Rideings" grove or coppice. In later times it has been known as "Riddings" wood. The field at the present time bears the same name,—the Riddings.³ In the winter of 1845 Mr. Fox had caused this wood to be cut down and grubbed up. The tenant had repeatedly ploughed and harrowed the soil; and, doubtless, the grubbing up of deep roots had brought this precious object to the surface, but it had remained concealed till the last spring. There is nothing about the field, such as a hillock or tumulus, nor any traditions concerning the locality, tending to throw light on this interesting discovery. Wendover is situate in one of the vallies of the Chiltern Hills, and this old woodland is on the brow of a hill on the west side of the valley. The farm, of which it is part, had been known by the name of "Dutchlands" as far back as the year 1696.⁴ In the Ordnance Survey and some other maps the name is written Ditchland.

Although no ancient vestiges of occupation now appear near the spot where this discovery occurred, there are various

² This is not the only discovery recently made in this manner, in the county of Bucks. A fine pair of silver armlets, found in ploughing at Castlethorpe, with Roman coins, are given in the *Journal of the Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. ii., p. 353.

³ Mr. Hartshorne, in his useful *Remarks on Names of Places*, appended to the "*Salopia Antiqua*," has noticed this, as occurring in two localities, called "Riddings," one near Broseley, the other near Ludlow. He suggests a derivation from C. Brit. Rhudd, *rubet*, on account of the colour of the soil, which, at one of the places in question, suddenly becomes red. "Or do they take their name from the A.

Sax. *hreddan*, *liberare*, that is, land cleared of wood! There is a Ridding Wood near Maer, county Stafford." It can scarcely be questioned that lands assarted were thus called, from the Ang. Sax. *hredding*, *ereptio*; the name occurs in various places, near woodland districts, for instance, Reddings, near Monks' Risborough, Bucks; Ridding Farm, on the skirts of King's Wood, Kent; Riddinghurst, Surrey, &c.

⁴ It was the property, at the time, of a Col. Bateman, and it has been conjectured that the name Dutchlands in some manner originated in the times of the Prince of Orange, and that the said Colonel might have served in his Dutch Guards.

points in the neighbourhood deserving notice, in connexion with the present inquiry. I am not aware that any Roman remains worthy of mention have been found in those parts, with the exception of the tessellated pavement, excavated in 1774, at High Wycombe, about six miles to the southward. The ancient way, known as the Upper and Lower Icknield, called, in some parts of Bucks, "Achnel way," ran towards Wendover, and the principal line crosses the Watling-street, about thirteen miles north-east of that town, at Dunstable. The Akeman-street, also, in its course from the Watling, by Berkhamstead, towards Aylesbury and Alcester, traverses the Icknield, about four miles from the spot where this gold armlet was disinterred. Not far to the westward is an ancient hill-fortress, near Prince's Risborough, commonly called "the Black Prince's Palace;" it was doubtless on account of its commanding position, a stronghold in early British times. Here also, at Kimble, or Kunebal, is the supposed scene of stirring events at that period: the name has been traced to Cunobelin, the locality having, possibly, been the field of the memorable conflict in which the sons of that prince were defeated by Plautius, A.D. 43. In the adjoining parish of Ellesborough is an ancient fortress, traditionally called the Castle of Belinus, and above it is a height retaining the name of Belinesbury. The Whiteleaf, or White Cliff, Cross, found in the same neighbourhood, is supposed to be the memorial of a victory by the Saxons over the Danes, who repeatedly ravaged this country. In the times just preceding the Conquest, the thick woods covering the Chiltern, of which some vestiges have only of late been assarted at Wendover Dean by Mr. Fox, had become a refuge for robbers and outlaws, to the great annoyance of travellers. These fastnesses were in great part cleared, and the woods cut down, by Leofstan, Abbot of St. Albans, in the reign of Edward the Confessor.⁵

As regards the age to which this curious relic may properly be assigned, I must admit that I have been unable to form a satisfactory conclusion. It appears too elaborately fashioned to have been of British or Gaulish origin, nor has it the characteristics of Roman workmanship, which might lead us to class it with the *armillæ*, presented with *torques*, *phaleræ*, and other marks of distinction for military service. The

⁵ M. Paris, *Lives of the Abbots of St. Albans*.

ancient use of golden armlets of the wreathed type, is shown by the remarkable ornaments found in Britany in 1832, and described by the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, in an interesting Memoir in the *Archæologia*.⁶ These, however, are solid, not formed of several bars twined together like a cord; but some examples in that singular discovery were engraved with spiral lines in imitation of the twist.

My own opinion would incline to attribute the armilla to a later age, and to regard it as a work of the renowned artificers of Anglo-Saxon times; deposited, possibly, in the wild retreats of the Chiltern woodlands, by some lawless plunderer in the times of Alfred or the Confessor. Bracelets of gold, it will be remembered, were not uncommon in the Anglo-Saxon age: the "earm-beag" was an ornament much in vogue, and of great weight and value. The golden bracelets bequeathed to the King and Queen by Brihtric, one of the thanes of Archbishop Ælfric, may be cited; the bracelet of sixty mancuses, mentioned in the will of Wulfere;⁷ and William of Malmesbury states, that Earl Godwin, desirous of propitiating Hardicanute, A.D. 1040, presented to him a ship decorated with gold, and containing eighty warriors gorgeously armed, "*qui haberent in brachiis singulis armillas duas, unamquamque sedecim unciarum auri.*" This historian even asserts that the inhabitants of Britain, at the arrival of the Conqueror, were—"armillis aureis brachiis onerati."

I hope that antiquaries, more conversant than myself with foreign or other collections, may determine the date and the people to which Mr. Fox's armilla should be assigned. The only sure guide in such inquiries would be supplied by facilities for comparison in a national collection; and, whilst regretting the deficiency of any sufficient series of British antiquities, available for public information, it is highly gratifying to be enabled to state the generous intention of Mr. Fox, to deposit this armilla in the British Museum, as a contribution towards the formation of a series, the urgent want of which is daily felt by English antiquaries.

It may be interesting to notice certain ornaments existing in Britain of analogous fashion with that found near Wendover. In the small collection of ancient British ornaments, preserved

⁶ *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii., Plates I., II.

⁷ Text. Roff. Hickes, Dissert. Epist. Two *brachiola* of gold, weighing forty-five mancuses, are mentioned in Heming-

Chart. p. 86. The mancuse is supposed to have been worth from 6s. to 7s. 6d. of our currency.

in the British Museum, a pair of armillæ may be seen, stated to have been discovered in this country. The cord is simple, formed of two threads, tapering considerably towards the extremities: the fastening is contrived by means of a hook and eye. A representation of one of these armlets has been given in Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," (v. Armilla,) and may be seen in the last volume of the *Archæological Journal*.⁸

A slender gold armlet, formed in like manner of two wires wreathed together, was found in 1845 at Downham, Norfolk. It was unfortunately condemned to the crucible; but a representation has been preserved in the "*Transactions of the Norfolk Archæological Society*," Vol. i., p. 231, with a memoir by the Rev. James Bulwer. In Ireland, where ornaments of gold are found in greater profusion than in this country, armlets of this fashion are of less rarity. Two good examples, from Lord Albert Conyngham's collection, are given in the *Archæologia*.⁹ They were found near the entrance of the Caves at New Grange. None of these, however, precisely resemble the Wendover armilla, except in general character, as belonging to the class of wreathed, or torc-ornaments.

In the neighbouring county of Herts, an ancient torc-ornament of gold, weight twenty guineas, was found in 1744, in the grounds of Caleb Lomax, Esq., of Park Street, St. Albans. I am not aware whether it is still in existence. For the sake of comparison with the Wendover armilla, a representation is here given, from Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*; although unskilfully portrayed, this may suffice to show that it was an ornament of analogous type, but formed of two wires only.¹ (No. 2.) Gough describes it as a *fibula*, but the notion of its dimensions, by comparison of its weight, (about 5 oz. 15 dwts.) may fairly lead to the conclusion that it had been an *armilla*. A second ornament of gold, apparently a kind of torc, was found near the same locality, in 1748; it came into the hands of Gale, and is described as "a wreathed or vermicular ornament, being a solid chain of gold, dug up near Old Verulam."² In the same

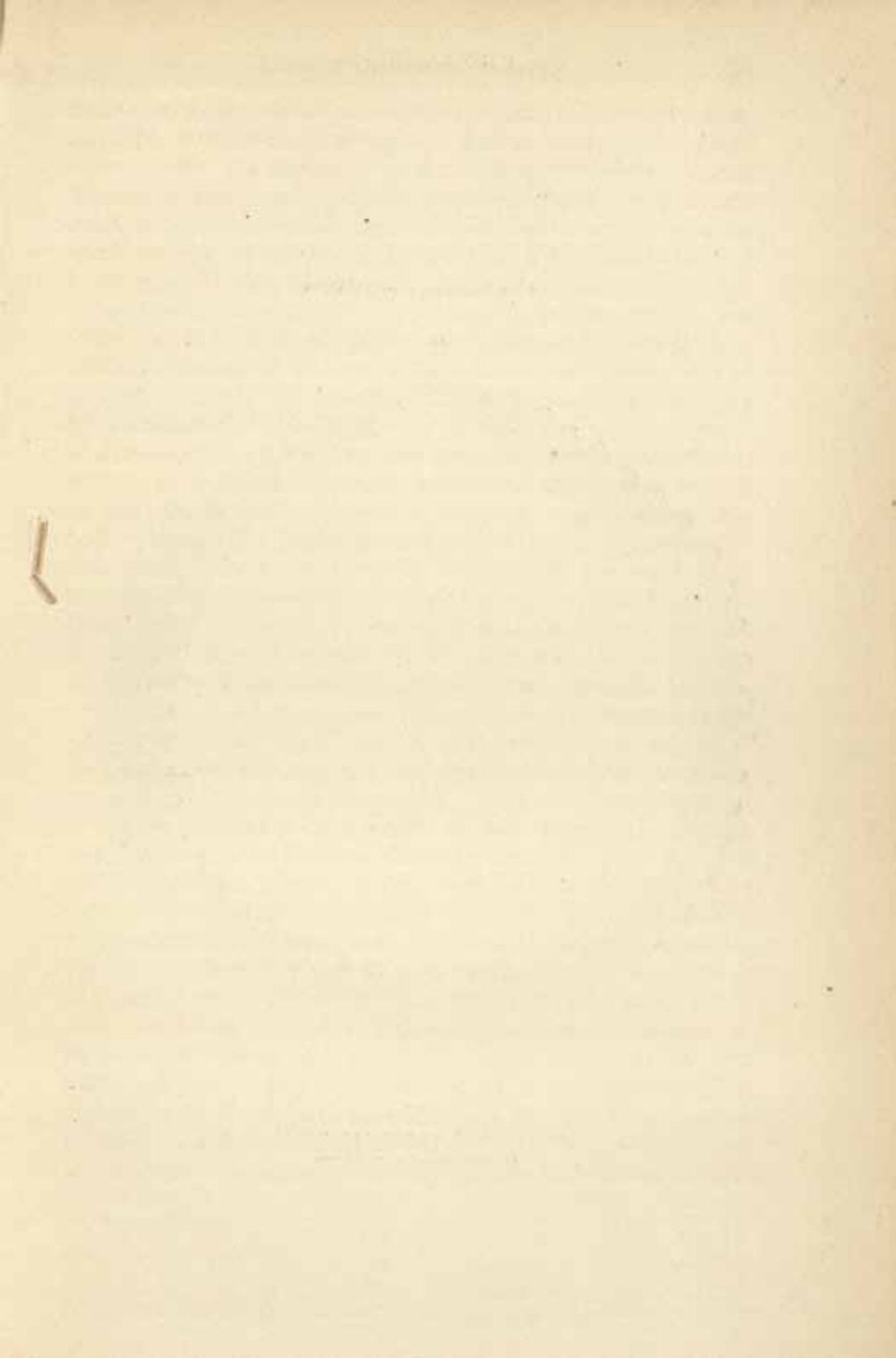
⁸ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. v., p. 341.

⁹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., Plate XII., p. 137.

¹ *Camd. Brit.* Vol. ii., Plate III., p. 72.

² The discovery, at St. Albans, of the precious ornaments above mentioned, calls

to mind the golden "bracelets," presented to the shrine of St. Alban by Henry III. in 1244, as Newcome and other writers state, on the authority of Matthew Paris. The words of the historian are as follows:—"Obtulit unam pallam preciosam, et



GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Found at Largo, in Fifeshire.



No. 3.

Size of original. Weight, 8 dwt. 4 grs. = 106 grs.

Richard Dundas, Esq., of Armlaton.

county a gold "torc" was found in 1787, at Ware; the extremities terminated in cups, or hollow bell-shaped ends.³ I regret my inability to state of what form were the gold armillæ found in ground, recently cleared of wood, in the parish of Little Amwell, Herts; they were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, June 13, 1816, by Charles Stokes, Esq., F.S.A. The weight of one was 2 oz. 8 dwt. 3 grs.; of the other, 2 oz. 2 dwt. 12 grs.⁴

From the ancient territories of the Cattieuchlani, we now turn to the remote eastern shores of North Britain, and the exquisite golden ornaments recently there found. Whilst I was occupied in seeking examples analogous to the armlet communicated to the Institute by Mr. Fox, a pair of very beautiful armillæ of another type were most kindly entrusted to me by Mr. Richard Dundas, of Arniston; my acknowledgment is also due to Mr. Patrick Chalmers, of Auldbar, and Mr. Cosmo Innes, through whose friendly communications and mediation I have been permitted to examine these precious relics. I have the gratification of giving a representation of one of these armlets (No. 3.), drawn by the skilful hand of Mr. Henry Shaw, F.S.A. They were found at Largo, in Fifeshire, and Mr. Dundas, on whose family estates the discovery occurred, has favoured me with the following particulars:—"Largo is on the south coast of Fifeshire, at the head of a bay, well sheltered from the north and east winds, and affording the only safe anchorage for small vessels in that neighbourhood. From its position, near the mouth of the Frith of Forth, with the advantage of a good anchorage, it may probably have been a favourite landing-place of the Northern freebooters. The gold bracelets were found last winter (1848) on the top of a steep bank, which slopes down to the sea, among some loose earth, which was being dug to be carted away. The soil is sandy, and the men had dug about three feet deep, where the bracelets lay. It was at a place close to the sea-shore, called the Temple, which is part of the village of Lower Largo. An old woman, who has lived close to the spot all her days, says that in her youth some coffins were found there, and one man was supposed to have found a treasure, having suddenly become rich enough to build a house."

tria monilia aurea, feretro apponenda—
cum tamen ante septem obtulisset." *Monile*,
however, properly denotes a jewel, a pen-

dant ornament, not a bracelet.

³ *Gent. Mag.*, Sept. 1800.

⁴ *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., p. 446.

These beautiful ornaments are formed of a thin plate or riband of gold, skilfully twisted, the spiral line being preserved with singular precision. The fastening is by means of a hook and a little knob or button; the elastic flexibility of the ornament is very remarkable: it perfectly exemplifies the definition given by Scheffer,—“*tortus et flexilis*.” It would be easy to multiply examples of torc-ornaments more or less similar in type, found in this country, and especially in Ireland; but none that I have seen possess an equal degree of elegance and perfection of workmanship. Well-suited as the bay of Largo may appear to have been the resort of the Northmen, whose predatory incursions ravaged those coasts, we are reluctant to suppose so graceful an ornament to be of Danish origin,—a relic of the armlets so freely dispensed by Rollo, as to entitle him, according to ancient song, to be celebrated as *Wreiter Wodda*, scatterer of gold.

It would be very interesting to ascertain precisely at what period, and through what influence, the rude tribes whose accustomed weapons were of flint or of bone, whose choicest ornaments were of amber or jet, first became acquainted with the use of bronze and iron, and especially with the precious metals; the estimation of, and skill in working these seems to mark an important advance in civilisation. The assertion of Tacitus, in his observations on the manners of the ancient Germans—often cited as tending to prove that gold and silver were almost unknown to the nations of the North as late as the close of the first century of the Christian era—may appear of little moment in connection with inquiries regarding our own country. It is certain that ornaments of gold were commonly used in Gaul at an early period; and there is the highest probability that, if gold were not discovered in the rocks or sandy beds of mountain streams in Britain, these ornaments would be introduced from the adjacent coasts, with the rude coins—the first of our numismatic series, found most frequently in southern counties, and, probably, of Gaulish origin. Cicero, indeed, has twice asserted, in his Epistles, that no gold or silver was to be found in Britain; but the evidence of Tacitus, in the *Life of Agricola*, seems conclusive as to the existence of precious metals having been ascertained:—“*Fert Britannia aurum et argentum et alia metalla, pretium victoriae*.” That

the Romans were not negligent in the development of the mineral resources of Britain, and even detected gold in the quartz rocks of Wales, seems to have been proved by the interesting Notices of Mr. Johnes and Mr. Warrington Smyth, regarding the Ogofau Mine in Carmarthenshire.⁵ The local tradition—the discovery of Roman pottery, ornaments, and a bath—the name “Conwill Gaio,” supposed to signify the advanced post of Caius, and other circumstances, appear to justify the conclusion that the ancient workings there found are of Roman times.

The antiquities of the earlier periods, including all remains which bear no evident stamp of Roman origin or influence, claim our most careful investigation. Exceedingly limited in variety of types, these vestiges of the ancient inhabitants of Great Britain are not more interesting to the antiquarian collector, on account of their rarity, than valuable to the historian. They supply the only positive evidence, in those obscure ages, regarding customs, warfare, foreign invasions, or the influence of commerce and the advance of civilisation amongst the earliest races by which these islands were peopled. The true classification of these remains is of much importance: there is still the risk of erroneous conclusions, from inconsiderately designating as “Celtic,” or “Primeval,” ancient objects which perplex the antiquary by singularity of form or undefined character. With this view, I am desirous of submitting to the more careful consideration of archaeologists certain remarkable types of rare annular ornaments of gold discovered in Britain. I am not prepared, at present, to offer any speculations on the probable age to which each variety may be attributed: my object being rather to record facts—materials which may perhaps hereafter serve, in more able hands, as the groundwork of satisfactory conclusions on this interesting subject.

The most simple type of gold ornament discovered in these islands is the ring, formed of a rounded bar of equal thickness throughout, bent into circular form, and the extremities left disunited. These objects, sometimes characterised, on that account, as “penannular,” are already well known to our readers as of frequent occurrence in Ireland, where they are designated by most antiquaries as “ring-money,” of which several notices have been given in this

⁵ Geological Memoirs, vol. i., Pl. VIII., and Murchison's Silurian System.

Journal. I do not propose to enter upon the question, nor am disposed to controvert the supposition, that these rings may have served as currency. It is highly probable that, in primitive times, when barter afforded to traffic the sole approach towards facilities subsequently obtained by a circulating medium, such rings passed as money. It has been confidently stated that an uniform rule of progressive weight may be established, by the comparison of rings of various sizes ; and, if so curious a fact can be shown in regard to these rings, it would certainly go far towards confirming the notion of their pecuniary value.

By the friendly aid of an obliging correspondent, the Rev. Charles Bingham, of Bingham's Melcombe, Dorset, I am enabled to state, that gold ornaments, similar to the Irish "ring-money," have been recently discovered in that county. I owe to his kindness the annexed representation of a small gold ring, in the possession of Mr. Charles Hall, of Ansty, near Blandford, (No. 4.) It was found at Abbey Milton, Dorset, in a potato-field. The weight is 4 dwts. 8 grs. This weight, (104 grs.) is not divisible, according to the rule received in regard to similar Irish rings, by six. A second gold ring of this type, found also near Blandford, is in the collection of Mr. Charles Warne. This, as I am informed, was found by a person cutting turf upon Piddletown Heath, Dorset. Two small beads were discovered near it. It is a very singular fact that plain gold rings, of precisely similar form, the extremities not being united, pass current as money at the present day in some parts of Africa. Sir William Betham and other antiquaries have regarded this as a strong argument in favour of the supposed Irish "ring-money."⁶ I am indebted to the Duke of Northumberland for the opportunity of examining specimens of African gold money, especially interesting as having been made under his own inspection at Sennaar. His Grace favoured me with the following particulars : he chanced to notice a blacksmith occupied in forming these rings, and inquiring as to their use, the man replied, that having no work in hand for his forge, he was making money. The gold wire, being very flexible, was bent into rings, without precise conformity in regard to weight, and was thus converted into money. One of these rings is

⁶ See Trans. of R. L. Acad., vol. xvii., p. 91 ; and Sir William Betham's *Etruria Celtica* ; Mr. Lindsay's *View of the Coin-*

age of Ireland ; and Mr. Dickinson on *African Ring Money*, *Numism. Chron.*, Jan. 1844.

GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Gold Rings found in Dorsetshire.



No. 4.

Weight, 4 dwts. 8 grs.

Size of original.

Mr. Charles Hall.



No. 6.

Weight, 23 grs.

Size of original.

Mr. Charles Hall.



No. 7.

Weight, 10 dwts. 15 grs.

Size of original.

Mr. Charles Warr.

African Ring money, from Senaar.



No. 8.

Size of original.

In the possession of the Duke of Northumberland.

Found at Thaxted, Essex.

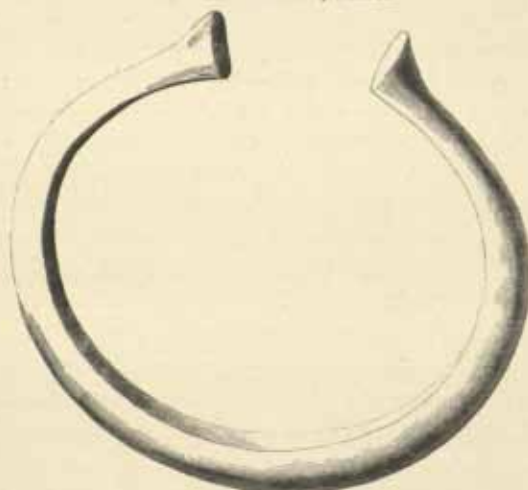


No. 9.

Size of original. Weight, 246 grs.

The Hon. B. C. Neville's Museum.

Found near Patcham, Sussex.



No. 10.

Size of original. Weight, 2 ozs. 5 dwts. 6 grs.

Colonel Palmer.

here represented, (No. 5.) ; a little mark is punched near the extremities, on both sides, but this did not appear to have any distinctive intention : any person was permitted to fabricate ring-money ; it passed current by weight ; the gold is so flexible, that the rings are readily opened, to be linked into a chain for the convenience of keeping them together, and as readily detached, when a payment was to be made.

Mr. Bingham has also kindly supplied drawings of two open *grooved* rings of gold, found in Dorsetshire, of a type not hitherto noticed. Their fashion and dimensions are shown by the annexed wood-cuts. The smaller specimen, (No. 6.), in the possession of Mr. Charles Hall, weighs 23 grs. The second (No. 7.) is in the collection of Mr. Charles Warne, and weighs 10 dwts., 18 grs., (258 grs., divisible exactly by six.) The grooves, Mr. Bingham suggests, may possibly indicate graduation in value. The notion had struck him, proposed likewise by Colonel Vallancey, that penannular ornaments might have served as nose-rings, the narrow opening serving to clip the *septum* of the nose.⁷

An interesting crescent-shaped variety of the gold "penannular" ornaments is preserved in the valuable Museum formed by the Hon. Richard Neville, at Audley End. By his obliging permission it is here represented, (No. 8.) It was recently found by a labouring man named Bass, on the Dairy Farm, Thaxted, in Essex. The weight is 240 grains, verifying the remark that the weight of these rings is generally divisible by six. I have not seen any similar English example of *plain* rings of gold, gradually tapering towards their extremities. The annular horned ornament of brass, *plated* with gold, found by Sir R. Colt Hoare in a tumulus near Amesbury, with objects of gold, bears some resemblance to this, but the broad part is perforated, as if for suspension. (Ancient Wilts, Vol. i., Pl. XXV. p. 201.) There is a representation of a ring, precisely resembling Mr. Neville's, found in Ireland, with others of silver, communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by the Bishop of Meath, and given in the *Archaeologia*, Vol. ii., Pl. I. It is described as "a small lunular fibula of gold." Rings of this crescent type, either

⁷ Vallancey, *Collect. de Rebus Hibern.*, vol. vi., p. 270. Compare the account of customs of the savage natives of Nootka-sound, described in Cook's *Voyages*, vol. ii., edit. 1785, p. 305. The supposition that nose-rings were used in Britain had been

admitted by Scotch antiquaries. See the gold armille, ear-rings and nose-rings (as conjectured) found in a rude urn in Hamfshire. *Archaeologia Scotica*, vol. iv., Pl. XII.

twisted or beaded, occur also in Ireland, and have been communicated to the Institute by an obliging correspondent in Cork, Mr. Edward Hoare. (See *Archæol. Journ.* Vol. ii., p. 198.) A fragment of a curious twisted ring of gold, found in a turf-bog, near Sligo, is in Mr. Hoare's collection, (see No. 9.), closely resembling a specimen from Africa, presented to the Numismatic Society by Mr. Dickinson,⁸ and another from Timbuctoo, preserved in the United Service Museum. Of the former, with another gold ring from the interior of Africa, presented to the Numismatic Society by Mr. Hampden, as also of an Irish ring, found near Belfast, of the beaded type (weight, 4 dwts.), I have been enabled to give representations by the kindness of Mr. John Yonge Akerman. (Nos. 10, 11, 12.)

From these more simple types we proceed to the curious torc-rings, and ornaments formed of several wires curiously intertwined, and united together on one side. We were indebted to Mr. Hoare on a former occasion for an interesting example (No. 13), found near Waterford, analogous in character to the armilla represented in this Journal, Vol. v., p. 154. Another specimen, reported to have been found on Flodden Field, was communicated by the Rev. Dr. Hume.⁹ It was in the possession of Mr. Paton, who had a similar ring, found at Dunfermline. In the Museum of Mr. Whincopp, at Woodbridge, a fine gold ring of the same type is preserved, of which a representation is here given. (No. 14.) The weight is 12 dwts. 14 grs. This ring was found in Suffolk, and has been supposed to be an ornament for the ear, but its weight appears too great to have allowed of its being thus worn. Another curious specimen, formed of two square bars or wires, wreathed together and welded at the extremities, is in Dr. Mantell's Museum, and of this also a figure is submitted to our readers, (No. 15.) It was found in ploughing on the Sussex Downs, at Bormer, near Falmer, and presented to Dr. Mantell by the late Earl of Chichester.¹

I will now briefly notice a few other ornaments of gold, rarely discovered in Great Britain. The first are the massive rings with dilated ends, either of circular or horse-shoe form, and disunited, obviously for the convenience of the wearer.

⁸ See Mr. Dickinson's Memoir in the *Numism. Chron.*, Jan. 1844; and a paper by Mr. Hoare on ring-money with pointed ends, *Numism. Chron.*, April, 1844.

⁹ Weight of the Irish ring, 8 dwts. 6 grs.

Weight of the ring from Flodden, 8 dwts. 17 grs. It is represented in *Archæol. Journ.*, vol. iii., p. 269.

¹ This ring was described and figured in Horsfield's *History of Lewes*. Pl. IV.

GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Found in Suffolk.



No. 14.

Size of original. Weight, 12 dwts. 14 grs.
Mr. Whincopp's Museum.

Found at Bormer, Sussex.



No. 15.

Size of original. Weight, 10 dwts. 18 grs.
Dr. Mantell's Museum.

African.



No. 10.

Numismatic Society's Museum.

Found near Sligo.



No. 9.

Size of original. Weight, 7 dwts. 12 grs.
Mr. Edward Hume's Museum.

Found near Belfast.



No. 12.

Weight, 4 dwts.

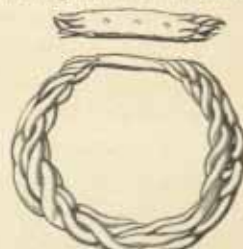
African.



No. 11.

Numismatic Society's Museum

Toro-ring, found near Waterford.



No. 13.

Weight, 8 dwts. 6 grs.
Pittewy Museum.

They bear a close analogy to the Gaulish "*manaks*," as designated by Mr. Deane in his valuable Memoir on Gold Ornaments found at Vieuxbourg, near Quentin, in Britany². Three interesting relics of this nature, found with earthen vessels and bones on the Downs, near Patcham, Sussex, were kindly communicated to the Institute by Colonel Paine, of Patcham Place, through Mr. Blaauw. One of them is formed of copper, thickly plated with gold. A representation of one specimen is given, (No. 16.): weight 2 oz. 5 dwts. 6 grs.; the inner side is flat, with rather angular edges. On being assayed, the gold was found largely alloyed with silver, (in the proportion of 5 oz. 6 dwts. 18 grs. pure gold, and 6 oz. 5 dwts. of silver, in the pound Troy). The second weighed 5 oz. 5 dwts. 12 grs., with a much slighter admixture of silver, (about 1 oz. 6 dwts. in the pound Troy). The plated ring weighed 4 oz. Four gold armillæ of very similar type, but less massive, had been found, in 1806, on the shore near East Bourne, immediately under Beachy Head, with a bronze spear, five celts, a portion of a bronze sword, and lumps of copper, apparently very pure.³ They were sent to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Holt, a watchmaker of East Bourne, and sold, through the late Sir Joseph Banks. The weights were, 3 oz. 1 dwt.,—1 oz. 10 dwts.,—18 dwts. 2 grs., and 16 dwts. 4 grs. A figure of one is given in the *Archæologia*, Vol. xvi., Pl. LXVIII. A similar object was found in May, 1802, at Drayton, between Reepham and Norwich, and sold to Messrs. Denham, silversmiths in that city, for twenty guineas. It was perfectly round and plain, without engraved line or ornament, the ends dilated; the weight was 7 oz. 3 dwts. 21 grs. Another, found near Aspatria in Cumberland, December, 1828, was slightly ornamented with circular lines, and small notches along the edges; it was supposed that certain Runes might be discerned incised near one of its extremities; they were explained by the late Mr. Hamper to signify GEROT—*i.e.* *fabricavit*, the name or monogram of the maker having been, as he conjectured, effaced. It seems very doubtful, however, whether the supposed characters were more than accidental scratches.⁴ The weight of this armlet was 5 oz. 10 dwts. 6 grs.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii., Pl. I., p. 11.

³ A considerable mass of the cliff had fallen with a portion of the sword, about Christmas, 1806, and one of the celts being noticed projecting from the newly bared face of the cliff, search was made, and the antiquities found on the shore. It was

supposed that they had been deposited with bodies interred on the heights above, but no sign of a tumulus appeared.

⁴ See representations of it in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxii., p. 439; *Archæologia Eliana*, vol. ii., p. 263.

(2646 grs., exactly divisible by six). Of the same description, probably, were the "gold instruments, resembling a fetterlock or staple," formerly discovered at the Roman station at Chesterford, Essex. One, weighing 8 lbs., is stated to have been found under a rude thick piece of bronze, about the year 1786, by a miller, who immediately sold it. (Gough's *Additions to Camden*, Vol. ii., p. 141.) This last must have been a collar or torc, but of enormous weight. It is much to be regretted that no representations of these relics had been preserved. I am not aware whether the gold armlet found in 1761, in the same neighbourhood, at Shortgrove, composed of chain-work, and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Walpole, is now in the possession of the Marquis of Thomond. Neither does any memorial appear of the form of the "large gold ring" found with Anglo-Saxon remains at Sutton, near Ely. (Gough, *ibid.*, pp. 141, 234.)

It may be conjectured, with much probability, that these massive ornaments were occasionally, if not usually, worn as anklets, and they were not dissimilar to those worn at the present day in Egypt, and Eastern countries. Gold rings of this description are frequently found in Ireland, some perfectly plain, of equal thickness throughout; others with the ends slightly dilated;—or with the ends slightly concave;—others again with these cavities assuming the form of a cup, and at length the singular cups so expanded as to present the appearance of the mouth of a trumpet, or the calix of a large flower. Sometimes the dilated extremities are flat and thin plates, like cymbals, and the connecting neck diminutive in proportion to their exaggerated size.⁵ A few of these remarkable relics of unknown origin and antiquity have been found in Britain: an unique example, terminating in club-shaped extremities, found in Dumfries-shire, deserves especial notice, as bearing the name HELENVS F., and the letters, MB.—*Archæologia*, Vol. ii., Pl. III.

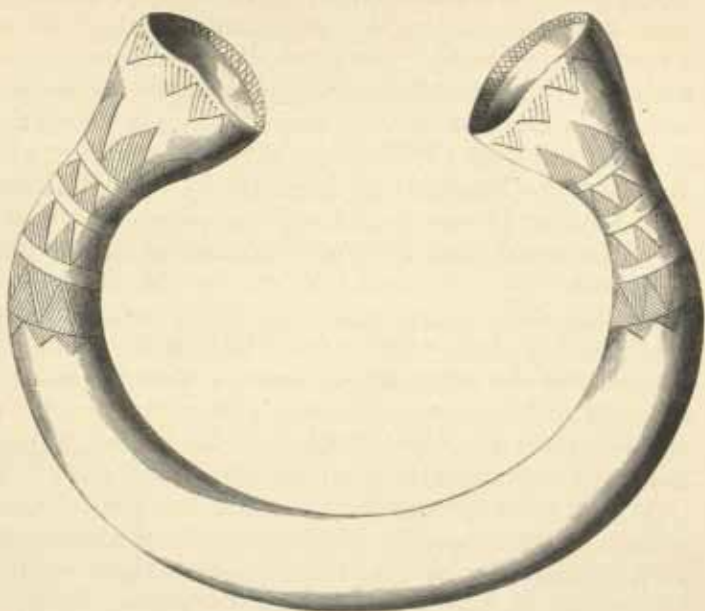
Of the intermediate type, with dilated ends slightly hollowed, no example has hitherto been noticed, to my knowledge, in England or North Britain: one, of singular value, admirably exemplifying the progressive variation of type, has been sent from the sister island by our obliging correspondent at Cork, Mr. Edward Hoare, (No. 17.) Of the

⁵ *Archæologia*, vol. ii., Pl. I. See also various forms in Gough's edit of *Camden*, vol. iv., p. 231; the works of Col. Vallancey; the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i.,

p. 413; and Sir W. Betham's *Memoir on the Ring Money of the Celts*, *Trans. R. I. Acad.*, vol. xvii.

GOLD ORNAMENTS

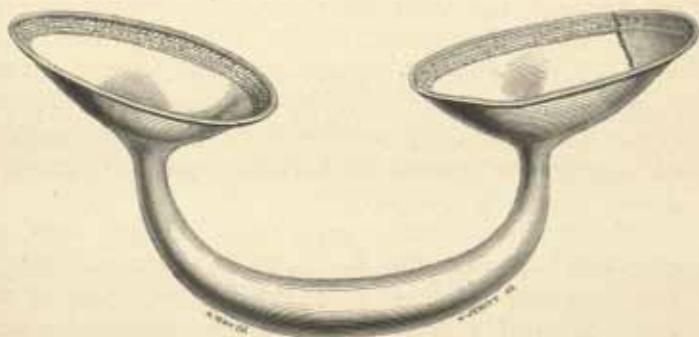
Dug up at Brahamish, near Bantry, Co. Cork.



No. 17.

Size of original. Weight, 2 oz. 5 dwts. 6 grs.

Discovered at Swinton Park, Yorkshire.



No. 18.

Two-thirds size of original.

next form, with terminal cups, a fine specimen was brought to light in the parish of Masham, North Riding of Yorkshire, and most kindly communicated from the Swinton Park Museum, by desire of Mrs. Danby Harcourt, through Mr. Charles Tucker, (No. 18.) This curious gold ornament, weighing 5 oz. 7 dwts. 22 grs., was found near the entrance lodge at Swinton Park, about 1815, scarcely two feet below the surface. Two objects, of analogous description, had been found near Ripon, in 1780, as stated by Gough.⁶ Another was discovered in 1773 near the Lizard Point, Cornwall, and similar ornaments have occurred in North Britain; one, found in 1731, stated to have been deposited in an urn, is figured in the *Archæologia*, Vol. ii., p. 40, and *Reliquiæ Galeanæ*, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. 11, part 1, Pl. VI. In the following year two gold ornaments of the same type were found in the mud of a lake in Galloway, drained by order of the Earl of Stair, as also a "bracelet of gold consisting of two circles, very artificially folding or twisting into one another."⁷

It has been conjectured that these ornaments of gold, of which no specimen, I believe, has been discovered in any foreign country, might have served the purpose of a fastening for the mantle or other garment. Some antiquaries have been disposed to assign to them a mystic or sacred import.

Having thus endeavoured to record the discovery of some antiquities, of a very remarkable class, in Britain, generally regarded as almost peculiar to Ireland, I must reserve to a future occasion some notices of certain gold ornaments of other types, equally deserving of careful investigation.

ALBERT WAY.

⁶ Additions to Camden's *Brit.*, vol. iv., p. 231. One of these weighed as much as 9 oz. 10. dwts. Another was exhibited to the Soc. of Antiquaries in 1740, from Sir Hans Sloane's Collection.

⁷ They were in the possession of the Countess of Stair. See Sir John Clerk's

Letters to Gale, May, 1732. *Bibl. Topog.* Vol. iii., pp. 280, 297. His remarks on the use of gold in Scotland in ancient times, and on digging for gold in that country, found in strata of sand, as in the borders of Hungary, at Nitria and Presburg, deserve notice.—*Ibid.*, p. 299.

Original Documents.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ANCIENT ACCOUNTS OF METTINGHAM COLLEGE, SUFFOLK.
COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. C. R. MANNING.

THE college of St. Mary, at Mettingham, was originally founded at Raveningham, in Norfolk, by Sir John de Norwich, in the year 1342, for a master and eight chaplains, to officiate in the church of that place. It was removed some years after to Norton Subcourse in the same county, where a new chapel was built; and in 1382, again removed to the chapel within the castle of Mettingham, in Suffolk, was endowed with the said castle, and the number of chaplains increased to thirteen. This translation was retarded, chiefly by the nuns of Bungay, who were appropriators of the parish church of Mettingham, and it was not effected until about 18th Richard II., 1394. It continued there until the dissolution. The last master was Thomas Manning, also prior of Butley, and suffragan bishop of Ipswich.

The accounts are well preserved, filling six folio volumes, extending from 4th Henry IV., 1402, to 5th Henry VIII., 1513. They formerly belonged to Thomas Martin, the antiquary, from whom they came to the late Thomas Manning, Esq., of Bungay. The following extracts are taken from the first volume, and from those parts only, in each year, which relate to the expenses of the capella, and the construction of the new chapel at Mettingham. The several heads of expenditure are,

Dona' Minute Expense, Custus domorum, Custus carectarum et carucarum, Blada et staura empta, Expense capelle, Forinsece expense, Expense Magistri, &c., with wages and annual pensions.

Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure by John Wylbeye, Master of the Chantry of Metyngham, 6 Hen. IV.¹

Michaelmas 1405, to Michaelmas 1406, Expense capelle.—Item, solut' pro panno steynynd empto pro lectrin', 10*d.* Item, solut' pro Freston empt' pro capella, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, solut' pro 2 carectis conductis ad carriandum freston, 2*s.*—Item, solut' pro 12 pilliis oblongis emptis pro Capellanis, 3*s.* 10*d.* Item, solut' pro faccione co'i sigilli Cantarie de Metyngham, 20*s.* Item, solut' pro 2 tortys et 1 preket, ponder' 23*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Item, solut' pro 1 preket empto pro parva capella, 17*d.* (fol. 23.)

1406-1407.—Solut' Thome Browderer pro emendacione vestimentorum et pro Bokeram, lyowr et filo, 2*s.* 5*d.*—Item, solut' Thome Wrythe pro deposicione tecti cori de Nortone, 26*s.* 8*d.* Item, solut' pro 2 carectis conductis ad carriandum tectum cori a Nortone usque Metyngham, 2*s.*—Item, solut' pro pede crucis facienda et pingenda, et pro baculo ejusdem, 7*s.* 8*d.* Item, solut' pro cordis carect' emptis apud Nortone, et deposic' tecti cori ibidem, 6*d.*—Item, solut' Stephano kynnere, pro amisis furrandis, 8*s.*—

¹ Blomef. Hist. of Norfolk, vol. viii. p. 52. A list of masters is given, and reference made to the Chartulary of Mettingham.

Item, solut' pro illuminacione dimidii libri missalis, 14s. Item, solut' John Knyf capellano pro 1 quaterno scripto pro libro missali, 10d. Item, solut' domino Galfrido Rectori ecclesie de Bradwele pro uno cifo deaurato, et una cruce deaurata, et pro vestimentis et aliis ornamentis capelle 25l. —Item, solut' pro 2 candelabris pingendis, 40d. —Item, solut' pro pann' pict' empt' pro summo altari, 8s. —Item, solut' pro croc' empt' pro libro missal, 4d. (fol. 29, and 34, v^o.)

1407-1408. —Item, solut' pro clavis argent' emptis pro parvo portiforio, 2d. —Item, solut' pro 2 pannis damasc', et aliis ornamentis emptis de executoribus magistri Johannis felbrygg', 23s. 4d. —Item, solut' pro libro missali ligando, et cooperando, et pro clausuris ejusdem, 5s. 1d. (fol. 40, v^o.)

1408-1409. —Item, solut' pro illuminacione 1 gradal', 11s. Item, solut' pro ligacione et pro custod' ejusdem, 2s. 4d. Item, solut' Ricardo Wodeward, de Norwic', pro 26 Treyys de calce, 37s. 6d. Item, solut' servienti Johannis lokere, pro calce miscend' per 3 dies, 8d. Item, solut' pro expensis Ricardi Yate et sociorum ejus eunt' Norwic', pro calce per divers' vic' 13d. (fol. 46, v^o.)

1409-1410. —Item, solut' Willelmo plomer, et suo servienti, pro plumbo deponendo capelle, 12d. —Item, solut' Johanni Bonde, et Thome Bonde, pro tecto capelle deponendo, per 6 dies, 12d. Item, solut' Johanni Masun et hominibus suis operantibus super capellam per 99 dies, 27s. 6d. Item, solut' Johanni lokere et sociis suis et eorum servientibus operantibus super capellam, per 95 dies, et di. 23s. 5d. Item, solut' pro cirotecis emptis pro Johanne Masun et hominibus suis, Johanne lokere et hominibus suis, et aliis hominibus operantibus super capellam, 2s. 5d. Item, solut' pro 12 fraxinis emptis de vicario de Metyngham, 13d. Item, solut' Nicholao de Metyngham pro hespys et haldrys,² 21d. ob. Item, solut' pro 100 sparrys de fyr, et 6 Trowys, 9s. 9d. Item, solut' pro 1 calice, 17s. 4d. Item, solut' pro 20 Treyys calcis, et pro petris nigris emptis apud Norwic' 31s. 4d. (fol. 52, v^o.)

1410-1411. —Item, solut' Johanni Knyf, capellano pro 18 quaternis scribendis unius antefenar, 12s. Item, solut' pro 80 literis aur', 30d. Item, solut' pro expensis Johannis Masun equitantis usque Comitatum lincolniens' pro freston, 5s. Item, solut' pro freston carriand' a Jernemuta usque Beclys, 21s. 4d. Item, solut' pro caretis conductis ad carriandum freston a Beclys usque Metyngham, 15s. 6d. Item, solut' pro freston tronizando apud Jernemutam cum expensis ibidem et Beclys, 4s. 10d. ob. Item, solut' pro 30 Tunnettyth' de Freston, 10l. 10s. —Item, solut' Waltero Calwere pro chal' emendand', et tabulis scabulandis et planandis per 5 dies, 15d. (fol. 58, v^o.)³

1411-1412. —Item, solut' Rogero latener, de Beclys, pro c. libris metalli emptis pro campan', 20s. —Item, solut' pro auro, argento, bisso, lacys et filo, 16s. 10d. ob. (fol. 64, v^o.)

1412-1413. —Item, solut' Johⁱ Browdere, pro 3 imaginibus, 6s. 4d. —

² Asp-trees and alders. "Aldrys," ib.

³ In this year John Masun and William Holtone were occupied forty-eight days, John Lokere and his companions seventy days and a half, on the works of the chapel,

which were continued in the years succeeding.

⁴ A payment occurs again in the ensuing year for 120 lb. of metal for the bell.

Item, solut' Johanni Bonde et Thome Bonde operantibus super vesteriam, 3s. 8d.—Item, solut' pro Gall', Coperose, et Gummys, 8d.—Item, solut' pro capellis emptis pro carpentariis, 6d.—Item, solut' pro caretis conductis ad carriandum freston, tegulas et calyun, per 8 dies, 7s. 6d. (fol. 70, v^o.)

1413-1414.—Solut' Roberto Ocle pro tabula facienda et pingenda pro summo altari, in parte solucionis, 66s. 8d.—Item, solut' pro expensis magistri Johannis Waryn capellani, et Ricardi Buk, equitand' Lineam et Castelaere, ad videnda stalla ibidem, 6s. 11d. ob.—Item, solut' pro expensis Johannis Boteler, equitand' versus Hesylberwe ad loquendum et ordinandum pro freston, 5s. Item, solut' pro 12 edificiis faciendis pro 12 apostolis, 6l. 40d. Item, solut' hominibus sarrantibus meremium pro stallis, per 24 dies, 6s. 1d. Item, solut' pro cruce cum 1 fane, 3s. Item, solut' Ricardo Buk et ejus servienti, operantibus super stall', per 26 septimanas, 44s. (fol. 76, v^o.)

1414-1415.—Solut' Ricardo Buk, et ejus servienti operantibus super stall', per 18 septimanas, 27s. 2d. Item, dat' Rogero Gyrlyng et fratri suo, pro vitro carriando, 8d.—Item, solut' hugoni Dunston pro scripcione 1 processonar', 5s. 4d.—Item, solut' Johanni Holgate, pro ymaginibus 12 apostolorum faciendis, 40s. in parte solucionis.—Item, solut' pro libro facto de stacionibus in ecclesia faciendis, 40d.—Item, solut' pro expensis factis pro organ' carriand' a Boston usque Liniam, et a Linia usque Metyngham, 9s. 1d. ob. Item, solut' Ricardo Buk pro stallis ecclesie faciendis 4l. 10s. per 1 tall' in parte solucionis, 26l. 13s. 4d. (fol. 82, v^o.)

1415-1416.—Item, solut' Johanni Thornedone, facienti crestis pro cimator' Ecclesie, 5s. Item, solut' domino Episcopo Norwicensi pro dedicatione Ecclesie Collegiate de Metyngham, 40s. Item, solut' 3 servientibus ejusdem Episcopi, 3s. 4d. Item, dat' Rectori de Beltone, 20d. Item, solut' Willelmo lominowr pro diversis libris illuminandis, 8s. Item, solut' pro pari cirotecarum empto pro Episcopo, 1d. ob. Item, solut' Thome de Jernomuta pro 12 apostolis faciendis, 66s. 8d. Item, solut' eidem pro 1 wodyse faciend', 40d.—Item, solut' pro 1 vestimento et pro 15 virgis de Bortalizaundyr, 21s. Item, solut' pro 1 cilicio empto pro altari, 16d.—Item, solut' Thome Bonde facienti framys pro vestimentis, per 9 dies, 23d. Item, solut' Thome Barsham de Jernomuta pro 2 ymaginibus, cum tabernaculis earundem, faciendis pro summo altari, 40s. in parte solucionis (fol. 88 v^o.)

1416-1417.—Solut' executoribus domini Johannis Waryn, nuper Rectoris de Schypmedwe, pro 1 manuali, et 1 vestimento, 24s. Item, solut' eidem executoribus pro 1 antiphonario, et di' gradal' notat', 26s. Item, solut' Johanni lokere et ejus servienti pro pavimento ponendo in ecclesia, per 7 dies, 19d.—Item, solut' pro mⁱ mⁱ. de pathyng tyyl, 11s. 4d. Item, solut' pro calice novo mutato cum calice veteri, 4s. 4d. Item, solut' 2 servientibus Willelmi Argentein militis, pro meremio carriando pro ymagine Sancte Marie, 8d. Item, solut' Roberto Ocle pro tabula facienda pro summo altari, 6s. 8d. Item, solut' Thome de Jernomuta, 3d. nomine arre pro tabul' pingend'.—Item, solut' Ricardo Buk', pro 1 pari de stallis et 1 pulpyt fac', in grosso, per 1 tall', 7l. 10s. in parte. Item, solut' Thome de Jern' pro 2 Imag' faciendis et pictandis, per 1 tall', 6l. 10s. in parte. (fol. 94, v^o.)

1417-1418.—Item, solut' pro clospis emptis pro organ', 2s. 8d. Item, solut' Rogero latener, pro c. libris metalli emptis pro campan', 20s. Item, solut' eidem pro Wyr' empto pro orilog', 6d.—Item, solut' pro 2 pellibus vitulinis et 1 pelli ovina, emptis pro organ', 15d.—Item, solut' pro panno nigro empto pro anniversariis, 6s. 8d.—Item, solut' Johanni Smythe, pro 48 Jemewys emptis pro stallis ecclesie, 20s. Item, solut' Thome Barsham, de Jernomut', pro soundys pissium, 17d. Item, solut' Roberto masun pro catermews, et basis faciendis, pro stallis ecclesie, 43s.—Item, solut' pro 2 libris de hornglu, 8d.—Item, solut' Johanni Waryn capellano pro libris capelle ligandis, clausuris et coopertoriis emptis pro eisdem, 10s. 10d. Item, solut' Waltero Webstere et Johanni Bute, laborantibus pro fundament' claustr' capiend' per 3 dies, 6s.—Item, solut' Johanni helyngtone, pro hostio occidentali ecclesie faciend', 10s. Item, solut' Ricardo Buk' pro 1 pari stallorum et 1 pulpyt factis, in grosso, per 1 tall', 9l. Item, solut' Thome de Jern', pro 2 Imaginibus, cum earum tabernaculis et tabula altaris, faciendis et pictandis, in parte solucionis, ultra denar' annorum precedentium sibi solut'. 8l. 10s. (fol. 100, v^o.)

1418-1419.—Solut' Ricardo Buk, pro 2 altaribus faciendis in ecclesia, et pro 1 tabula faciend' pro summo altari, 13s. 4d. Item, solut' pro 1 vestimento integro de novo orferend', et 1 capa de novo orferend', 8l. 2s. 8d. Item, solut' pro 40 tabulis de Estryche, 16s. 9d. Item, solut' Johanni lokere pro altaribus ecclesie pinyng, 4d. Item, solut' pro petris nigris carrianda a keseynglond usque Metyngham, 16d. Item, solut' suffraganio Episcopi Norwic', pro 2 altaribus Ecclesie dedicandis, 6s. 2d.—Item, solut' Johanni Smythe de Barsham, pro henglys faciendis, 6s. 2d.—Item, solut' magistro Willelmo Barnham, pro 2 capis de rubeo cerico, cum rayys de auro, 26s. 8d. Item, solut' Johanni Smythe, pro seris, clavibus, clospys et hokys emptis pro hostiis Ecclesie, 13d. Item, solut' pro campana empta pro altari Ecclesie, 3d.—Item, solut' Thome de Jernomuta, pro 2 ymaginibus, cum earum tabernaculis, et tabula summi altaris, faciend' et pingend', 100s. (fol. 106, v^o.)

1419-1420.—Solut' pro 1 boos, 1 ryngyl, et 2 jemewys, emptis pro hostio pulpiti, 6d. Item, solut' pro 1 turribulo deaurato, empto de magistro Willelmo Bernham, 14l. 14s.—Item, solut' Thome Kyrkeby, pro libro organic', 26s. 8d. (fol. 112, v^o.)

1420-1421.—Item, solut' Edmundo Bradwelle, pro pann' pingend' pro pulpito, 10s. Item, solut' Johanni Glaswryth pro 16 pedibus vitri emptis pro fenestris botar' et pantar', 6s. 8d.—Item, solut' pro 34 Virgatis panni linei emptis pro tabernaculis ecclesie, 11s. 2d. Item, solut' Johanni Sporyere, de Bungaye, pro Boltys ferr', et bylys ferr', emptis pro altaribus et tabernaculis ecclesie, 6s. 11d.—Item, solut' pro 1 pelvi de latun, empto pro lampade, 6s. 8d. (fol. 118, v^o.)

1422-1423.—Solut' Johanni Masun, de Bungaye, pro 2 lavatoriis faciendis de petr' libr', 12s. Item, solut' pro lacys et frenge, et 11 garderys sancti Georgii, 7s. 1d.—Item, solut' pro lacys et hemlacys, emptis pro vestimentis, 8s. Item, solut' pro collobio de Baudekyn, et 1 dobelet de auro, 20s. 1d. Item, solut' pro 13 piliis nigris emptis pro magistro et fratribus suis, 4s. 7d. (fol. 130, v^o.)

* The erection of the cloisters appears to have advanced this year; payment occurs "pro petris colligendis pro claustro," bars of

iron "pro fenestris claustr'," &c. In the following year it was covered in with lead.

1423-1424. — Solut' pro 4 pypys auri de Cipris, 6s. — Item, solut' Ricardo Buc, pro tecto vestar' celando, et 3 fenestris faciendis, 35s. in plenam solutionem. Item, solut' Radulfo vestmentmakere pro 2 pectoral' et 2 amitt', 20s. Item, solut' pro 1 capa de worsted rubeo, et pro 1 corporascas, 21s. 8d. Item, solut' Johanni Smythe pro marmore empto pro Ecclesia, 9l. 6s. (fol. 136, v^o).

The foregoing extracts may serve to give a notion of the curious particulars occurring in these accounts; the general expenses of the establishment are not less deserving of notice, for information on matters of domestic economy and statistics, at the commencement of the fifteenth century. The accounts of 1405—6 give the price of the common-seal of the chantry of Mettingham, for making which a payment of 20s. appears; this entry deserves mention, as fixing the date of this seal,* of which an impression exists, appended to a deed, dated 22 Hen. VIII. It is a good example of workmanship of its age. The central device is the Virgin enthroned, and holding the Infant Saviour. On the dexter side is the bearing of the Founder (Party per pale Az. and G. a lion rampant Erms). de Norwich. On the sinister side the coats of Ufford and Vescy, quarterly, (a cross engrailed, quartering a cross molines,) being the arms, apparently, of Robert de Ufford, who espoused Margaret, sister and heiress of Sir Thomas de Norwich, through which alliance it seems probable, that the Uffords, Earls of Suffolk, had a share in the establishment of the college at Mettingham. The master of the college appears also to have had his own official seal, as a charge occurs amongst the "Minute Expense," in 1408—9, "Solut' pro correct' sigilli magistri de Metyngham, 12d." *Correctio* is a term frequently used in these documents, to express the repair of various objects.⁷ The number and costly variety of sacred ornaments and vestments purchased for the services of so small an establishment is remarkable, as also the frequent expenditure for vellum and writing service-books. These last appear to have been mostly produced in the establishment, but the scribes received payment for their labours. Frequent items occur of disbursements to Hugh Dunstone and John Knyf, *capellanis*, for writing and illumination. The decoration of this kind bestowed upon a missal cost 25s.; but as *croc'* (*crocus*) only was provided, it does not appear to have been very elaborate; possibly, the term may only apply to rubrication. A Legend of Saints cost 21s. 8d.; the writing of an Antiphoner, 53s. 4d.; the payment for each quire (pro scripcione 1 quaterni) was from 10d. to 14d. A pound of vermilion cost 18d. Copperas, gum and galls, for ink, frequently occur, and 80 letters of gold, apparently in the Antiphoner, cost 30d. A quire of paper cost only 4d.; three quires of vellum cost 14d. John Melton, chaplain, received 15s. 8d. for writing a book of the Gospels. Occasionally, persons not of the establishment were employed: William Lominowr, or the illuminator, is named repeatedly. But the most interesting feature of these church accounts is the information which they supply regarding the sculptured and painted decorations, of which so many valuable examples still remain in the eastern counties. The elaborate and richly ornamented screens, ceilings, and tabernacle work, in the churches of Norfolk and

* See cut of seal, page 68.

⁷ For example,—"pro coreccione lalbe, 2d." "Solut' Galfrida cloemakere pro orologio corrigendo."

Suffolk, have attracted frequent notice of late; and many members of the Institute will call to mind the beautiful series of drawings by Mrs. Gunn, exhibited at the Norwich meeting by the kindness of Mr. Dawson Turner. These interesting examples of mediæval art have usually been regarded as of Flemish execution, partaking much of the character of design displayed in the works of that country. By the Mettingham accounts, it appears that considerable works of reconstruction or renovation were in progress in the collegiate chapel towards the close of the reign of Henry IV.: the roof of the choir, at the chapel previously used before removal from Norton, was taken down, and transported to Mettingham. The tower (*campanile*) was sold to the Vicar of Norton, who paid by instalments. The fabric expenses ran over several successive years; amongst them appear new stalls, the painting of the roof, and interior decorations: for the construction of the former, it was thought expedient to despatch one of the chaplains, accompanied by the principal carpenter, to visit Lynn and Castleacre in quest of a good model—"ad videndum stalla ibidem:" they were constructed accordingly in 1413-14. At the same time, various images were provided. Thomas of Yarmouth received 66s. 8d. for making those of the twelve Apostles, for which twelve "edificia" had been prepared, at a cost of more than six pounds. The same artificer at Yarmouth, who appears to have been a carver and painter, an *imagier*, received also forty pence for making a "wodwyse," a figure of a woodwose or savage man, sometimes written woodhouse. The cause of placing such a figure in a chapel is not explained; they were very frequently introduced in decorations of houses, furniture, or costume, at the same age. About this time an image of the Virgin was sculptured, for which the wood appears to have been provided by Sir William Argentain; and Thomas Barsham, of Yarmouth, before named, called also "Thomas de Jernemuta,"³ received in several payments for making and painting two images with tabernacles, and a "tabula" for the high altar, not less than 37l. 4s. 8d. In 1416-17, the works having advanced slowly, apparently according to the funds which might be rendered available in so small an establishment, the collegiate church was dedicated by the Bishop of Norwich, (John Wakeryng,) who received 40s., and the prelate's three attendants (*servientes*) received 4s. 4d. Two new altars were made and dedicated in the following year by the suffragan of the bishop, who received 6s. 2d. on the occasion; and the roof of the church was decorated with painting, on account of which Edmund of Bradwelle, "peyntour," received 13l. 6s. 6d. These works completed, the construction of a cloister was undertaken.

The productions of Thomas of Yarmouth, which served to decorate the church of Mettingham, have unfortunately perished; but there can be little doubt that some of the interesting specimens of ancient art in Norfolk and the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, of which Mr. Dawson Turner has collected so rich an assemblage of representations, were the work of this Thomas Barsham "de Jernomuta."

The most burdensome expense in the erection of churches or other works,

² This term seems to be equivalent to "housing," used in the same sense in the Beauchamp Contract, t. Hen. VI. The term of more frequent use is tabernacle.

³ Thomas Barsham supplied sounds of fish.

These were sometimes used for joining wood-work, or here possibly for painting. Reginald Wythe received, in 1418-19, "pro 50 soundys pissium, 2d.

in former times, must have been caused by the cost and difficulties in transport of materials. In these accounts we find frequent payments for collecting stone, probably flints, which abound in the eastern parts of England, and were largely employed in the building of churches. Materials were often supplied from Norwich, and from the sea-port of Yarmouth, being transported thence by the river Waveney, as far as Beccles, and by carts from that place to Mettingham, a distance of about four miles. In 1409-10 John Masun, who had a large share in the work, was sent into Lincolnshire on horseback, to arrange for a supply of freestone: the expense of his ride was only five shillings. "Borwelle stone" is also named, and several purchases of black stones and marble stones occur, possibly for pavements, (*pro petris nigris—petris nigris emptis pro clauastro—pro lapidibus marmor—pro marmore empto pro ecclesia*), &c.¹

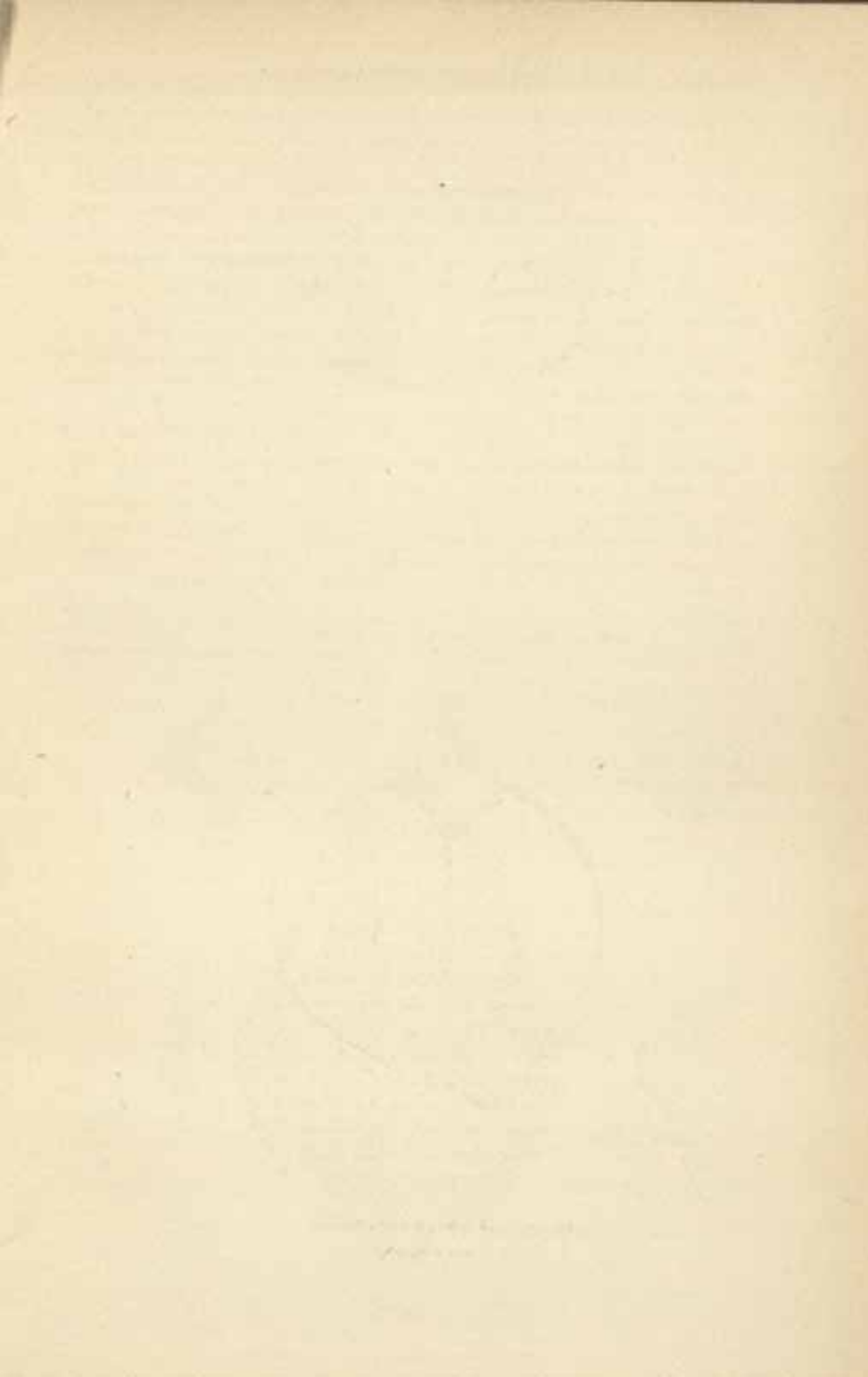
"Roger latener," that is, the worker in latten metal, of Beccles, is frequently named as supplying metal for bells. Richard Baxter, of Norwich, probably a bell-founder, appears to have furnished the bells. It deserves notice that an artificer of this class should be found established in such a town as Beccles at that early period; the conjecture may be admissible that his workshop supplied some of the numerous sepulchral brasses of his time, still to be seen in the neighbouring counties.

¹ The stone is frequently estimated by the term *tunnetythe*, or *tunttythe*, a word of frequent occurrence in old accounts of building expenses, the precise meaning of derivation of which is obscure. Lime is invariably

reckoned by "*treyys*," *tray* being a word of provincial use for a mason's hod. A "*treye de colys*," however, occurs, costing 3s., whilst the "*childyr de colys*" cost from 6s. to 8s.

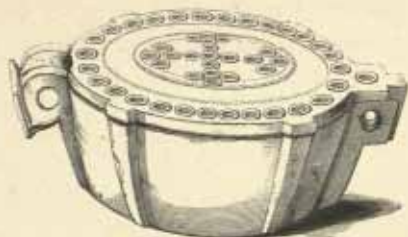


SEAL OF THE CHANTRY OF METTINGHAM.



PROCEEDINGS OF INSTITUTE.

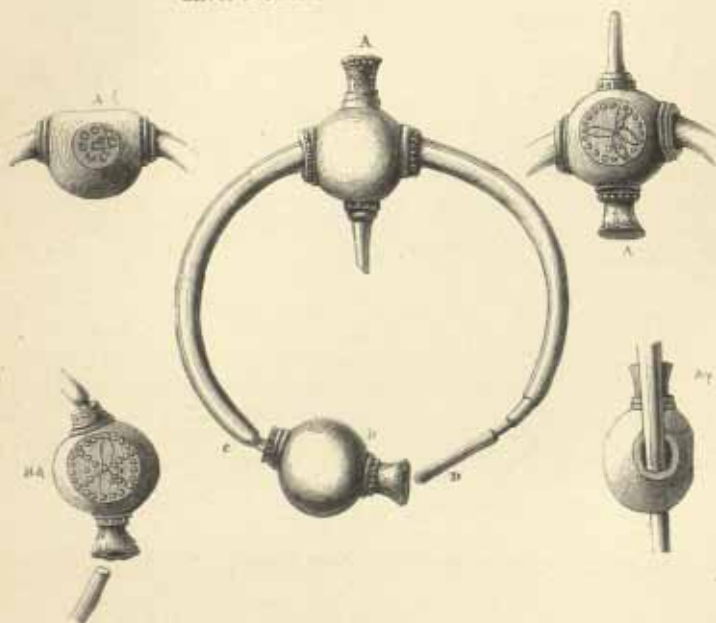
Bronze Box, found near Roman Remains at Lincoln.



Size of original.

F. N. Brockedon, Esq.

Silver Fibula, found in Westmoreland.



Diam. of Ring, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches; of Knob, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

C. Cress Wilson, Esq.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

JANUARY 5, 1849.

MR. S. P. PRATT laid before the meeting a singular bronze celt, found, as he stated, in ancient workings for coal, supposed to have been known to the Romans, in Andalusia. Eighteen or twenty implements of the kind had been discovered, more than 150 yards from the commencement of the working, and one, as he had been assured, firmly attached to a wooden handle by means of thongs, interlaced and held by notches in the wood. The people of the country said that such tools were frequently found in old workings, and supposed them to have been used for picking out the strata of coal. The celt had a loop or ear on each side, one being now broken: it is of more taper form than celts usually found in the British islands.¹ Length 7 inches, breadth of the cutting edge $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. On the flat face, near the edge, is an ornament in relief, in form of a trident (²). A similar symbol occurs on some coins of Epirus. Compare the coin of Ventippo, given in Mr. Akerman's "Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes." Pl. VII, No. I. Mr. Pratt stated that the Phœnicians had worked mines in the Asturias, in which ancient objects, bearing Phœnician characters similar to those on the coins of Gades, had been found, and are now preserved at Madrid. A Spanish celt, resembling Mr. Pratt's, but without any symbol, and with a single side-loop, is in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries. It was found on a mountain between Llamas del Mauro and Carcalai, 12 leagues south of Oviedo.

THE HON. RICHARD NEVILLE, F.S.A., communicated notices of his recent discoveries of Roman remains at Chesterford and Ickleton, on the borders of Cambridgeshire and Essex. They were accompanied by ground-plans, and the exhibition of an interesting collection of antiquities found amongst the foundations of buildings lately explored, consisting of ornaments of bone and metal, fictile vases of various kinds of ware, and other relics. Mr. Neville has liberally presented to the Institute woodcut representations of the most interesting of these remains, which will be found with a detailed account of his late researches, in another part of this Journal.

A memoir was read, descriptive of a very singular tumular cemetery, supposed to be of the Saxon period, near York, by Dr. THURNAM, of that city, illustrated by a large section and numerous drawings.³

MR. WILLIAM T. COLLINGS communicated drawings of a remarkable silver fibula, and of other analogous ornaments, with the following notices. This fibula, now in the possession of Charles Carus Wilson, Esq., was ploughed up near Casterton, about a mile from Kirby Lonsdale, Westmorland, and three miles from the old Roman station at Burrow. Several other relics have been found in the same field at various times. This was discovered in 1846; about the same time the plough turned up a stone in

¹ It has a stop-ridge. See Mr. Du Noyer's classification, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv, p. 4, Fig. D. The Dean of Westminster observed that it was evidently intended to be used as a cutting chisel, the edge held in a perpen-

dicular, not an horizontal direction. A representation of this interesting celt will be given on a future occasion.

² The first portion of the memoir will be found in this number of the *Journal*, p. 27.

that field, and disclosed a large cavity. Nothing, however, was found in it, according to the account of the labourers. The ornament is a very curious example of the large ring-fibulæ, of which several examples have been found in Ireland. The *acus* has been broken off: there appears to have been a third knob, now lost, and which should have corresponded with the knob B, the *acus* passing between the two. The upper knob A is very loose, and moves freely around the ring; the knob B turns, but much less freely, and does not pass over C, having merely a lateral motion of one-fourth of an inch. It was particularly noticed, that even with considerable force it could not be made to pass over to the arm D, although there is an aperture, seen in the representation, in the axis of the ball. The ring, or bow, slightly increases in thickness towards the central part, where the knob A is seen. The diameter of the widest part is nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the globular ornaments measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. The under side of each of the balls presents a flat face, on which are engraved segments of circles, with small impressed ornaments. In the woodcut, the reverse of each knob is shown separately, with two other views of the one to which the *acus* is attached.

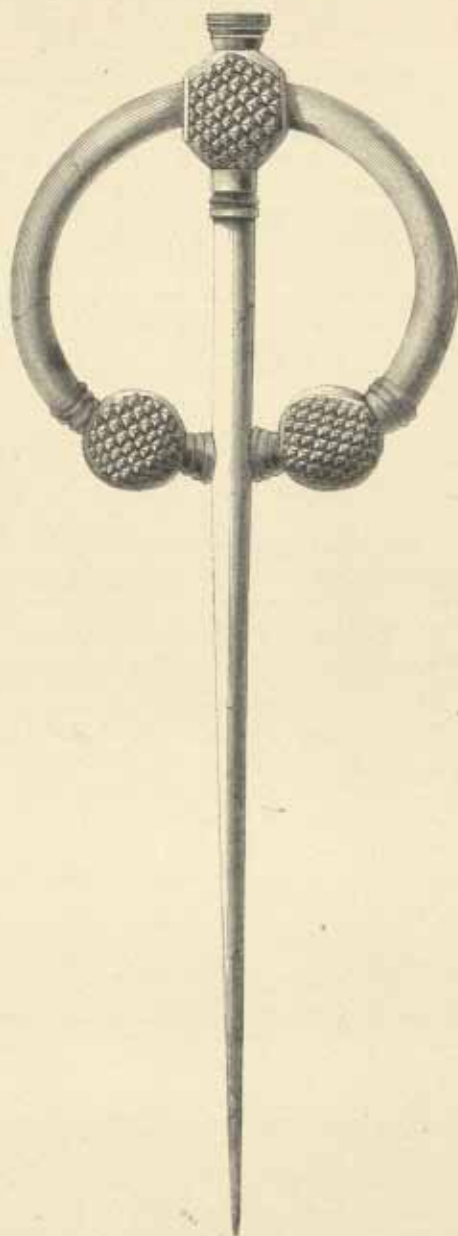
Col. Vallancey, in his "Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis," Vol. iv., p. 459, gives an extraordinary silver fibula of this type, with an *acus* of great length, and balls cut on one side so as to resemble a crystallised surface. He compares them to the fruit of the mulberry, or *arbor sapiens*, and observes, that the Irish antiquaries call them prickly apples; such fibulæ, according to his theory, were worn by priests, as shown in the account given by Silius Italicus of the Phœnician priests, who wore a mantle without a girdle, but fastened, when they offered sacrifice, with a large nail or fibula. This singular ornament was in the Museum of Trinity College, Dublin; and the ring precisely coincided in dimensions with the fibula found in Westmoreland. Mr. Collings sent also drawings of other similar objects: of one of these, of silver, found in a bog at Ballymoney, Co. Antrim, and now preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, a representation is here given, illustrating the arrangement when complete.³ Another specimen, almost precisely similar in form, was found in 1785 in harrowing corn at Newbiggin, near Penrith, Cumberland; or, as one account states, at Huskew Pike, an eminence about three miles from that town. It is of extraordinary size, the ring measuring about $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, the *acus* nearly 21 inches long, and formed nearly square as it tapers towards the point. The balls are hollow, resembling the "prickly apple" on one side, like that found in Antrim, but the points rounded. On the under side are traced intersecting curves, like those rudely marked on Mr. Carus Wilsom's fibula (see Woodcuts). This specimen weighed 25 oz. av.⁴ Three other examples may be cited; one found about 1774, near Cashel Cathedral, Tipperary, weight 18 oz., length of the *acus* 14 inches; the three globular ornaments solid, and covered with sharp points: another, dug up under a rock at Ballinrobe, as described in Exshaw's Magazine, Feb. 1774; and a third, with massive globular ornaments, resembling the fibulæ from Antrim and Newbiggin, recently published by Mr. Fairholt, with an interesting Memoir on Irish

³ Archaeologia, vol. xvii. Pl. XXV. p. 333.

⁴ A representation is given in Gent. Mag., 1785, p. 347.

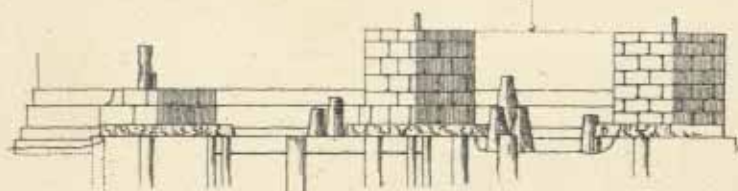
PROCEEDINGS OF INSTITUTE

Silver Fibula found in Co. Antrim, Ireland.



Full size.

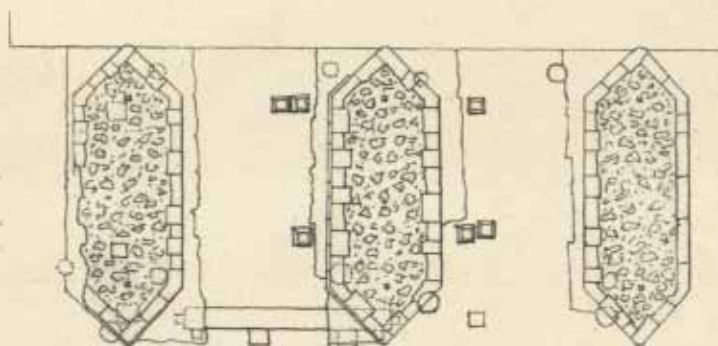
Trinity Standard. H.H.



ELEVATION.



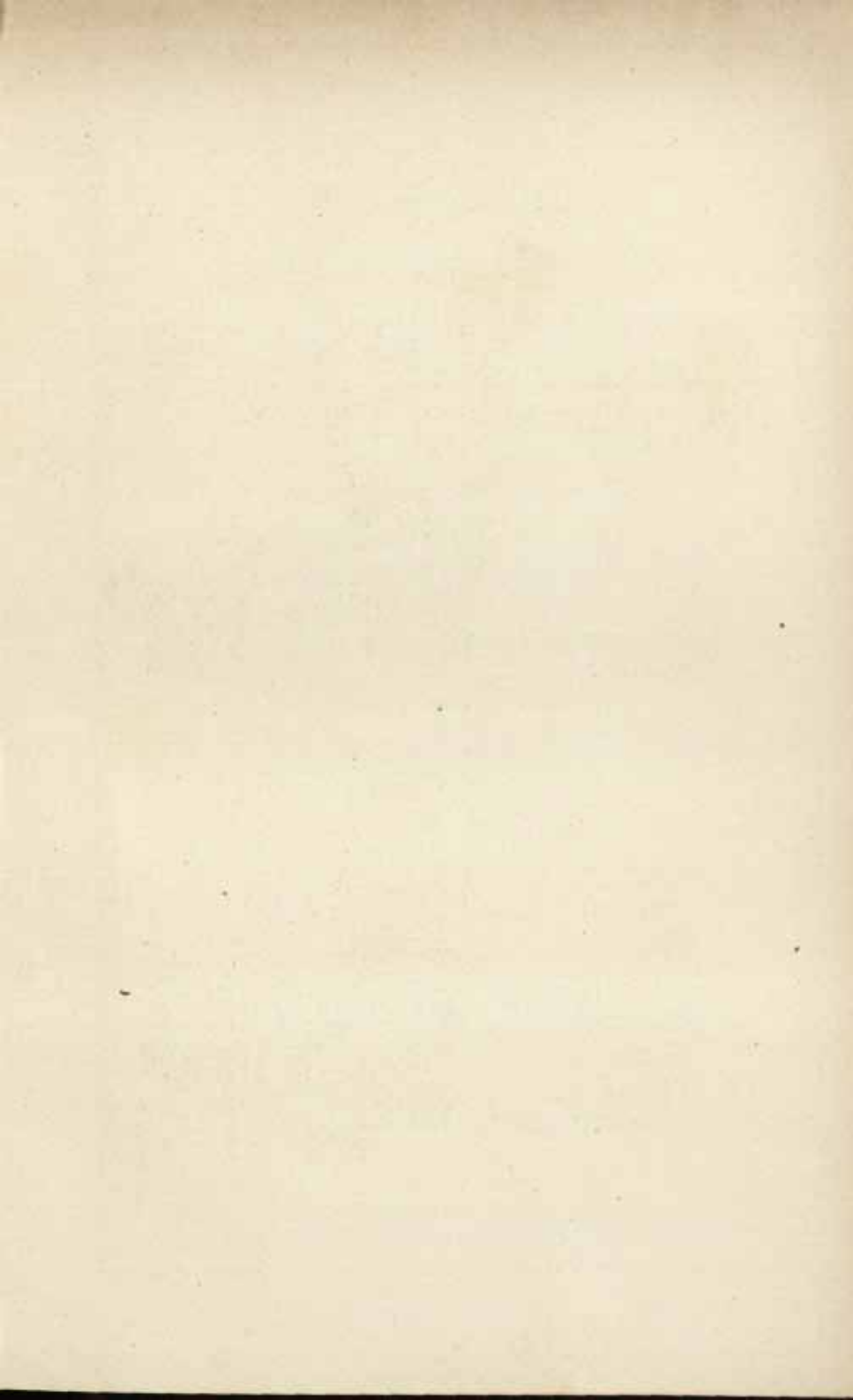
SECTION.

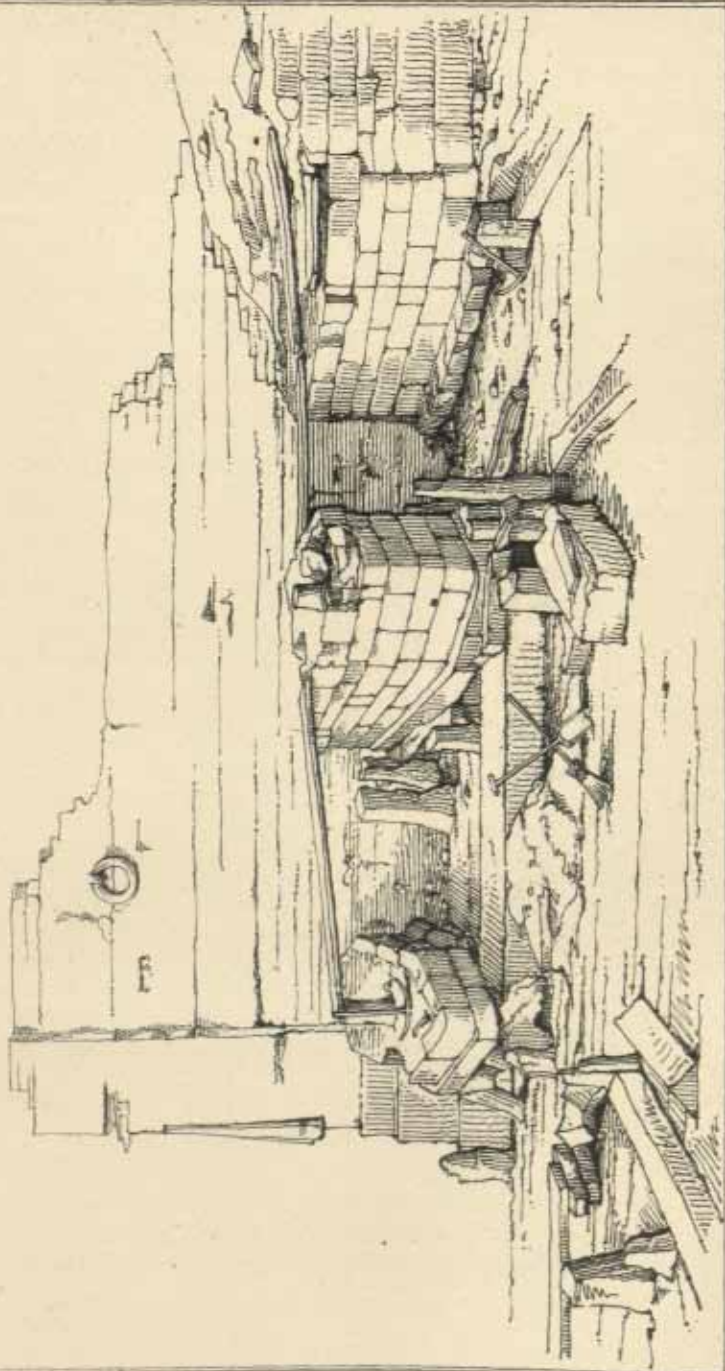


PLAN.

F.R. Coleman Architect

Plan No of an Ancient Jetty, near
Westminster Bridge.





J. H. Sturges, del.

Remains of an Ancient Jetty near Westminster Bridge

fibulae.³ The penannular brooch occurs amongst remains of the Anglo-Roman period; it was much in fashion in later medieval times; the greater facility of attachment caused it doubtless to be often preferred to the brooch formed with a perfect ring. The frequent use of both kinds has been already noticed in this Journal, Vol. iii., p. 78, and a small example of late date given from Mr. Whincopp's Museum, formed with the ends disunited, and a moveable *acus*; the convenience resulting from that arrangement is there noticed. The extraordinary type, now brought under consideration by Mr. Collings, may perhaps be referred to as late an age as the times shortly anterior to the Conquest.

MR. GEORGE VULLIAMY communicated a note of the discovery of remains of an ancient Jetty on the bank of the Thames, adjoining to the ancient Palace of Westminster, and at the east corner of the old Speaker's Garden, not far distant from the western abutment of Westminster Bridge and the old stairs contiguous to it. The vestiges of this construction were found in 1839, in excavations for the foundation of the new Houses of Parliament, and a view of the site, with ground-plan and section, from careful measurement, were taken by Mr. Vulliamy, who has kindly presented the drawings to the Institute, and enabled us to preserve the representations here offered to our readers. It will be seen that the piers, three or four, probably, in number, immediately adjoined the eastern angle of the Palace, and formed the base of a modern wooden platform. They had been covered by a very stout planking, on displacement of which the piers were opened to view, as here shown; and had been left, doubtless, merely to carry this platform, the top courses being removed, to admit of gradual inclination towards the water. The top of the highest piers was 6 feet 3 inches below high-water mark. This jetty, anciently the principal landing-place connected with the Palace of Westminster, appears to be the same which is seen in the curious map of London taken early in the reign of Elizabeth, 1563; it formerly communicated with Palace Yard, by a gate-way erected about the time of Henry the Sixth or Richard the Third, at the east end of the Exchequer Offices. The position is shown in the plan drawn by the late Mr. W. Capon, and published by the Society of Antiquaries.⁴

In the bed of the Thames, near the end of this landing-place, a number of ancient weapons were found at the same time, some of which, consisting of the hilt and brass pommel of a sword of the fourteenth century, a fine pair of spurs with long necks, two daggers, and a very large pike in excellent preservation, were presented to the Museum of the Institute by Mr. Vulliamy. He stated that he had been informed by the late Mr. Rokewode, that there appeared to have existed an ancient Armory on the banks of the Thames, not far from the position where this discovery was made.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

BY MR. PHILIP N. BROCKEDON.—A small bronze box, found at Lincoln, about eight, or possibly ten, feet below the surface, with fragments of pottery of all kinds, Roman, "Samian," Medieval, and glazed

³ Vallancey Coll. No. ii. Pl. I. p. 207. Mr. Fairholt has given several most valuable specimens of fibulae, Transactions of the Brit.

Archaeol. Assoc. at the Gloucester Congress, p. 89, Pl. V.

⁴ *Vetusta Monum.* vol. v. Pl. XLVII.

wares. The annexed representation, of the same dimensions as the original, will convey a better idea of its form than any description. On the lid, which is slightly convex, appears a cruciform ornament, composed of small circles impressed by a punch, resembling the mode of ornamentation seen on objects of bone and metal of the Roman, Saxon, or even the British period. There is nothing, however, serving to fix either the age or the use of this little object: it is not probable, as it is of bronze, and liable to corrosion, that it was a pyx for sacred uses. It has been supposed to be a box for unguent, pigments, or possibly for containing a "nest" of bronze weights, and attracted notice on account of its close resemblance to two bronze boxes found on the site of Lewes Priory, and now in Dr. Mantell's Museum.⁷

By MR. WHINCOPP.—A collection of discs of clay and other materials (sometimes termed *tesserae*), chiefly found at Colchester, and in the eastern counties. Some of them are formed of pieces of tile, probably Roman, of various sizes; one was of mottled green marble, some were perforated, and two bore devices incised upon them. The authenticity of these had been questioned by some antiquaries, but they resemble examples, apparently authentic, found at Colchester, and now in the Collection of Mrs. Thorley, which excited great interest at the French Congress of Archaeologists at Trèves, in 1846. One of Mr. Whincopp's incised roundels (of ashy-grey pottery) exhibits on one side a rhinoceros, traced in rude outline, with the characters ETKERON. Diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; thickness, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. It appears to have been cut out of the foot of a fictile vessel. On another, of nearly the same dimensions, stated to have been found in a Roman cemetery, to the west of Colchester, are these devices: two birds on the wing, their feet united by a kind of true-love knot, inscribed COTVRNIX ÆLIAN. Reverse—two weapons (?) crossed, some unknown characters above, and, beneath, AVIS LVCIS. The intention of these various discs has not been explained: they may have served as counters for the *abacus*, or for some game, such as the ancient game of tables. It is possible that some may have served as weights, or tickets of admission at public sports. We hope to resume this subject on a future occasion, and to give representations of various types.

By MAJOR KER MACDONALD, F.S.A.—A silver cord or chain of very delicate workmanship, woven like the work of Trinchinopoli, and resembling portions of chain discovered near Preston, in Cuerdale, with Anglo-Saxon ornaments and coins of the early part of the tenth century, as described by Mr. Hawkins, in his Memoir given in this Journal.⁸ It was found by himself, a few years since, in the Isle of Inchkenneth, one of the Hebrides, the property of his father, with a hoard of one hundred silver coins of Edgar and Ethelred, Sihtric (an Irish king), and foreign coins; with these, also, were three silver armillæ, resembling Indian bangles, and some weights of lead bound with iron. He exhibited some illuminated MSS. of value, and two rings, one supposed to be a recent imitation of the enamelled ring of Ethelwulf, preserved in the British Museum: the other, a massive silver ring, of questionable antiquity, bearing the head of Christ crowned with thorns, two imperial eagles, and the legend—Ricardus Romanorum Rex,

⁷ They are represented in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 437, and Dr. Mantell's "Day's Ramble about Lewes," p. 144.

⁸ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv. pp. 110, 128.

semper Augustus. A duplicate of this ring has since been noticed in the metropolis, and numerous imitative antiques have been recently on sale, against which collectors should be on their guard.

THOMAS BLAYDS, Esq., brought for examination several curious vessels, which he presented to the Museum of the Institute. They were of most singular forms, apparently of some plastic material, resembling, as it was observed, a Cornish ware, of which some kinds of crucibles are made. He stated that they had been in his possession about ten years, and were supposed to have been found at or near Durham. Similar vessels, found in excavations at York, are preserved in the Museum of the Philosophical Society of that city. They bear various ornaments, animals and unknown characters, in relief on the outside, and appear to have been exposed to fire, having been used, as conjectured, in some ancient processes of alchemy or assaying.

SEALS AND IMPRESSIONS.—By the HON. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY.—Circular leaden matrix of a personal seal, found in a field on the Pistill farm, in the parish of Tremeirchion, near St. Asaph, in October, 1848. The device is a Greek cross, with ornaments rudely designed between the limbs, and the legend—✠ S' IORVERTH FIL. MADOC. AB EMILVR. —Diameter, 1½ inch. The Rev. W. H. Owen, Local Secretary in Flintshire, stated that Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth, had thus read this inscription, and suggested that this Jorwerth, son of Madoc, might have been brother of Dafydd ddu ap Madoc, of Hiraddug, who was buried in Tremeirchion church. Mr. Westwood, however, as he had been informed, was inclined to read the last letters thus—EMIL. VR.—possibly *vicarius*, and considered the seal to be of the 13th or not later than the 14th century, the characters not being Gothic, but a mixture of Norman and Welsh.

By MR. ALLIES, F.S.A.—Impressions of the seal of St. Leonard's Hospital, Leicester, found in the Barn-field, Saffron Walden, possibly brought thither by a trooper in Cromwell's army, which marched from the siege of Leicester to Saffron Walden. The matrix is deposited in the Museum at that place.—Seal of St. Nicholas', Worcester, found in a garden at Bennington, Herts, and now in the possession of W. Proctor, Esq., of that place. The device is an episcopal figure, surrounded by shrine-work—SIGILLU': COE': S'CI. NICHT: WIGORN'. Fifteenth century.—Seal received from High Wycombe: it represents the Annunciation: S. SIMONIS DE GVIBVILL CANCELLAR' PAR'. Fourteenth century.—A circular seal of the Statute Merchant of Worcester; device, an embattled gateway between two branches. Mr. Allies stated that it had been the seal of the company of cloth-workers of that city, now extinct, except in name.

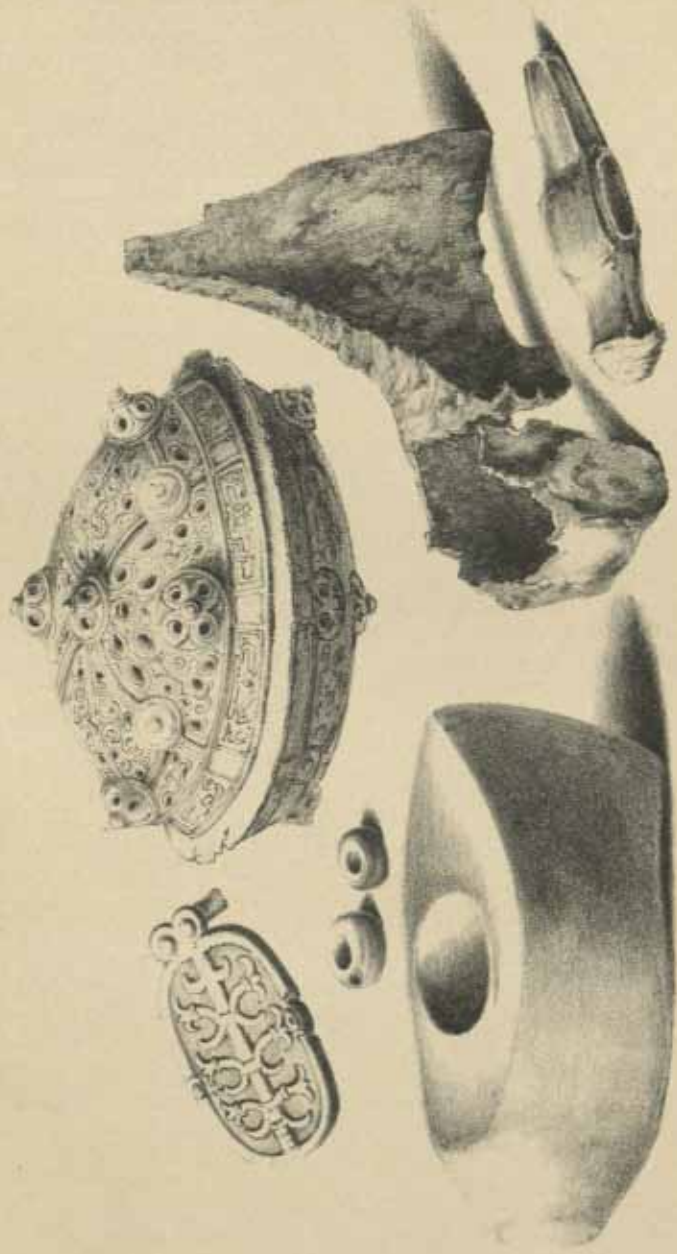
MR. FORREST sent for the inspection of the Society the following interesting works of art.—A Pax, composed of three pieces of niello, mounted in a frame of gilded brass, with a handle at the back: the nielli described as being of the Venetian School of Art, and of the fifteenth century. On the principal piece is represented our Saviour bearing the Cross, the Magdalen worshipping him. Above is the name of the Artist, JACOBVS SER VANNIS COLE,—*Giacomo di Ser (or Signor) Vannis da Colle*. Over all, on a lunette, is a *pietà* with the cross and seven instruments of the Passion. Dimensions, 7 inches by 4. It was purchased by an English

traveller, in 1845, from the Nuns of a Convent in Ascoli, for the sum of one dollar and a half; they supposed it to be an inconvenient old-fashioned sort of smoothing-iron.—A *Niello*, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3, intended to be mounted as a Pax; it represents the Madonna enthroned, with the Infant Jesus: St. Peter Martyr and St. Dominick, who are kneeling, and the Infant presents a Rosary to the latter. A striking composition of the Venetian School, fifteenth century. Purchased at Otricoli by the same person, with a chalice (also exhibited) ornamented on the stem with six silver medallions of Saints, originally enamelled, and the makers' names, in *niello*. PAOLO DI GIOVANI ET JACOMO DI NICOLA DE SENA (or Siena) ME FECIT.—A Pax, consisting of nine *nielli* mounted in ivory: the principal subject in a *pietà*, the half-length figure of our Saviour, is represented supported by four Angels, and leaning against the cross: below is a sarcophagus with arabesques, and the pelican feeding her young, under which are the three nails, emblems of the Passion, and PAX TIBI. Above this piece is a lunette, in which is seen the Supreme Being extending his arms over the Saviour; seven *nielli* apparently of more modern execution surround these; some doubt has even been expressed as to the genuine character of the central portion and lunette; they have been re-chased, but appear authentic. Dimensions $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 5. Purchased at Rome, in 1846.—A fine processional crucifix, richly enamelled, and decorated with the pelican and various sacred emblems. There are ten silver medallions, chased for transparent enamel, in the most graceful style of Florentine art, of the earlier part of the fifteenth century. Purchased at Florence, in 1839, of a person who stated that it was brought from Citta da Castello. This valuable example has since been added to the series of enamels in the Museum of Economic Geology.

FEBRUARY 2, 1849.

MICHAEL JONES, Esq., F.S.A., communicated drawings representing several ancient relics, in the possession of Thomas Fitzherbert Brockholes, Esq., of Cloughton Hall, Lancashire, near Garstang. He desired to call the attention of the Society to the striking resemblance between an ornament in that collection, and the remarkable fibula from Yorkshire, supposed to be of Danish origin, communicated by Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe, of which a representation had been given in the last volume of the *Journal*.* In the year 1822, Mr. Brockholes constructed a new road near his mansion; the workmen, in cutting through a small hill or tumulus of sand, discovered, about two or three feet below the surface, the following antiquities:—Two large convex brooches, joined together and forming a kind of oval box. They are made of a white-coloured metal, perforated in an ornamental pattern, containing a small ornamented fibula (shown in the annexed representation), two beads, one of blue, the other of red-coloured paste, and a molar tooth. This brooch had been inclosed in a wooden case, of the same shape, and apparently lined with cloth. Also an iron axe and hammer, a stone axe or maul-head, an iron spear-head, and an iron sword. The whole of these remarkable remains were inclosed in a wooden case.

* *Archæol. Journal*, vol. v. p. 220.



*Antiquities discovered near Blagdon Hall, Garsington, Lancashire.
The Hykeston Brooches, etc.*

PROCEEDINGS OF INSTITUTE.

Iron Spear Head and Iron Sword.



Discovered in Tumulus at Cloughon Hall, Garstang, Lancashire.

Mr. Jones observed that, in the rich Collection of Scandinavian Antiquities, in the Museum at Copenhagen, he had seen several of these large brooches, of almost similar fashion to the specimens represented, and in a perfect state, with the *acus* uninjured. They were apparently formed of copper or brass. Some examples of this kind have been published by the Society of Antiquaries of the North.¹

An urn of baked clay, containing burned bones, was also found in the same place; but unfortunately it was not preserved. The general form of the tumulus may still be traced. No records or tradition exist of any battle fought in the immediate vicinity. Near the tumulus runs a Roman road, still designated as "The Street," passing from Ribchester (*Rigodunum*) to Lancaster (*Longovicum*), entering into the great Roman road from Carlisle to the south, at a little distance from Cloughton Hall. Mr. Jones remarked that the tumulus doubtless covered the remains of a Saxon Thane, or Danish Jarl, buried with his arms and ornaments.

Mr. TALBOT communicated a memoir illustrative of the discovery of a very curious deposit of weapons and various implements at Lagore, county Meath, in a tumulus of singular formation, inclosing a frame-work of oak, formed into chambers, in which were deposited numerous remains of animals, and weapons of bronze, in great variety. A collection of bronze relics, and a very fine specimen of Irish enamelled work, were exhibited by Mr. Talbot. These interesting notices will be given in a future number of this Journal. He laid before the meeting also a bronze celt, discovered in Harewood Square, London, the surface of which was very much decayed, supposed to be owing to the imperfect alloy of the metal; and some remarks ensued in reference to ancient mixed metals. Mr. Westmacott stated that he had caused analysis to be made of certain antique metals, and it had been ascertained that the proportion of tin in ancient bronze was exceedingly small; he instanced the helmet found in the Troad, to which the notice of antiquaries had been called by the late Mr. Morritt. The Dean of Westminster remarked, that it was less important to obtain the alloy of hardest quality for armour, than for edged weapons. In Mexico, as it had been ascertained by analysis, directed by Humboldt, an edge of great hardness was obtained by a proper alloy of tin with copper.

Mr. DUNDAS, of Arniston, North Britain, related various interesting particulars regarding discoveries of ancient ornaments at Largo, on the coast of Fifeshire, on the property of the late General Durham. A collection of these curious remains were exhibited; comprising two gold armillæ, one of which has been represented in a previous part of this number of the Journal. (See p. 53.) The other ornaments were of silver, apparently of the ninth or tenth century, and of most curious description. They were found in a tumulus at Largo, and have been represented in the splendid work on the Antiquities of Angus, recently presented to the Bannatyne Club by Mr. Patrick Chalmers.²

¹ Mr. Worsane has given a curious specimen, with the *acus* complete, in his Introduction to the Antiquities of Denmark, and an extraordinary brooch of this kind is figured in the *Memoires de la Soc. des*

Antiqu. du Nord, 1840-3, Tab. II. It is said that similar ornaments have been found in Iceland with coins of the tenth century.

² These antiquities will be described fully on a future occasion.

Mr. WESTWOOD communicated notices of sculptured stones found during recent repairs of St. Nicholas' Church, Ipswich, consisting of a stone about 36 inches long by 20 inches, on which is carved, in low relief, the fight between St. Michael and the Dragon. The Archangel stands with a sword upraised in his right, and a kite-shaped shield in his left hand. As far as the loins he appears covered with scale armour; below is a kind of skirt, vandyked above the ankles. The dragon is a scaly monster with curled tail, and tongue trifid, like three arrows. Between the figures is inscribed in Saxon capitals: HER SOE MIKAEL FEHT WID ÐANE DRACO On another stone, semicircular in form, appear on one side a cross, with equal limbs, in relief, enclosing another similar cross slightly incised; on the other side a monster, between boar and wolf, with bird's claws and a recurved snout, bearing round the outer edge of the stone an inscription, apparently to be read, IN DEDICATIONE ECLESIE OMNIVM SANCTORVM. The most interesting of these fragments are portions of sculpture, which, unfortunately, had been cut to make them fit the inner sill of one of the windows. Upon one of these appear two full-length figures of Apostles, with part of a third, about 20 inches in height, in higher relief than St. Michael, and entirely different in style of art. They are placed in an arcade of round arches, supported by slender shafts. The names were inscribed upon the arches. The heads and upper parts of the arches are mutilated. These figures are represented in robes of singular shape, artistically twisted by the sculptor so as to give them a great resemblance to the singular figures of the Evangelists in early Irish MSS. of the Gospels, of which fac-similes have been given by O'Connor, Sir W. Betham, and by Mr. Westwood (*Palæogr. Sac. Pict.*). One of the figures bears a pointed staff, surmounted by a Greek cross; in his left hand he holds the fanon. The second has the ends of the stole folded up towards the knees, terminating in a foliated pattern, whilst a long narrow-folded robe is attached to his left shoulder, and crossed over the left breast, the other end falling at the right side. The third holds a staff terminating above in a knob, and pointed at bottom. Many small fragments were found, showing that there was a series of these figures. The work is more deeply sculptured than the Norman figure of St. Michael, and the letters of the inscription are Roman capitals. Mr. Westwood considers them to be much earlier than the sculptures first described.

Representations of these remarkable sculptures were exhibited, and have been given in the Transactions of the Suffolk Archaeological Association, Part III. They are now carefully preserved and embedded in the wall of the north aisle. Their preservation is due to the exertions of Mr. Fitch of Ipswich, Dr. Drummond, and Dr. Edward Clarke.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the DEAN of WESTMINSTER.—Several Roman vessels, found in excavations for the railway, near the Roman road, at Old Ford, Stratford-le-Bow. They formed part of a discovery of fictile urns, which took place in April, 1848; they were found at a depth of about three feet beneath the surface, and had been communicated to the Dean by Mr. John Attwood, of Poplar. An urn, the capacity of which was stated to be from five to six

gallons, was discovered in this deposit, within which was found a smaller vase containing burned bones. Similar instances of small cinerary vases deposited within those of large dimensions have occurred; one during the recent explorations by the Hon. Richard Neville, on the borders of Cambridgeshire; another is recorded in Mr. Disney's work on his valuable collection preserved at the Hyde, Ingatstone, and the original urns are placed in his museum.

Mr. DISNEY laid before the meeting drawings of several interesting examples of monumental sculpture, representing the tombs of the lords of Norton Disney, Lincolnshire, and persons of the ancient family, there settled, from which Mr. Disney derives his descent. He communicated also various particulars regarding these family memorials, the drawings of which he presented to the Institute, accompanied by a view of Kirkstead Abbey, founded by his ancestors, which had formed a leading feature of interest in one of the excursions during the meeting of the Society at Lincoln; and promised further information, by which we hope, on a future occasion, to give a full description of these interesting sepulchral effigies.

By Mr. BANDINEL.—A singular silver matrix of a seal, date about the reign of Richard II., bearing a merchant's mark on a scutcheon, in lieu of any heraldic bearing. It is of peculiar construction, so formed, by means of a screw in the handle, that the central portion of the impress might be brought forward and disunited from the surrounding part on which the legend is inscribed; apparently with the intention of enabling the owner to use it both as a seal and counter-seal, or *secretum*. On the scutcheon is the letter H in chief, a cross with equal limbs, and a star. Above the scutcheon is a cross-staff, to which is attached a vane of three streamers. Around is the inscription + SIGILLVM · HENRICI LE CALLERE. The initial H appears to be allusive to his Christian name. It was found in ploughing near Chard, Somersetshire. Two examples of this peculiar form of seal have been previously found. One, of rather more complicated contrivance, is in the possession of Mr. Evelyn Shirley, and it has been represented in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxix., p. 406. It is the seal of Thomas de Prayers, probably t. Edward III. Another silver matrix, of small size, formerly in the possession of Mr. Bullock, of Liverpool, and constructed precisely like Mr. Bandinel's, bore a scutcheon of arms (three lions' heads, erased (?)), and the inscription + SIGILL' · BARTHOLOMEI · EDRICH.

By Mr. FERREY.—Two singular inscribed bricks, found imbedded in the dwarf walls supporting the timber framing of the porch at Binfield Church, near Bracknell, Berks. The porch is of late Decorated work, attached to a building of mixed styles, Decorated and Perpendicular. The porch had evidently been reconstructed in later times, and in the course of this operation these bricks had been used. Careful search had been made to discover the remaining portions of the inscription, of which these appeared to have formed a part.³ The letters on one of them appear to read—*benoth*—on the other—*ect hpe*. They are cut in relief, seemingly with a knife, after the bricks were formed. Dimensions, 9½ in. by

³ It is hoped that further inquiry may enable us to give representations of these singular relics, with the addition of a further portion of the inscription, which has hitherto baffled conjecture.

4½ in.; thickness, 1¼ in. Mr. Ferrey presented them to the Museum of the Institute.

By Mr. ROBERT FITCH, of Norwich.—A fac-simile, moulded in gutta-percha, from a singular object formed of hard limestone, evidently a mould which had served for casting ornaments in metal in high relief, to be attached to some decorations of a sacred nature. It represents a chalice, surmounted by the Host, bearing the sacred monogram, and surrounded by rays. It was found recently at Dunston, Norfolk, in a plantation near the church, the property of Robert K. Long, Esq., about five miles from Norwich.

Mr. HAKEWELL exhibited rubbings from the sepulchral memorial existing in the chancel of the Church of Leigh, Surrey, probably the tomb of the founder, or a benefactor to the fabric. It is one of the monuments of the Arderne family, formerly settled at Leigh Place, and allied to the Arderne family of Warwickshire. They are noticed in Manning and Bray's County History. It was commemorative of Richard Arderne, who died A.D. 1499, and his wife, Johanna. Their sepulchral effigies of brass, have perished. Above the casements, on the face of the slab from which these figures have been removed, is a curious representation of the Trinity; two escutcheons (a fess chequy between three crescents—Arderne, and the same, impaling a chevron between three stags). On a scroll, from the mouth of one of the figures, was inscribed—*Th'u redemptor mundi miserere nobis*; and, on the other, *At videntes Th'u'm semper Colletemur*. The last word being repeatedly inscribed on the quarries of the chancel windows, written diagonally, and originally, as it would appear, filling the whole window, in lieu of any diapering, heraldic or other ornament.

Mr. J. A. BUSFIELD, of Bradford, communicated the following account of early gravestones and other remains existing at Keighley, in the county of York, accompanied by drawings; and has very kindly presented to the Institute the woodcuts, which are given in illustration of his remarks:

"So general has of late become the wish to preserve a record of the early sepulchral remains still existing in our parish churches, that I am induced to offer the following particulars relative to some interesting sepulchral memorials of considerable antiquity at Keighley; but which, it seems more than probable, are now doomed to rapid destruction—the ancient church in which they had rested for more than 500 years having been pulled down, and the tombs of its original founders and benefactors discarded from the modern edifice. The antiquary and topographer of another generation will be indebted to the Archaeological Societies of the present time for preserving a record of that which had, till now, survived the wreck of time or hand of the destroyer.

"The first of the memorials I am about to describe relates to the Kighleys of Yorkshire—an ancient and chivalrous family, long since extinct in the male line, but whose co-heiress (interred under a splendid monument at Haut Hucknall, near Hardwick, in Derbyshire),⁴ transferred the manor of Kighley, together with the estate, at the close of the sixteenth century, to the family of Cavendish, by marriage with Sir William Cavendish, afterwards created Baron Cavendish and Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Burlington being the present possessor.

⁴ Whit. Craven, p. 159.

PROCEEDINGS OF INSTITUTE.

RESURGENT SLABS AT REISHLEY, YORKSHIRE.

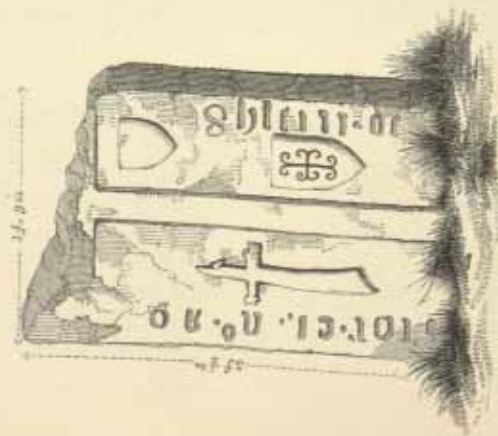


Fig. 1.

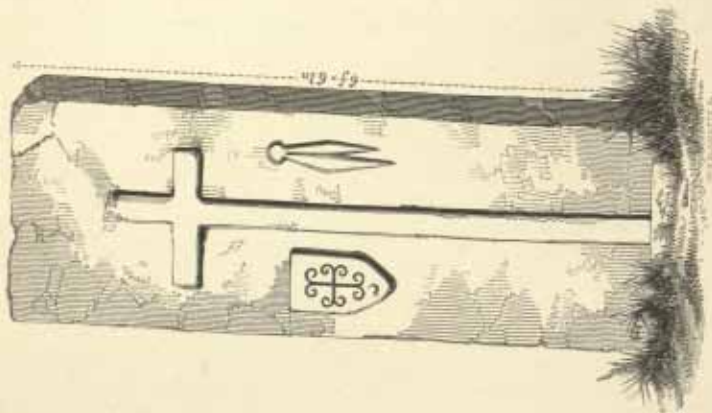


Fig. 2.

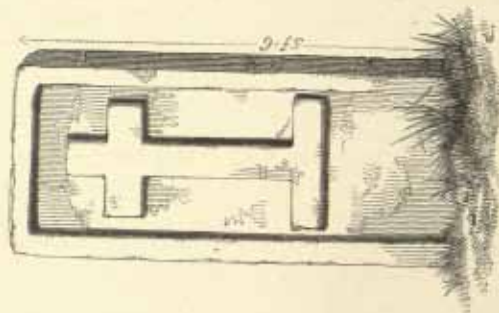


Fig. 3.

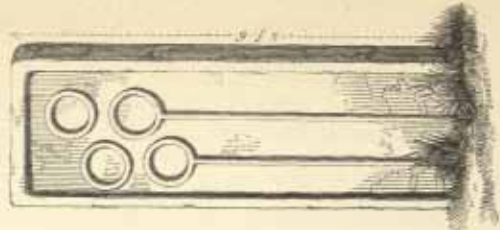


Fig. 4.

"The drawing No. 1, represents the tombstone of Sir Gilbert Kighley, Knight, and Margery, his wife, who was the daughter of — Hornby, and widow of Sir Robert Urswick, Knight. She married, for her third husband, Alexander Leedes, Esq. On the stone is sculptured a cross-flory, on the left side of which are two armorial shields, and, on the right, a sword, denoting his profession. The upper shield, though much mutilated, undoubtedly bears, *Ar.*, a fess sable, for Kighley; the other, a cross-moline. It may be remarked, that the Wardes of Guiseley (one of whom, Sir Simon Warde, founded the neighbouring priory of Esholt, in the twelfth century) bore for their arms a cross-moline; and as the family name of Sir Gilbert Kighley's mother is not mentioned in the pedigree, it is possible she may have been of that family, and that the second shield is charged with her coat armorial. This interesting stone is decayed and broken, parts of the inscription being defaced; but the following is legible:—

Gilbertus Kyghley de Utlay et Margeria Uxor . . .
Ao D'ni M

"Gent's History of Ripon, published in 1731, contains an imperfect woodcut of this grave-stone, and gives the date of it as 1022, which is evidently an error. It is uncertain whether sepulchral crosses, with inscriptions, were in use in England until after that period; and shields, with armorial bearings on gravestones, were of still later introduction. It is remarkable that Whitaker, the historian of Craven, gives the date 1023,^a without any observation. According to the pedigree of the family, the correct date would probably be the latter part of the fourteenth century.

"As the pedigree of this ancient family (preserved in Harl. MS., 4630, fo. 337) has, I believe, never been printed, the following particulars may not be uninteresting:

"At a very early period, the Church of Kighley was given by Ralph de Kighley to the prior and canons of Bolton (who were patrons in 1545), and the gift was afterwards confirmed by the donor's son, Richard de Kighley — most probably, the same person whose name occurs first in the MS. Ped. Sir Henry Kighley succeeded Richard, and married Ellen, daughter of Sir Hugh Venables, Knight. He held lands in Utley and Kighley, &c., 21st Edward I. (1293), and obtained from that monarch a charter for a market and fair, as well as free warren, which (as Camden observes in his notice of the family) "was accounted in that age for a special favour." The name of Kighley occurs amongst those Yorkshire knights who served with King Edward I. in Scotland and elsewhere: it may, therefore, be fairly assumed that Sir Henry was that person. He was succeeded by his son, Henry Kighley, Esq., who did homage for his lands to the Lord of the Honour of Skipton, in the 4th of Edward II. (1311). This Henry was succeeded by Sir Gilbert Kighley, whose monumental stone has been described. Sir Gilbert's son and successor was Richard Kighley, living in the 20th of Edward III. (1347); and who paid aid for making the king's eldest son a knight. He had issue William, living about the 36th of Edward III., whose son and heir, Henry, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Hesketh, Knight. The grandson of this marriage,

^a Whit. Craven, p. 157.

Henry Kighley, Esq., left issue two daughters and co-heiresses; Anne, married to Sir William Cavendish, as before mentioned; and Katherine, married to Thomas Worsley of Worsley, Esq., county Lancaster.

"The compiler of the pedigree from which these extracts are taken, appends the following note:—'Sir Gilbert is buried in the North Quire of the Church, under a stone inscribed, Gilbertus Kighley de Utley Miles jacet hic tumulatus, &c., and upon the stone an escutcheon, a cross-moline, which I see in June, 1667. I then inquired for the Manor House of Kighley, belonging to this family, and was shown a poor cottage, where a simple schoolmaster lived, where they informed me stood formerly the hall and greate large buildings, but now converted into meadows, orchards, and gardens.' The writer of this, I believe, is not known, but the date renders it exceedingly interesting. It may also be observed, that a Gilbert de Kiggellay gave land to the Priory of Selby, about 1260;* and in the sixth Henry VI., it is recorded that Sir John de Kighley, Knight, accompanied Humphrey Duke of Gloucester to recover the town and castle of Crotoye, in France, with thirty men-at-arms, of which himself and one other were knights, the rest esquires, and ninety archers. Also, that Sir Henry Kighley attended Robert Lord Willoughby de Broke with 380 soldiers to Bretagne, in the 4th of Henry VII.'

"The tombstone of Sir Gilbert Kighley, as appears from the note given above, was originally placed in the north aisle of the old church. A new church has been recently erected on the same site, at a great outlay, adorned with costly windows and sumptuous monuments, and decorated and completed with great munificence, much to the honour of the town, the patron, the rector, and the inhabitants. But it is extremely to be regretted that no care whatever has been taken of these highly interesting memorials of the ancient founders; that they should have been left to perish in the open air, and the last and only memorial of them lying broken and neglected outside the church; thus treating the memory of this ancient and honourable family, and of those who, in the age of chivalry, in the days of Cressy and Agincourt, fought for their country and their religion, with the most contemptuous neglect.

"The stone No. 2, which is in better preservation, bears a simple cross; on the right a compass, or more probably a pair of shears, possibly having reference to the sex or occupation of the deceased; on the left a shield bearing the cross-moline, precisely similar to that on the tombstone of Sir Gilbert Kighley, a circumstance clearly showing its connection with that family, and it may have been the gravestone of Sir Gilbert's mother, of the family of Warde, as suggested above.

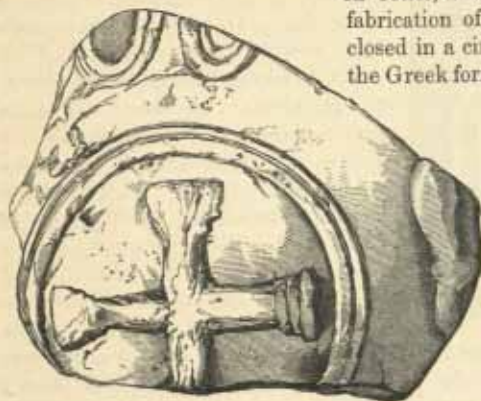
"The two remaining stones, Nos. 3 and 4, are much more ancient than Nos. 1 and 2, and, from their size and shape, it is probable that they have been lids of ancient stone coffins, and may have covered the remains of the before-named Ralph de Kighley and Richard de Kighley."

SIR WILLIAM LAWSON, Bart., during researches into the Roman remains at Catterick Bridge, Yorkshire, the CATARACTONIUM of Antoninus, amongst various interesting vestiges of antiquity, has found a fragment of

* Burt. Mon.

† Whit. Craven, 159.

"Samian" ware of fine quality, especially interesting as bearing the Christian symbol of the Cross. Of this curious relic, exhibited at this meeting, we are enabled here by his kindness to offer a representation. The ornament is in relief, according to the usual mode of fabrication of this ware; the Cross is enclosed in a circular compartment; it is of the Greek form, with limbs of equal length,



each terminating with a kind of gradated ornament, which recalls to mind crosses of the Anglo-Saxon age. (Compare, with respect to this feature, the Cross upon which Canute lays his hand, in the drawing copied by Strutt from the Register of Hyde Abbey.* It does not appear that any other example of

a Christian symbol had been noticed on "Samian" ware: Mr. Thomas Kent, of Padstow, Cornwall, discovered some years since in the sands near that place, on a site which he considers to have been occupied by a Roman town or village, some curious fragments of fictile ware, marked with Crosses impressed. Roman coins, fibulae, and other remains were found at the spot. Mr. Kent very kindly sent some of these fragments for comparison with the specimen found at Catterick: they are of a dull red ware, not "Samian," but certainly, as he believes, of the same period. By long exposure to the weather the surface has become decayed, and it is difficult to form any decided conclusion in regard to the ornaments in question, or their claim to be regarded as Christian devices.

The Rev. H. T. ELLACOMBE, Vicar of Bitton, Gloucestershire, presented to the Institute drawings of three bronze torcs, found in 1846, near Heath House, a hamlet in the Moors, in the parish of Wedmore, Somerset, six feet below the surface. They lay all together; a few amber beads strung on a wire, and two celts were found with them. The metal resembles brass, or rather, as Mr. Ellacombe observed, what the old Dutch brass-workers in his neighbourhood call *latten*. These curious relics are in the possession of Robert Phippen, Esq., of Badgeworth Court. Two of them, of the solid funicular type, closely resemble the torc represented in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xiv., Pl. 23, both in general form and the hooked fastening; but that specimen, found on the Quantock Hills, Somerset, is considerably larger and more massive, weighing nearly 2 lbs., whereas, the one found near Heath House weighs half a pound, and the other 2 ozs. The third is formed of a flat slip of bronze, simply twisted, like a wreathed riband, and hooked at the extremities. Weight 1½ oz. This type of bronze torc is not uncommon.

Mr. A. W. FRANKS exhibited a drawing of a decorative tile, found in the

* Strutt's *Horda*, vol. i. pl. 28.

parish of Barton, near Cambridge, and now deposited in the museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society (see Cut). Few remains of this



kind are to be found in Cambridgeshire. The only complete pavements are at Ely. One or two patterns are in Little Shelford Church and in King's College Chapel, on the latter the patterns are impressed. A castle appears on a tile at Great Bedwyn, in Wiltshire, which greatly resembles the present example. This has been supposed to allude to Eleanor of Castile. Birds are not uncommon on tiles, though more generally placed on boughs of foliage, curling out from a central stem. The tiles at Bedwyn

furnish proofs that the pattern was impressed from more than one block. The design consists of a castle in the centre, and rings at three of the corners. In no two instances are the rings in quite the same position; in one instance they are altogether wanting, though the castles are identical. A castle appears also on a tile at Bayeux Cathedral.

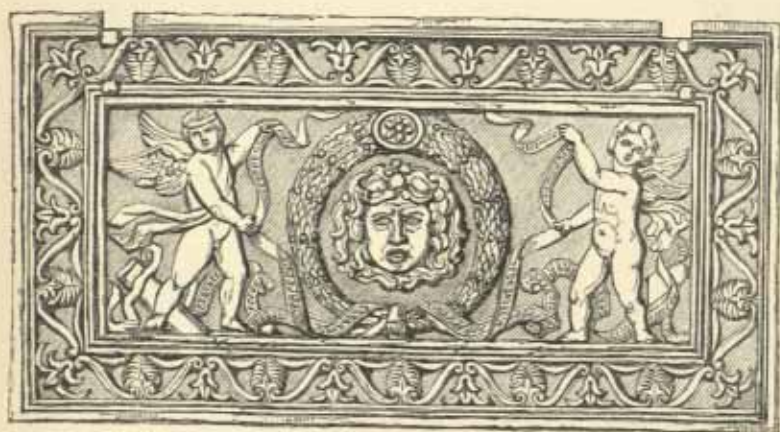
Mr. JOSEPH SMITH, of Pocklington, Yorkshire, communicated facsimiles of Sepulchral Brasses existing at Howden, in that county, including the effigy previously noticed in the *Journal* by the Rev. W. Drake, as an instance of the misappropriation of such memorials. (See vol. ii., p. 189). It would appear to represent Peter Dolman, Esq., Counsellor at Law, who died in 1621, but is manifestly to be referred to the previous century. The inscription is on a plate which had formed part of a female figure, as appears by the lines engraved on the reverse. These plates being detached are now kept in the vestry at Howden church, and Mr. Smith stated that he had been informed by Mr. Sugden, of that place, that some years since there was another figure with these, representing a man in robes like a priest; this memorial, now lost, may have been the effigy of the counsellor, rather than the figure of earlier date. Mr. Smith sent also a rubbing from the inscription commemorative of Lady Margaret Clifford, wife of John Lord Clifford, called "the Butcher," from the number of Yorkists slain by his hand at the Battle of Wakefield; and another from the mural brass, in the small church of Kilnwick Percy, to the memory of Thomas Woods.

MUSEUM DISNEIANUM

BRONZE ACERHA.



End



Lia



Front

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

MUSEUM DISNEIANUM, Being a Description of a Collection of Ancient Marbles, and Specimens of Ancient Art, in the possession of John Disney, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. Parts I., II., 4to, 1846 and 1848.

IN England, no residence of an educated person is considered complete without a library, in a more restricted or a more enlarged sense, according to the taste, the means, or the pursuits of the owner. Amongst the learned and the wealthy, the portion of the mansion appropriated to this purpose is generally considerable; often the noblest apartment of all is that devoted to literature, and to this is attached, in not a few instances, the museum, or collection of objects of ancient art, either in a separate room, or so placed in cases as to fall in with the general arrangement of the apartment. It is to one of these private museums that our attention has been recently attracted, by the appearance of two handsome quarto volumes, forming Parts I and II of an illustrated *Catalogue Raisonné* of the Museum Disneianum, deposited at The Hyde, near Ingatestone, in Essex. These volumes have been produced at the private cost of the spirited owner of the collection, in a most munificent and tasteful manner, thus enabling the community at large to participate in the enjoyment of the treasures of antiquity which he possesses. A few works of this kind already adorn our libraries, one of the finest, is the Museum Worsleyanum. Mr. Payne Knight's Gems, &c., Sir H. Englefield's Vases, and several others might be cited. The public, and more especially the learned portion of it, are under great obligations to Mr. Disney for thus again stimulating the popular taste in this direction, and we hope that his example will be followed by others of our wealthy possessors; but we especially desire that those who possess objects of British art, or such as may be more particularly illustrative of the early history of their country, would bring them forth from their repositories, and, by similarly illustrated works, impart the knowledge of them to others. Few persons are aware of the vast aggregate amount of the private collections in this country. In some, armour and weapons predominate; in others, armorial ensigns, heraldic devices and seals; in some, again, the objects in domestic use by our ancestors; in others, embroidery and needlework from the fair hands of courtly dames of past ages. Enamels are the delight of one collector, carving and sculpture and antique marquetry absorb the attention of another; porcelain and glass, with their gay colours, illuminate the buffet of a third, dividing the interest of the beholder with the rare productions of Greek art, or of the still more ancient Etruscan and Egyptian, whilst the collection of the Honourable Robert Curzon, jun., at Parham, by his spirited endeavours, has been enriched from the arsenal at Constantinople.

The Museum Disneianum, as we are informed in the introduction, owes its origin to the late Mr. Thomas Hollis and his friend, Mr. Thomas Brand, both sedulous collectors in Italy about one hundred years ago. The present proprietor has added considerably to the collection, and now, with a true love

for the study of antiquities, has endeavoured to excite a similar taste in others, by giving to the world these highly interesting volumes.

In Part I. there are no less than sixty lithographic illustrations, from the able hand of Mr. T. A. Hamersley. The subjects are chiefly heads and busts from the antique, a few statues, some bassi-relievi, sarcophagi, funeral tablets, sculptured ossuaria, &c.; amongst which will be found many of high interest and beauty, some being of the best period of Greek art. Each plate is accompanied by a short historical or descriptive memoir.

In Part II. we have thirty-two Plates from engravings in wood, all executed by Mr. George Measom, with a spirit and truth which evince very correct taste; and five lithographs from the facile pencil of Mr. Scharf. The objects represented are chiefly of Bronze or Terra Cotta, with a few of Glass, and one of Silver.

We have been enabled, by the kind permission of Mr. Disney, to enrich our Journal with these interesting Woodcuts, the subjects being better adapted to the size of our Volume, than the larger lithographic plates. Those of the antique acerra in Bronze are characteristic representations of the lid, front, and end of a rare example of an incense box, formerly in the collection of the Count Caylus. The upright figure, from the Villa Adriana, near Tivoli, appears to represent an Egyptian Slave, supporting a lamp with two burners. The

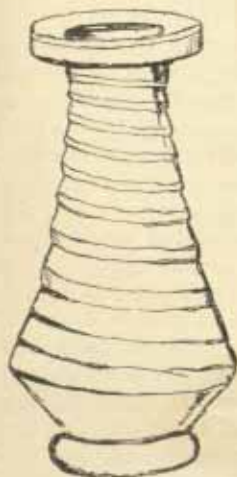


Fig. 1.

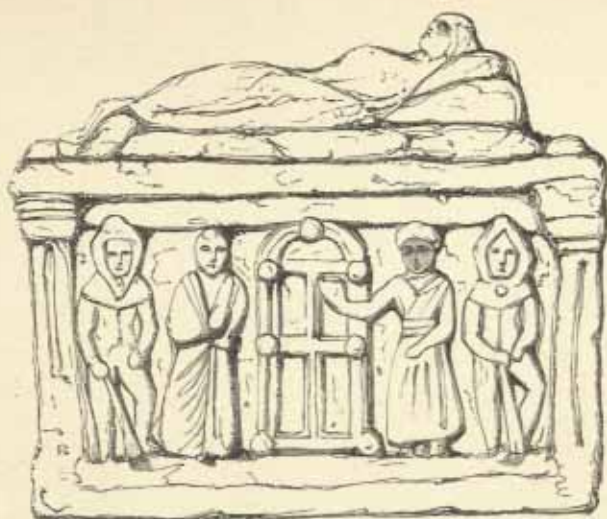


Fig. 2.

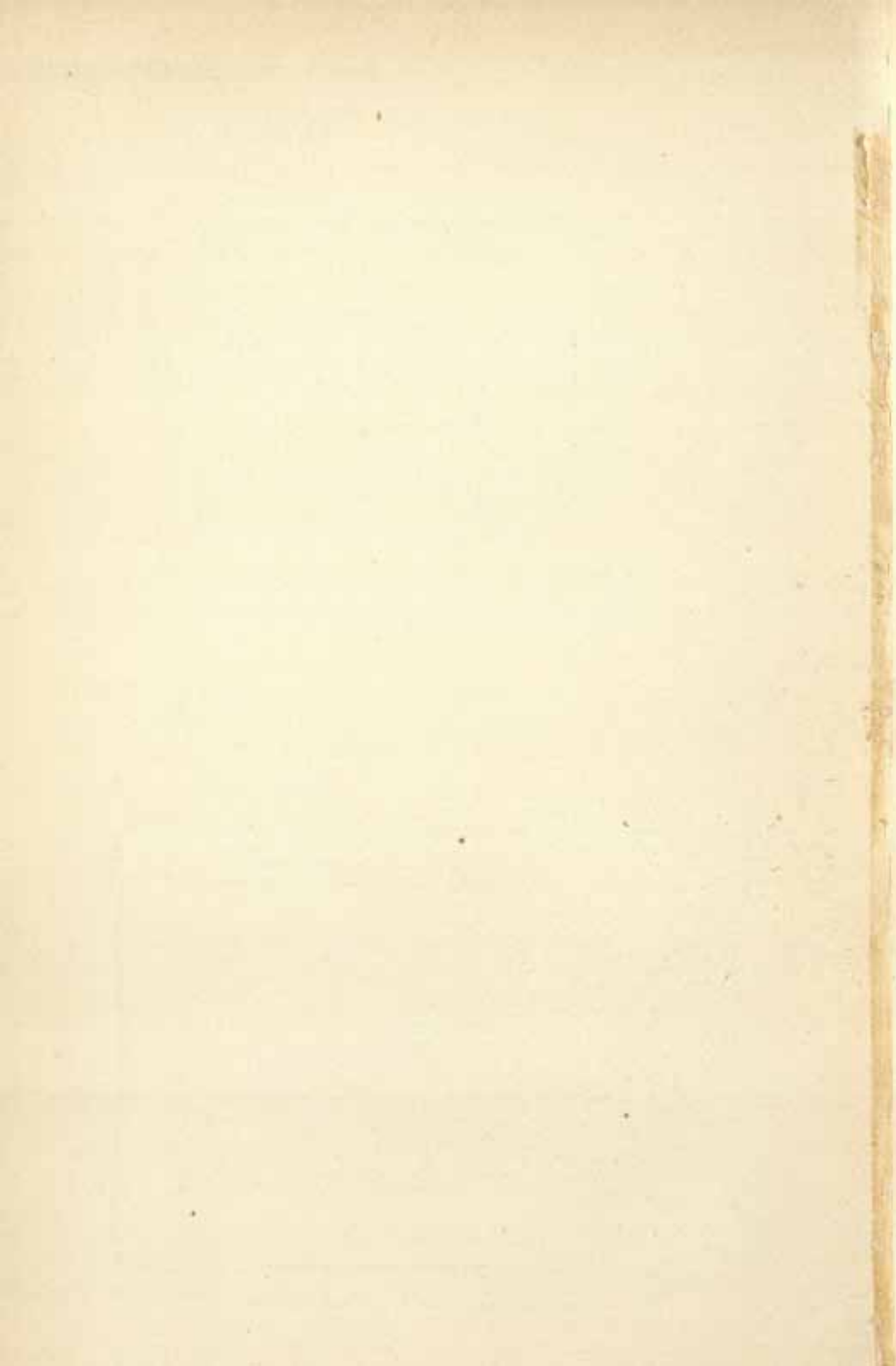
third Plate has two cuts of Cinerary Urns of Terra Cotta, found at Clusium (now Chiusi) in Tuscany; the one appears to represent the passage of the soul to the world of spirits; and the other a battle scene. On the lid of each is the recumbent figure of the deceased, whose ashes they contained.

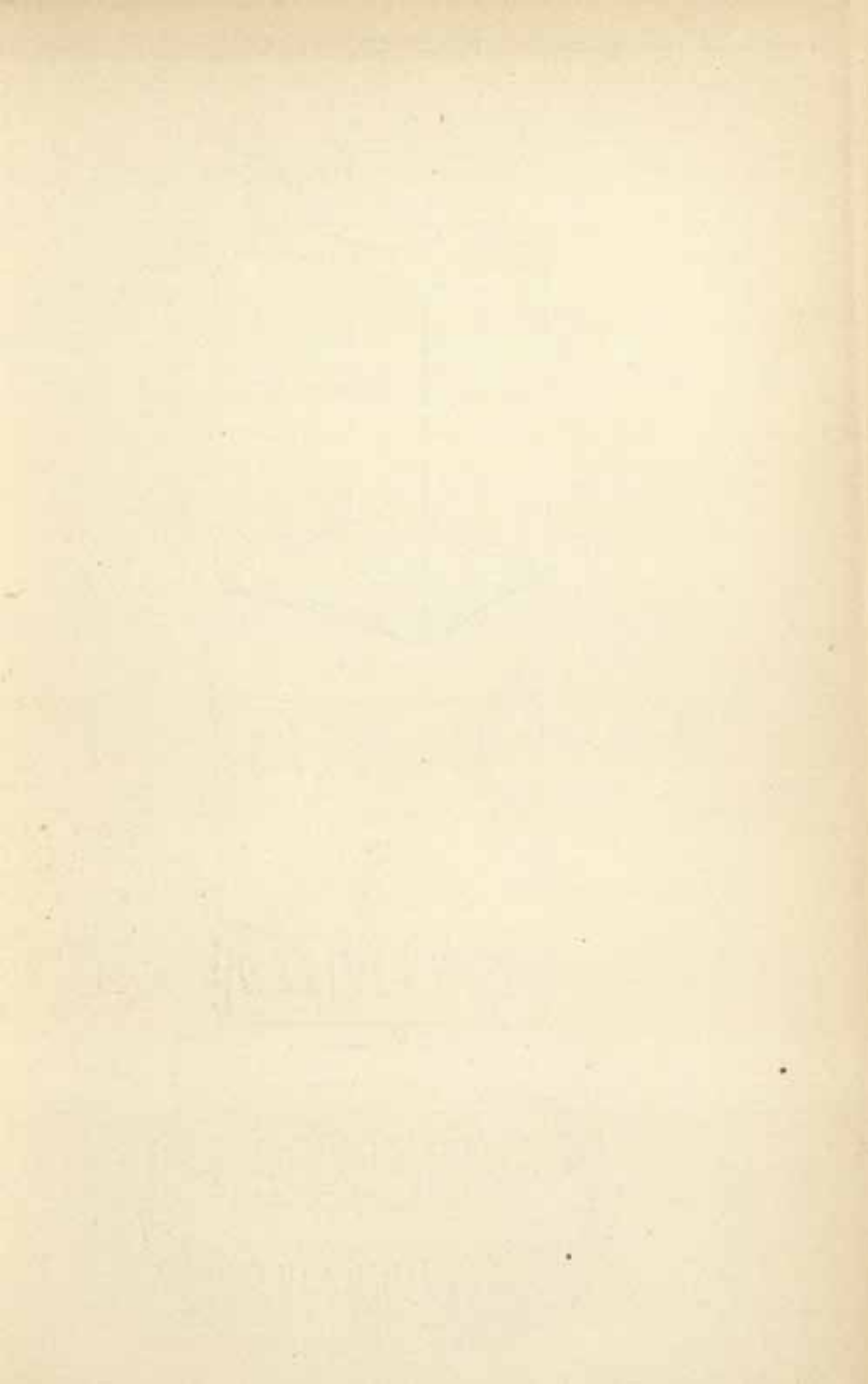


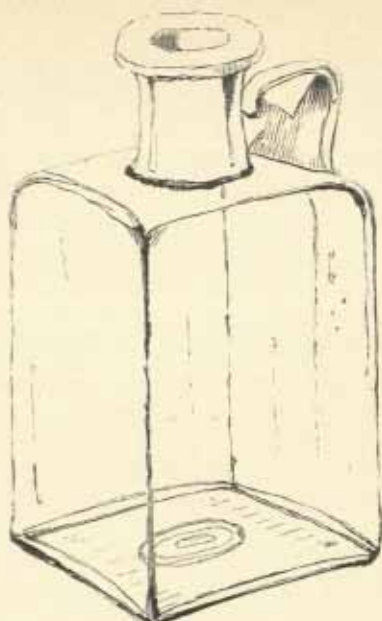
Lamp from Villa Adriana



Cinerary Urns of terra-cotta found at Chiusi.



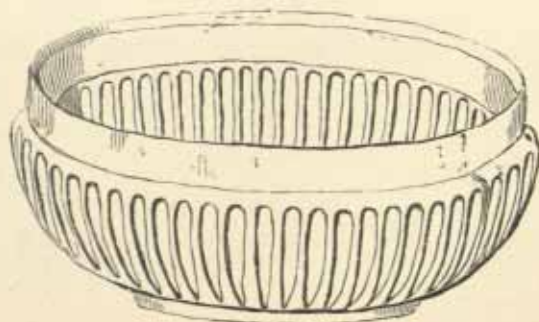




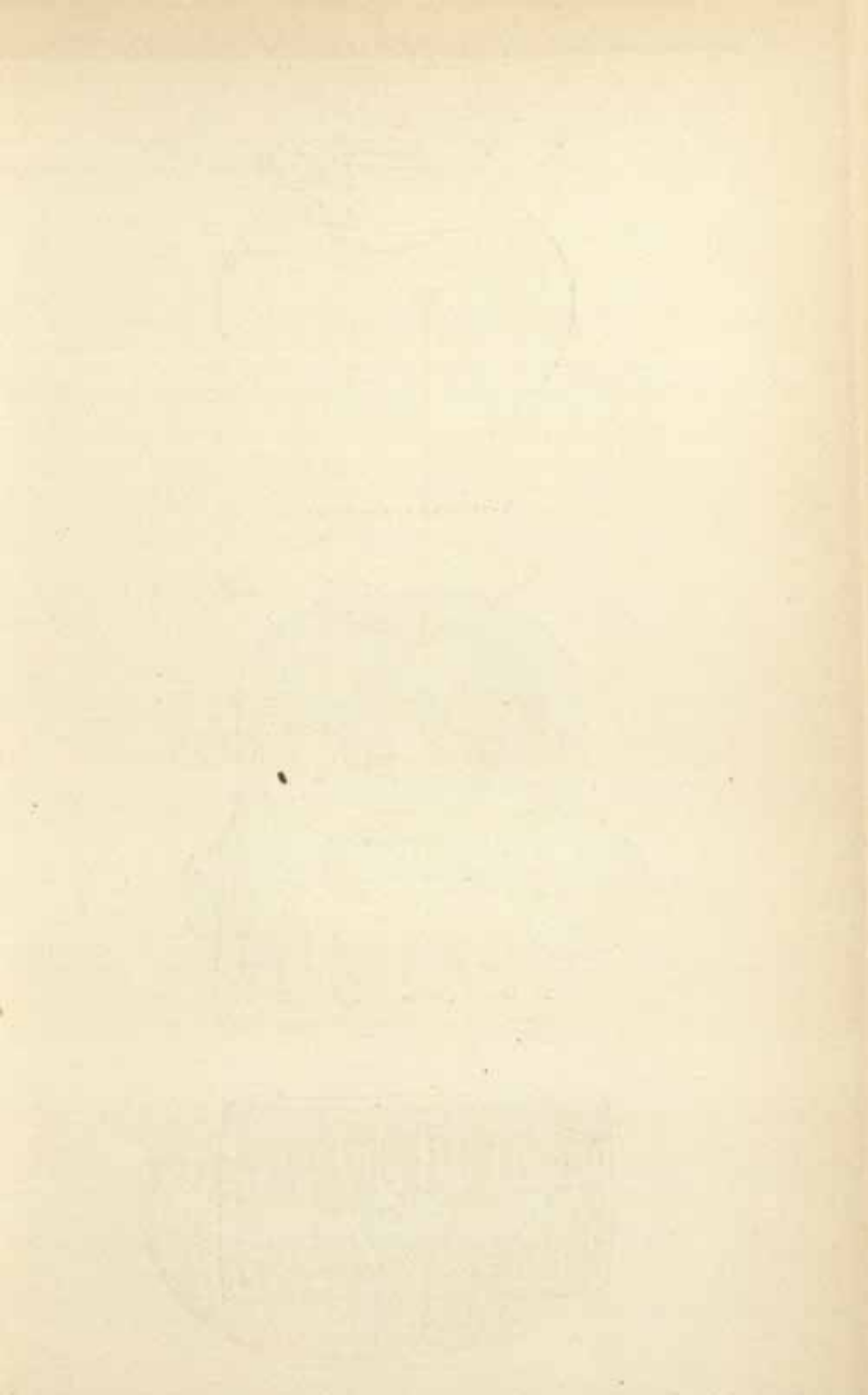
Glass Bottle.



Bottom of Glass Bottle



Glass Bowl





Vase found at Flintham.



Top of Lamp, from Villa Adriana.



Petter's Stamp.

Another plate represents objects in glass, the fluted bowl is of an unusual and elegant design; the square glass bottle is particularly interesting, from having the maker's name stamped on the bottom; in shape it is similar to others discovered near Saffron Walden and Harpenden, and described in former Volumes of this Journal. Vol. i., page 159, and vol. ii., page 255.

The Cut (Fig. 1) represents a vase of peculiar form, found at Colchester, filled with coins of Constans; it is five inches high, of white clay, and most probably of Anglo-Roman Pottery, as is also the long-necked vessel of dark grey clay (Fig. 2), the surface sparkling with grains of metallic lustre; it is said to have been found in Kent. The vase (Fig. 3) is more curious than elegant in design, with one handle, discovered in 1830, in Wivenhoe Park, near Colchester. (Fig. 4) is a small Anglo-Roman vase of unbaked clay, two inches and a half high, found at West

Hanningfield Common, in 1823, containing fragments of very small bones, laid on its side within a larger vase, also containing ashes and fragments of bones, but which fell to pieces on exposure to the air. It may be inferred from the peculiar relative association of the two vases, that they very probably contained the remains of a mother and child. (Fig. 5) is a small patera, found with the vases. The next plate contains the upper surface of the lamp before noticed, and an armilla of bronze, of thick heavy wire, the ends overlapping and joined together. The last plate contains a bronze handle, prob-

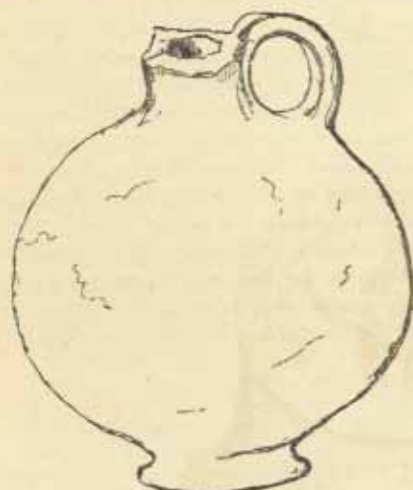


Fig. 3.

bably of a sacrificial vessel, of elegant design; a Roman vase five inches and a half, found at Flintham, in Nottinghamshire, three feet below the



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

surface, on the inclosure of the Lordship, in 1776; and a stamp of metal, with raised letters, probably used for marking pottery, an object of considerable rarity.

We understand it is the intention of Mr. Disney to favour the public with a third Part, descriptive of painted vases and other objects of Etruscan art,

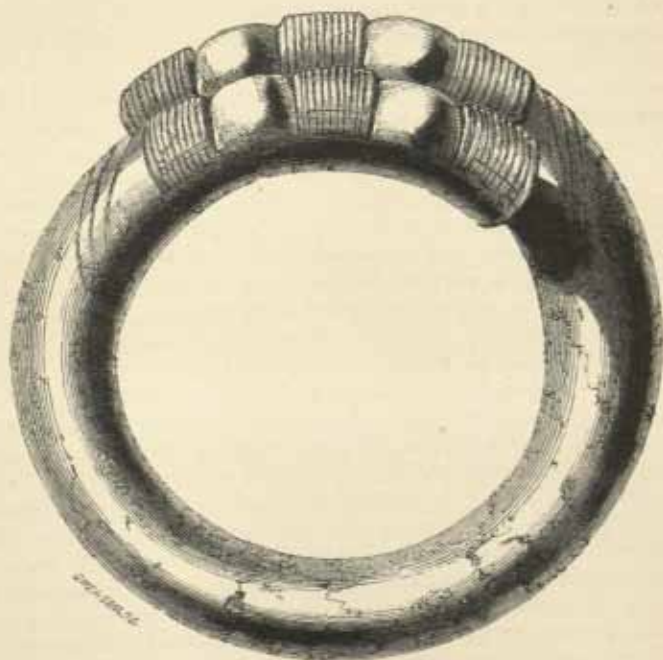
similarly illustrated; for such liberality the most cordial thanks of Archaeologists are his due, and we hope that his enlightened efforts will meet with a full share of public approval. Mr. Disney, we must add, is not to be numbered amongst those antiquarians who devote their entire attention to the more tasteful works of classic times, to the exclusion of objects, inferior as productions of art, but more congenial to the feelings of those who love the olden times, and antiquities of their Fatherland. It is gratifying to observe that the possessor of marbles so choice as the collection preserved at The Hyde, is not insensible to the merits of the medieval sculptures of our own country: an evidence was recently given of this by Mr. Disney, in his valuable donation to the Institute of a series of beautiful drawings of the monumental effigies of his ancestors, exhibited at a recent meeting of the Society. We cannot close these observations without again expressing our most anxious hope that some of our wealthy nobility and gentry will be inspired with his generosity of spirit, and enrich the literary artistic world with a few more of such *Catalogues Raisonnées* of the treasures of their private museums. The invaluable museum of early Saxon remains, discovered in the tumuli of Kent, now in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Faussett, at Heppington, near Canterbury, was opened with the utmost liberality on the occasion of the Archaeological Congress in that city. We cannot refrain from expressing a hope that at the meeting of the Institute at Salisbury, in July next, that most precious collection of British Antiquities, formed by the learned Sir Richard Colt Hoare, may be rendered accessible with like enlightened generosity, for the instruction and gratification of some of those Archaeologists who reverence his memory as the founder of their science, in regard to the most obscure period of our history.

THE ANCIENT SCULPTURED MONUMENTS OF THE COUNTY OF ANGUS, including those at Meigle, in Perthshire, and one at Fordoun, in the Mearns. Edinburgh, 1848. Elephant fol. 18 pages and 22 Plates, executed in Lithotint. (Presented to the Bannatyne Club by Patrick Chalmers, Esq., of Auldbar).

THE MONUMENTS, so admirably illustrated in this magnificent publication, belong to a class of remains which have hitherto received little of that careful attention requisite to enable the Archaeologist to form a correct judgment as to their age, the people by whom, and the objects for which, they were executed. It is indeed scarcely credible that, whilst such pains have been taken to describe and illustrate Roman remains found in different parts of Great Britain, whilst sculptured stones have been sought for in foreign lands, and transported to our Museums at such great expense and labour, hundreds (for we are justified in using such a numeral expression) of slabs and crosses covered with beautiful and singular sculpture, and often bearing inscriptions which have to the present time baffled the skill of the keenest antiquaries, lie scattered over Great Britain and Ireland, a few only of which have hitherto been engraved. Of these, also, the representations are so rudely executed as to render fresh drawings necessary. And yet it might be thought, that the circumstance of many of these monuments having been evidently executed during the period between the Roman and Norman invasions, at a time when the Christian religion was



Vase Handle of Bronze.



Armilla of Bronze.

making its way slowly but surely in the remote parts of this country, would have excited an interest in these remains far greater than has hitherto been shown.

Independently of traditional evidence or inscriptions, many of these carved stones reveal their great antiquity in the peculiar style of the ornamental details; the very oldest Anglo-Hibernian illuminated manuscripts presenting precisely the same ornaments, as well as, in numerous cases, the same mode of division of the pillar or monument into compartments, each with a separate design.

The study of these remains in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland, will probably enable us to classify them, and, by a careful comparison of the details with analogous relics in other northern countries, to appropriate them to their true era and real founders. Not, indeed, that many such remains are to be found amongst the antiquities of the Scandinavian or Celtic nations of the Continent; thus, in Wagener's excellent and very comprehensive "*Handbuch der Vorzüglichsten in Deutschland entdeckten Alterthümer*," we do not find a single monument which bears an analogy with those of our own country. Peringskiöld and the Danish antiquaries have figured a vast number of monumental stones and crosses (mostly inscribed with Runic letters), yet none of these are of the same character as ours, nor are they equal to them in age. Brittany also, which from its close connexion with Cornwall and Wales for many centuries, might be supposed to be rich in these relics, so far as we have been enabled to learn, appears to be destitute of them. Regarding these objects, therefore, as peculiarly national, and at the same time as illustrating in very many instances the early establishment of Christianity in this country, we claim for them a greater degree of attention than they have hitherto received, and we invite such of our members as have the opportunities of so doing, to present to our Museum, casts, rubbings, or carefully-executed drawings of any existing in their respective neighbourhoods.

A paper by the Rev. W. Haslam, in a former number of our Journal,¹ shows us the Christian origin of many of these sculptures, as well as their simplest form. Wales, and especially South Wales, is very rich in them, and here they assume a far more elaborate character; interlaced ribbon patterns of exquisite design, and intricate to the highest degree, occur on many of them, whilst a peculiar Chinese-like pattern, formed of diagonal lines, is often met with, agreeing with one of the common ornaments of Irish and early Anglo-Saxon manuscripts. Of foliage or Norman ornament, we meet with scarcely any trace. It is but rarely in Wales that we find the elongated lacertine animals sculptured, which occur in the manuscripts and on the monuments of Ireland. Another peculiarity of these early Welsh carved stones, is the rarity of the human figure. One of the Penally Crosses, however, has a beautifully executed foliated pattern, whilst another at the same place has a pair of dragons opposed to each other; and the great Newmarket and Penmon Crosses have a very few human figures sculptured in one of their compartments. The Penmon Cross also exhibits a peculiar ornament on one of its sides, which we have elsewhere met with only on some of the Cumberland Crosses, and which is never found

¹ *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. iv. p. 302.

in manuscripts. This is a circumstance to be accounted for by the relative geographical situation of Anglesea and Cumberland.

The Irish Crosses and carved stones present us (archaeologically speaking) with more interesting details, since they are covered with groups of figures illustrative of events of Scripture history, each group in a separate compartment. An excellent instance of this may be seen in one of our former numbers, contained in a notice of Mr. Wakeman's useful "*Archæologia Hibernica*."² Thus the great Cross on the shores of Lough Néagh contains upwards of twenty of these groups; and it is a reproach to the antiquaries of Ireland that so many evidences of the early skill of their countrymen, as well as so many illustrations of early manners and customs, which these monuments exhibit, have not been collected and published. In addition to these groups of figures, the Irish Crosses present all the characteristic ornaments of early Irish art, as shown in manuscripts.

The carved stones of the Isle of Man, Cumberland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, likewise present peculiar features, which we shall not now stop to describe. We hope at some future time to illustrate them,—not, indeed, in so splendid a manner as we find the monuments of Angushire represented in the work now before us, but endeavouring to follow the admirable example of its striking accuracy.

The sculptured remains of the West of Scotland are very numerous; indeed, we believe that in Argyllshire alone (independently of the crosses removed from Iona, and now erected at Inverary and Campbell-town), as many as forty crosses have been noticed. How far Iona may have influenced the opposite coast of Scotland, we are unable to judge, for want of proper representations of the monuments themselves, either of Iona or Argyllshire. It is to Gordon, Pennant, and Cordiner that we are indebted, up to the present time, for our knowledge of these early monuments of the eastern coast of Scotland; but, as observed by Pinkerton, in a passage cited in the preface of the work before us, the figures of Pennant are too diminutive, whilst those of Cordiner cannot be trusted, his imagination being strangely perverted by fantastic ideas of the picturesque. The numerous stone monuments of Angushire are here, however, represented with an artistic power, and, at the same time, with so truthful an adherence to the most minute and intricate details, that we are fully persuaded of their accuracy, without which the most elaborate drawings are worthless. These monuments for the most part consist, as Pinkerton observes, of "singular erect stones, generally with crosses on one side, and upon the other, sculptures, not ill executed for a barbarous age." The crosses are almost always carved upon the flat oblong stone, but rarely the stone itself is fashioned into the shape of a cross, and the open portions of the cross are filled with the most elaborate interlaced ribbon patterns. We find, moreover, on these stones the same diagonal Chinese-like pattern, and the same spiral pattern formed of several lines running from a common centre, their opposite ends going off to other circles, which peculiarly distinguish the Anglo-Hibernian manuscripts. We do not find, however, such elaborate interlaced lacertine figures as occur in the latter, although these strange animals are not wanting, as in the Aberlemno Cross (Pl. No. IV.), in which we would especially draw

² *Archæol. Journal*, vol. v. p. 241.

attention to the series of animals on the left side of the cross, as compared with the strange monsters forming the series of capital letters B, commencing the different verses of the Beatitudes in the Book of Kells, of which specimens are given in Mr. Westwood's *Palaeographia*. The reverses of these stones will, however, in all probability be regarded with greater interest than the face of the Cross. Here we find a class of sculptures quite unlike those of the monuments of any other part of Great Britain or Ireland. Mingled with scenes of the chase and religious subjects, we see not only figures of various well-known animals, executed with great spirit, but strange monsters and objects of daily use, in frequent instances, apparently destitute of the slightest connexion with each other. Many of these figures, notwithstanding their rudeness, are highly valuable as illustrating the manners, customs, dresses, &c. of the ancient inhabitants of Scotland at the period when these monuments were erected. Thus, in Plates XVII. and XXII., we see the warrior on horseback, with spear, round buckler, &c. fully made out; in Plate XVIII., a car drawn by two horses, with a driver and two passengers; in Plate XVII., the mode of using the sling (the lower figures in No. IV. being possibly intended for David and Goliath, who, however, is on horseback); a harp and harper, Plates II. and XIII.; fighting with battle-axes, Plate XI.; figures of priests, (?) Plates VI. and XVI.; ancient chairs, Plate VI.; long slightly-bent trumpets, Plate V.; shields, spears, &c., Plate IV.; bow and arrow, Plate I. This first plate, moreover, is valuable for its curious representations of different animals, as the bear, wild boar, fish-hawk in the act of devouring a fish, female deer suckling her fawn, ibex, &c. This plate likewise contains the only inscription found on any of these monuments, consisting of four short lines of letters in the Anglo-Saxon or Irish character. Mr. Petrie considers them to be Pictish, but they have not hitherto been translated or even accurately deciphered; we cannot adopt the proposed reading and translation given by Mr. Ramsay in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, Vol. iii., Part 3, which we do not see alluded to in the text of the present work.

Two objects of domestic use are also repeatedly represented amongst these sculptures, namely, a circular mirror with a short handle, and a comb; objects to which a certain degree of importance was attached in early ages, not only by the Greeks, and Etruscans, but by the Christianised Romans, and of which specimens have been repeatedly found in the catacombs of Rome.²

There is likewise another figure very often represented on the reverse of the stones, of which no satisfactory explanation has hitherto been given, nor is any attempted by the author of the present work. This figure consists of a reversed Z pattern, the ends foliated or like sceptres, whilst the diagonal stroke is traversed by one or more straight lines, terminated in circles decorated within, the whole often surmounted by a serpent. Cordiner fancied this pattern to be a kind of monogram of the letters N A. O Σ, a notion which appears highly improbable. The

² Montfaucon gives an ancient sepulchral inscription, with the implements of the trade of a *smith*, amongst which the comb and mirror occur. *Diarium Ital.* p. 391. The

comb, found upon some early Christian memorials, appears to be an instrument of torture.

writer of the present notice ventures to offer another suggestion, having met with an almost precisely similar ornament on gnostic gems, and coins bearing cabalistic inscriptions: hence he is led to think that the carvings on the reverse sides of these stones may have been intended to refer to the perpetual conflict between the cross on the one hand, and false doctrines and worldly pursuits on the other. The gnostic emblem being intended as an indication of the former of these principles, counteracting and opposing the spreading of the doctrines of the Cross, and the scenes of the chase, &c., as indicating the latter.

We cannot dismiss this subject without expressing our warmest thanks to Mr. Patrick Chalmers, (who has so munificently undertaken the publication of this volume,) for so important an addition to our materials for an authentic and accurate "*Lapidarium Britannicum*." We trust that the example thus set by him will have the effect of rousing the zeal of his brother antiquaries in Scotland; and that the numerous other carved stones still lying neglected, not only in Scotland but in various other parts of the kingdom, will at length be rescued from oblivion. Casts ought, doubtless, to be taken of them, because, as they are mostly exposed to the vicissitudes of the climate, they must every year become more and more defaced. In many cases we think they ought to be removed and fixed within the churches of the parishes where they exist, or else that they should be placed in the county Museums. We regard them as National Monuments, which ought to be preserved as *public* property, and insist that every care should be taken of them.

THE MONUMENTAL BRASSES OF ENGLAND. A Series of Engravings upon Wood, from every variety of these Memorials, accompanied with descriptive Notices. By the REV. CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A. LONDON. G. Bell, Fleet-street. Royal 8vo. In Monthly Numbers.

It may seem altogether needless, in commending to the notice of readers of the *Archaeological Journal* an undertaking of this character, to advert to the value with which such specimens of Medieval design are stamped by the fact of their undeniable authenticity. In the works of sculpture, such especially as the exquisite productions at Lincoln, to which the attention of the members of our Society has recently been called by the tasteful discernment of Professor Cockerell, all who possess cultivated feeling for art, not strictly conformable to the more exalted models of a classical age, must perceive a charm. Sepulchral brasses, frequently in imperfect preservation, and mostly less graceful in design than sculpture, owing to difficulties in the mechanical process or the conventional formality by which they are so strongly characterised, had rarely been admitted to a place in the series of examples of art. Their just claim, however, has been recognised, not only since numerous collectors have engaged in the inquiry, encouraged by ingenious devices for readily making fac-similes of incised memorials; but chiefly, in consequence of the fidelity and skill evinced in recent illustrated works relating to this branch of our national antiquities.

It is to the Messrs. Waller that our most cordial acknowledgment is due for the production of a work, which has no equal in the *Archaeological*



2nd of Edward III, (1326.) Height of original, 5 feet 10 inches.

From Monumental Brasses, by the Rev. C. Boutell.

Sir Robert Staunton and Lady, Castle Denington Church, Leicestershire.



17th of Henry VI. (1468.) Height of original, 3 feet.

From Monumental Brasses, by the Rev. C. Boutell.

Literature of Europe. The spirit with which they earnestly devoted themselves to this object is not more deserving of commendation, than that conscientious accuracy, combined with the utmost perfection in artistic reproduction of these curious designs, which has invariably been shown in their publication. The series which their valuable project comprised, was however of limited extent; and Mr. Boutell, already known by the publication of a richly illustrated manual of information on the subject, and encouraged by the impulse of increasing interest in Sepulchral Brasses, has undertaken a more extended assemblage of specimens, at a cost rendering it available to every class of Archaeological inquirers. We must express the hope, that the spirited antiquaries, whose more costly publication to which we have adverted had tended much to draw attention to this class of remains, may have found the wider circulation of Mr. Boutell's works, calculated as they are to extend the taste for monumental antiquities, conducive to increasing patronage of the admirable "Series."

The almost exclusively national character of Sepulchral Brasses in England, a class of antiquities of which very few examples have escaped the ravages of time or popular commotions in foreign lands, might suffice to justify the production of a second and more extended assemblage of specimens.

In the numbers of the attractive work now before us, and of which the illustrative portion of the first volume is just completed, the perfection to which engraving on wood has been carried is strikingly shown. The amount of information conveyed in moderate compass, and at a most trifling cost, renders this collection of examples of costume, of decorative design and of heraldry, highly acceptable. We are enabled, by Mr. Boutell's obliging permission, to convey to our readers by the beautiful woodcuts here annexed, singularly interesting as examples of costume, a more perfect notion of the character of his work than could be expressed by any eulogy. The minute and faithful exactness with which the smallest details are reproduced is a most valuable quality in these portraiture: their variety is striking; selected, in great part, from memorials hitherto unknown or imperfectly engraved, each number of Mr. Boutell's collection might form the text of a monograph on Medieval Costume in its three great divisions,—Military, Ecclesiastical, and Secular.

Numerous brasses and memorials incised on stone, still lie unheeded in the more remote village churches of England. We hope that our readers will readily lend their aid in communicating notices or fac-similes; scarcely a year passes without some instance occurring of destruction or depredation. No complete assemblage of these singular productions of early chalcography has been deposited in any public collection, and it is only by the careful comparison of numerous examples of every class of Middle Age design, faithfully portrayed, as in the series judiciously selected by Mr. Boutell, that their full value as connected with the history of art can be appreciated.

SPECIMENS OF THE GEOMETRICAL MOSAIC OF THE MIDDLE AGES. With a brief Historical Notice of the Art. By DIGNY WYATT, Architect. Messrs. Day and Son, 17, Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Folio, London, 1848.

CONSIDERING the very important position occupied by the vicissitudes of this favoured child, in any general history of the great family of the Arts—reflecting on the manifest importance of the revival of so graceful an element in structural decoration; and remembering that almost from month to month, in Archaeological Magazines and local papers, public attention is drawn to the subject by the announcement of incessant exhumations of specimens, interesting alike to the architect, the antiquarian, and the educated world at large, we cannot but wonder at the very small amount of knowledge commonly current, of either the technical conditions, *Æsthetic* character, or historical and ethnographical importance of the art of mosaic generally.

Though in the portly volumes of the late indefatigable Samuel Lysons, in those of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Mr. Artis, "Old Fowler," and in the Gentleman's Magazine, Archaeologia, and many other publications, very admirable delineations and scattered notices of nearly all the most remarkable fragments discovered in England may be found, still we are not aware of any attempt hitherto made to classify them in any way; to describe their alliance with existing remains of more perfect workmanship in other countries; or to trace their agreement with, or departure from, the technical process which the accordant voice of ancient writers and modern commentators have fixed as the grammar of the Art—the *ne plus ultra* of its mechanical perfection.

While the history of the more ancient varieties of mosaic has been thus scantily popularised, the narrative of its Medieval phaseology has been even more imperfectly told. With the exception of a chapter (admirably written) in Mr. Hope's Essay on Architecture, and a few learned notices contributed by Mr. Gunn, it is (as far as we have been able to discover) only very recently that any minute description or analysis has been attempted in this country.

By far the most copious, learned, and detailed of modern English writers on the subject, is Lord Lindsay, in his "Christian Art." In that valuable work his lordship has presented us with pictures sketched with a masterly hand—graphic indeed, though only in outline. He has thus indicated the successive Byzantine modifications of ancient Roman practice—the dramatic, conventional and symbolical character of the incidents and objects selected for delineation—and the historical, biographical, and artistic connection of each phase, in the cycle of its existence. The one great fault, however, of his thesis is, that for an introductory work, or one in which an extremely intricate subject is presented to the public, for very probably the first time, the author's theories rather overshadow his matter, and prevent the inquirer from obtaining that just idea of the objective character of the existing monuments, which is absolutely necessary to him as a foundation on which to raise the superstructure of his own subjective theorisation.

This deficit, not only in Lord Lindsay's, but in almost every other existing essay on the art of mosaic, Mr. Wyatt has endeavoured to make good;

and though from other and more imperative professional pursuits, it is necessarily only, "of his life a thing apart," and his notice, therefore, has but supplied a frame-work, on which other more laborious and accomplished students may hang chapter on chapter of dissertation; we still meet in his pages with a more concise, methodical, comprehensive, and comprehensible statement of the true structure of the art of mosaic, than has yet, we believe, been given to the public.

On some points the speculations indulged in by the author, differ in several respects from those of any other writer, and it is but fair to allow him to state his own case in his own words. At page 10 he remarks:—"Byzantium, Asia Minor, and the Holy Land, once, doubtless, possessed many noble specimens of Greek Christian art; but the elements, wars, fires, and Mahometan whitewash have deprived us of almost all those sources whence modern oriental art probably derived much of its inspiration and most of the peculiar features of its character. It is in connection with this branch of the subject that the interesting question arises, respecting the influence that the early decorative processes may have had in determining the subsequent characters of conventional ornament in all styles. Thus, the Arabs having at first adopted the general scheme of Byzantine architecture, and among its processes that of mosaic, the style, from want of drawings, of detail, and of Greek architects, declined in its integrity; while the mechanical processes, being retained traditionally among the workmen, this very mosaic work, at first only a subordinate means of decoration, would become a leading element in the minds of the Mahometan designers. From experiments and combinations with small geometrical cubes of glass mosaic, they would be led, not unnaturally, to that elaborate and intricate style of pattern which, when they emerged at length from the influence of Byzantine tradition, became an essential characteristic of their compositions. Thus, also, no doubt, did the ancient predilection for mosaic modify most materially not only the plan and whole structure of the churches erected in Italy down to the year 1200, but even the minor details that characterise and constitute the style of those monuments.

"The view I have ventured to express concerning the influence exerted by mosaic on Arab art, receives a curious corroboration from a fact quoted by Mr. Hendrie, in one of the notes to his learned and most valuable work on Theophilus. He tells us, "that it appears, from the chronicle of the patriarch, Eutichius, that when the Musselmen invaded Palestine for the first time, they found the church of Bethlehem, built by Saint Helena, ornamented with "psefosis" (a word derived by the Arabs from the Greeks, and signifying an arrangement of small stones). According to Ebn Sayd, one of the conditions of the peace concluded between the Caliph Valid and the Greek Emperor, was, that the latter should furnish a certain quantity of "psefysa," for the decoration of the mosque of Damascus, which the Caliph was then constructing.' These 'psefysa,' M. Didron (the greatest authority on such a point) clearly identifies with the *ψήφοις χρυσεύς* (golden mosaics) of the Greeks. 'These,' he says, 'are the mosaics which cover the vaults, cupolas, and part of the walls of Santa Sophia, at Constantinople; of Vatopedi, and of Santa Laura; of mount Athos; of Daphne, near Athens; of Saint Luke, in Livadia; of the round

temples of Salonica, and of Ravenna. Mosaic is Byzantine and Christian; and the Arabs, who have merely *borrowed* architecture, have even borrowed a great portion of their embellishment.' "

Want of space obliges us to omit a passage we had marked as desirable to transfer to our Journal, relative to Medieval mosaic north of the Alps; but which we must, therefore, only refer our readers to. (Pages 13 and 14 of Mr. Wyatt's book, under the date of 850.)

Having expressed our opinion as to the matter of this work, and inviting our readers, by a perusal of the original, to form their own judgment as to its able execution, we shall rather (very briefly) dwell upon its pictorial value.

In a series of one-and-twenty Plates, Mr. Wyatt has provided us with a selection of such specimens of mosaic as he deemed most available for reproduction in this country in the present day, and were the revival of the art but practicable, of which he declares there is little or no doubt, there can scarcely be imagined more valuable models for imitation.

The first half-dozen engravings are devoted to representations of some of the most beautiful pavements of that variety of mosaic known as *Opus Alexandrinum*, and common in the more celebrated churches of Italy and Sicily. Those in Plates VII. and II., from the Basilica of San Lorenzo Fuori le Mura, Rome, and from the Church of San Marco, in the same city, are as ingenious and harmonious in form as they are in colour.

The succeeding seven Plates which furnish us with examples of the *Opus Grecanicum*, or glass tessellated work, in all the luxury of gold and tint, suggest to the ornamentist almost endless combinations and variations, and will prove, we doubt not, at least as valuable to schools of design and manufacturers, as to antiquarians.

The two succeeding engravings serve to illustrate the application of this material, and furnish us with beautifully executed representations of two of the incrustated columns in the cloisters of San Giovanni in Laterano, of two fragments from San Lorenzo Fuori le Mura, and of the pulpit of the Church of the Araceli, at Rome.

The remaining subjects are, for the most part, specimens of the richest variety of ornamental mosaic—the glass tessellation,—and supply a variety of beautiful borders, and ornaments, many of them admirably suited for execution as mural decorations by means of stencils. They are obtained principally from the Cathedrals at Venice, and Monreale, near Palermo.

On the whole, the work is the result of considerable care and labour, and will, we have little doubt, prove eminently useful to all interested either in the history and theory of art, or in the practical restoration and decoration of ancient ornamentation, civil or ecclesiastical.

Archaeological Intelligence.

It is gratifying to announce that, notwithstanding the calamitous and disturbed state of the Sister Island, an increasing interest is shown in the promotion of Archaeological pursuits in that country. We have been favoured by the Rev. J. Graves, (local secretary at Kilkenny,) with a report of the successful inauguration of the "Kilkenny Archaeological Society," whose first meeting took place early in February, the Dean of Ossory, President, in the chair. The various preliminary arrangements were adopted, and the desire of the meeting was expressed in a resolution, "That the Society be placed in connexion with the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland." After some admirable suggestions for the conservation of all remains of antiquity, and the circulation of queries, several interesting subjects of investigation were brought forward, and antiquities exhibited, especially some from the museum of the Mayor of Kilkenny; a series of Irish seals, a class of antiquities scarcely known in this country; a processional banner, several gold ornaments; and two interesting communications on primeval remains were read, evincing much promise of valuable results from the establishment of this local institution.

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY, recently founded for promoting the knowledge of art, under the auspices of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Right Honourable Sidney Herbert, Major-General Fox, and other noblemen and gentlemen of well-known taste, has issued the prospectus of a project which appears to promise many advantages. We are happy to learn that this undertaking, the importance of which must be universally admitted, has been favoured at the outset with royal approbation and support. The plan appears to be devised for the extension of knowledge of art, on a system similar to that already adopted so advantageously by the Camden, and other Societies, for the production of rare and instructive works, at a very moderate cost to the subscriber. It is also proposed to issue engravings from important examples of architecture, sculpture and painting; amongst which we are happy to perceive that Medieval Art will meet with due attention. The existence of this attractive institution will commence with the works of Vasari, and illustrations of the Cathedral of Orvieto. The annual contribution is one guinea, and any information may be obtained at the office of the Society, 13, Pall Mall, East.

CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Third Annual Meeting will be held this year about the beginning of September, at Cardiff—a place peculiarly well adapted to such a purpose. Independently of the castle and other remains in that town, there are in its immediate neighbourhood the following important remains:—Caerleon, the ISCA SILURUM of the Romans; the Cromlechs and other British remains near St. Nicholas, and on the hills; Llandaff Cathedral and ancient Episcopal Palace; Ewenny Priory, with a multitude of highly interesting churches and ancient houses. No ordinary attraction is presented by the important castles of Caerphilly and St. Donat's, within easy reach of Cardiff. The communications with

Gloucester and Bristol are very convenient; and it is readily approachable from all parts of Wales, as well as by the Great Western Railroad from London. The local preparations for the meeting are already begun. Letters for the Secretaries of the Association should be addressed to "Mr. Pickering, 177, Piccadilly, the publisher of its Journal; or to the local Secretary, G. Grant Francis, Esq., Swansea."

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, DEC. 4, 1848.—At this meeting, the Rev. C. HARDWICK read a dissertation on a satirical poem, the date of which, from the language and historical allusions, appears to be about 1320. It is preserved in a volume of sermons by Rad. Acton, presented to St. Peter's College by Thomas Beaufort, half-brother of Henry IV. The poem is in rhyme, the versification very peculiar. It is an indiscriminate and unsparing attack upon all orders of society above the peasantry; of high interest as an illustration of manners, and the state of the country at the time. Mr. Wright printed a fragment of this curious poem in his "Political Songs," from an MS. in the Advocates' Library.

Mr. A. W. FRANKS communicated a copy of the grant of arms to King's College, from the original amongst the college muniments, dated 27th of Henry VI., much anterior to the grants made to other colleges, in the reign of Elizabeth. It specifies the reasons for which the charges were granted. Mr. Franks exhibited a cast from an impression of the College Seal, appended to a deed dated 27th of Henry VI., on which different bearings appear; and he showed that in all probability the seal now used is the same matrix, but the present shield of arms had been substituted for the original scutcheon.

Mr. C. C. BABINGTON, and the Rev. J. J. SMITH, gave an account of the vestiges of buildings brought to light by the exertions of the Hon. R. C. Neville, at Ickleton, as related in a previous part of this Journal. They questioned, however, the correctness of the notion that these remains are to be regarded as Roman, alleging that the mere foundations afford no architectural data; and they regarded the antiquities found as insufficient to prove the Roman age of the building. It was observed that the use of Roman bricks, and the continuation of the apparatus for warming houses, introduced by the Romans, is not a decisive evidence of Roman origin, as both were certainly used at times long after the departure of that people from Britain. Adjoining to these foundations are remains of another building, which had given rise to considerable discussion, being an oblong room, apparently divided lengthwise by two rows of pillars, and called a Temple, Basilica, or Church, by different persons. The inspection of its plan appeared to negative the first supposition, and the absence of an apse, so frequently found in early churches, was regarded as rendering the last improbable. From examinations of the work, rude and deficient in regularity, and in the relative distances and size of the supposed bases of the pillars, it was conceived that this also is of later times than the Roman age, and that the bases might have been the supports of wooden props to the roof, such as existed in the Sextry Barn at Ely, described by Professor Willis.¹

¹ Whatever opinion may be entertained in regard to the supposed columnar arrangements of this building, we must conclude that

the learned antiquaries of the University would scarcely have refused to recognise the strong probability that these remains are

Mr. DECK exhibited a collection of keys of very early date, found at the base of the walls of St. Martin's Priory, Dover, and a portion of one of the pillars of the Conventual Church, formed of stalactitic carbonate of lime, a kind of stone not to be obtained in this part of Europe. Its origin is, indeed, unknown, unless it were derived from Sicily. Professor Willis stated that the pavement of Canterbury Cathedral, prior to the fire in 1174, was formed of the same stone.

Amongst various presents to the Museum, was a relic of early British times, a fresh example of the Archaeological treasures concealed in the Cambridgeshire fens. It is a bronze sword, presented by J. T. Martin, Esq., and found in Qui Fen. It resembles one found in the Thames, (Akerman's *Archaeol. Index*, p. 53; the specimen of largest size).—C. C. B.

BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The first annual meeting of this Society was held on March 8th, at the Guildhall, Bury, the Rev. Sir T. G. Cullum presiding. The report of the committee gave a most favourable statement of the progress of the Society, and promise of increasing advantages from this energetic effort to give extension to Archaeological research in East Anglia. Three quarterly meetings, held at Bury and Clare, had been attended with full success, and the curious information communicated on these occasions, recorded in the first portion of a periodical publication of Transactions. During the present year it is proposed to hold similar meetings—at Ixworth in June, and at Thetford in September.

At the meeting purposed to be held at Thetford, the Society anticipate a fraternal participation in their proceedings, on the part of the Antiquaries of Norfolk; the Society of that county, whose meetings and publications have already contributed so much to Archaeology in East Anglia, having cordially responded to the invitation.

Various donations and accessions to the Library and Museum were announced. Numerous antiquities and drawings were exhibited by Mr. Tymms, the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, the Rev. H. Creed, and other gentlemen. A History of Clare, the result, in some measure, of the meeting which had been there held, was announced as preparing for publication, by the Rev. Dr. Wightman. The first part of the Proceedings of the Society, published in January last, includes an interesting Memoir on the County of Clare, the origin of the Duchy of Clarence and Clarenceux King-at-Arms, by Mr. Donaldson. Mr. Tymms has appropriately added the history of one of the most distinguished ladies connected with the Honour of Clare, Joanna of Acre, daughter of Edward I. The Number comprises also, an useful summary on the subject of Baptismal Fonts, by Mr. H. Porteous Oakes.

THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE, established during the last year only, at Liverpool, by the exertions of Mr. Mayer, the Rev. Dr. Hume, and other persons distinguished by literary or antiquarian attainments, has already commenced the publication of the results of their proceedings. The formation of such an Institution is full of promise for

Roman, had they been more fully informed as to the objects discovered amongst the ruins, apparently without any exception, of

Roman character. We are not aware where any hypocæust of an age later than Roman times exists.—Eo.

the extension of Historical and Archaeological research in the two important counties to which its energies are chiefly devoted. The valuable researches of Dr. Hume, in reference to Local Antiquities, are already known to many of our readers, in his curious Monograph on the Antiquities discovered in an alluvial deposit at Hoylake, on the northern coast of Cheshire.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Mr. George Grant Francis, F. S. A., whose Archaeological Illustrations of South Wales have been noticed in previous volumes of this Journal, promises a valuable addition in the History of Swansea, the result of many years of research. Subscriptions received by Messrs. Longman.

The recent restoration of Caernarvon Castle, under the able direction of Mr. Salvin, by government authority, promises, in connection with the researches of the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, results highly interesting to Archaeologists. Many of our readers are aware that the fruits of their labours formed a subject of leading interest at the Cambrian Archaeological Congress, held at Caernarvon in September last. It is proposed to publish, by subscription, a Monograph of this remarkable example of military architecture, comprising the curious details, now for the first time made public, through Mr. Hartshorne's investigation of ancient records.

It is gratifying to observe the activity in the pursuit of Archaeological inquiries evinced in the Principality. The exertions of the Society of Caerleon have been attended with full success; and the committee of the Neath Philosophical Institution, encouraged by the interest excited during the meeting of the British Association at Swansea, in the last year, have excavated the remains of Neath Abbey, and propose to publish (by subscription) various interesting plates, and details hitherto unknown. Subscribers' names are received by the Librarian, Neath Museum, or Mr. Pickering, Piccadilly.

Mr. William Hylton Longstaffe, of Darlington, who contributed so many interesting objects to the Museum at the Lincoln meeting, announces the Annals of Darlington, its Ancient Trades and Antiquities. The work will shortly appear in Numbers; and archaeologists disposed to render support to this undertaking in a county, hitherto insufficiently illustrated, will forward their names as subscribers, to the author, at Darlington.

At a late meeting of the Institute in London, a coloured representation was produced of a mosaic pavement discovered at Aldborough, Yorkshire, on the estate of Mr. Lawson, and faithfully depicted under the direction of Mr. H. E. Smith, of Parliament-street, York. The approval with which this admirable fac-simile has been welcomed, encourages Mr. Smith to publish several other valuable examples in Yorkshire, forming three plates, at a very moderate price to subscribers. This undertaking claims our cordial commendation, and so spirited an endeavour to preserve memorials of very perishable specimens of ancient art, will doubtless meet with ready

patronage. Subscribers' names received in London, and copies delivered, by Mr. William Taylor, Marsh-gate, Stratford.

The first portions of an important work on Ritual Antiquities, and illustrative of Sacred Ornaments and Vestments in Britain, as shown in St. Osmund's Rite for the Church of Salisbury, has been lately completed by the Rev. Dr. Rock. The learning and research of the author of "*Hierurgia*," are again eminently displayed in this remarkable publication, specially interesting as illustrating the peculiar usages of the ancient Church in England, according to the "*Use of Sarum*." The succeeding volume will shortly appear. (C. Dolman, New Bond-street).

Mr. William Sidney Gibson, F.S.A., the author of the splendid History of Tynemouth, and the Memorials of the Northumbrian Castles and Antiquities, is preparing a Memoir of Richard de Bury, with a translation of that learned prelate's "*Philobiblon*." The materials have been derived from unpublished authorities. (Pickering, London).

We are gratified to be enabled to announce that two interesting works, connected with Monumental Antiquities of the Middle Ages in England, are in a forward state, and promise to form a valuable addition to the series of "*Archaeological Manuals*." The Rev. W. L. Cutts, of Westerham, Kent, has long been preparing a Monograph on Cross slabs, and the early coped or flat tombs, occurring in such remarkable variety in our churches. A more general View of Sepulchral Remains is nearly completed, by the Rev. C. Boutell, of Downham Market, already well known by his beautifully illustrated works on Monumental Brasses, to which this work, comprising the various features of sculpture, symbolical and decorative enrichments, applied to tombs, in this kingdom, will form a valuable sequel. Any information on these subjects will be acceptable to the authors of these projected volumes.

Mr. Edward Richardson, the indefatigable restorer of Monumental Effigies, has been engaged upon the fine series of the Arderne and Stanley tombs, at Elford, Staffordshire. He proposes to publish, by subscription, his drawings of these sculptures, which will form a volume not less interesting than his "*Temple Effigies*." Address—Melbury Terrace, Harewood-square.

The accomplished secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland has prepared for immediate publication a volume to be entitled "*Memo-randa of the State of the Parochial Registers of Scotland*, whereby is clearly shown the imperative necessity for a National System of Regular Registration."

The Rev. Arthur Hussey, already well known to the readers of the Journal by the interesting Memoir on the "*Site of Anderida*," given in a former volume, has devoted the leisure of many years to the illustrations of the Domesday Record in reference to Sussex, and more especially in the appropriation of the names therein comprised, and researches regarding remains of early Church architecture at those places where churches are named as existing at the period of that record. The inquiry is one of considerable interest, and we hope that Mr. Hussey will find every encouragement to enable him to publish the results of his labours. We feel assured that any information will be thankfully received by him, addressed to Rottingdean, Sussex.

We have seen with pleasure the Prospectus of a work put forth under the title of the "Imperial Cyclopaedia," which is about to issue from the fertile press of Mr. Charles Knight, so well known to the reading world as the first promoter of the cheap system of publication, through which information on all subjects has been placed within the means of the less affluent members of the Community, and at so easy a rate that no mechanic need be without his books. The work now announced is a new edition, considerably enlarged, revised, and corrected, of the "Penny Cyclopaedia," so long popular with all classes, and which from time to time has contained many instructive essays, on historical, architectural, and local antiquities; thereby contributing its aid to the more general diffusion of the Science of Archaeology. We are glad to perceive among the list of contributors the names of many zealous archaeologists who have occasionally favoured the Institute with original memoirs, and we are therefore not without hope that the Science which is daily acquiring public favour, will be still further promoted by the "Imperial Cyclopaedia," and a taste for its pursuit be gradually extended amongst a class of people who have very often opportunities of rescuing from destruction interesting relics and memorials, but which are now passed by unheeded, from the absence of any knowledge of their value, as tending to elucidate the history of their country or their fellow-creatures.

A little book, acceptable to archaeologists, has been lately published by Mr. S. Bannister, M.A.; being a brief description of the manuscript map of the ancient world, preserved at Hereford. Those who have visited the venerable cathedral of that ancient city, will remember this rare MS., of a date as early, probably, as the thirteenth century; and the unpretending work which we now introduce to the notice of our readers will render it more generally known, and prove welcome to those who have not the opportunity of examining the original.

We wish to call the attention of the local secretaries of the Institute, and its correspondents generally, to that section of the Journal containing Archaeological intelligence; and to remind them that, by the communication of information adapted to that head, they will greatly aid the cause of Archaeology.

The Archaeological Journal.

JUNE, 1849.

MEMOIR ON SOME ANCIENT ARMS AND IMPLEMENTS FOUND
AT LAGORE, NEAR DUNSHAUGHLIN, COUNTY OF MEATH;
WITH A FEW REMARKS ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF
NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES.

LAGORE is a townland, near Dunshaughlin, consisting, in great measure, of wet and boggy soil. In this spot, about the year 1829, the peasantry discovered a large quantity of bones, and they had been already abstracted and trafficked with to a considerable extent, before the owner's attention was directed to the subject. It was then thought advisable to make excavations, which resulted in bringing to light the remains of a very ancient fort or village, replete with interesting remains of the olden time.

There was a low mound nearly circular, and about 500 feet in circumference; on removing the surface of which, above 150 cart-loads of animal exuviae were found, together with a vast store of weapons, ornaments, and domestic implements. The circumference of the circle was formed by upright posts of black oak, measuring from six to eight feet in height, mortised into beams of a similar material, laid flat upon the marl and sand below the bog, and nearly sixteen feet below the present surface. The upright posts were held together by connecting cross-beams, and fastened by large iron nails. The space thus inclosed was divided into separate compartments, by divisions that intersected one another in different directions, also formed of oaken beams, in a state of high preservation, but joined together with more accuracy than the former, and in some cases having their sides grooved or rabbeted, to admit large panels driven down between them. The interior of the chambers, so formed, was filled with bones and black moory earth, raised

up in some places within a foot of the surface. It was generally found that the remains of each species of animal were placed in a separate division, with but little intermixture with any other ; and the antiquities were found with them, without order or regularity, but for the most part near the bottom.

The most numerous bones were those of oxen. According to Surgeon Wilde, some of the specimens resembled the modern short-horned Durham, and middle-horned Devon and Ayrshire ; others the Irish aboriginal long-horn ; and there were also specimens of a polled breed, similar to the Angus. A great number of the heads had been broken in the centre of the forehead with some blunt instrument, apparently for sacrifice. There were also great quantities of pigs' bones, some resembling the wild-boar ; one or two specimens of the horse and ass ; a number of bones of deer, both male and female (mostly common fallow-deer), large quantities of goats' bones, and one specimen of a four-horned sheep ; some very large dogs of the greyhound tribe, probably the old Irish wolf-dog ; several foxes, but no wolves : with these remains were mixed up shells of limpets and buccina, a few bones of birds, burnt bones, and large quantities of hazel-nuts. Most of the bones of the larger ruminants were unbroken, and none in a fossil state. Near the centre of the heap, and within two feet of the surface, were discovered two human skeletons lying at length, and without any surrounding wood or stone-work ; owing to the superstitious reverence of the peasantry, these could not be removed.

To describe in a few words the antiquities found here, —they consisted of iron weapons, such as swords, knives, spears, javelins, and dagger-blades, and part of the boss or centre ornament of a shield. There were also two querns, sharpening-stones, iron chains, axes, a brazen pot, and three brass bowls, several metallic mirrors, circular disks of turned bone, wood and slate, supposed to be used at the end of the distaff ; small shears, brazen, bone, and iron pins ; brooches, and parts of buckles, containing pieces of enamel and mosaic work ; bracelets, bone and wooden combs (of yew-wood), tooth-picks, and other articles of the toilet. There was also a curious bone, carved with scrolls and marks similar to those observed on the ancient Irish crosses. There were no crosses, beads, or Christian sacred ornaments found during

the excavation ; a number of pieces of stag's-horn sawn across, and pieces of hazel-wood in great quantity, as if laid up for fire-wood, were found in one spot near the bottom. Besides these objects, I have heard it reported that some traveller procured from the workmen an ornament resembling a crown ; but if so, its destination was never ascertained. No ornaments of gold or silver are said to have been found.

It is very much to be regretted, that no regular plan and section of the excavation were then made, and also that the articles discovered were not regularly described as they were found.

A great portion of these valuable relics became the property of the late Dr. Dawson, Dean of St. Patrick's ; and on his decease were purchased, with the rest of his Irish antiquities, and presented to the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Surgeon Wilde also presented to the same institution, a valuable collection of the bones found in the same locality. Mr. Barnewall, the owner of the soil, still possesses some remnant of this treasure, after having been plundered to a considerable extent by dishonest servants ; and those specimens which I possess, representations of some of which are given in illustration of this paper, I owe to the liberality and kindness of the same gentleman.

A more detailed and methodical account of all these very peculiar antiquities may be published at a future period, and the more remarkable objects in the possession of the Royal Irish Academy, as well as some specimens in the possession of Mr. Petrie and Surgeon Wilde, deserve a full description ; indeed, a liberally-illustrated monograph might be written on the subject. For the present, the readers of the *Archaeological Journal* will have presented to them a few of the most characteristic specimens in my collection ; and the foregoing description of the locality and nature of the treasure found has been chiefly derived from the report of Surgeon Wilde to the Royal Irish Academy.

The following list comprises the various antiquities from Lagore, now in my possession, which were laid before the members of the Institute, at the Monthly Meeting, on February the 2nd.

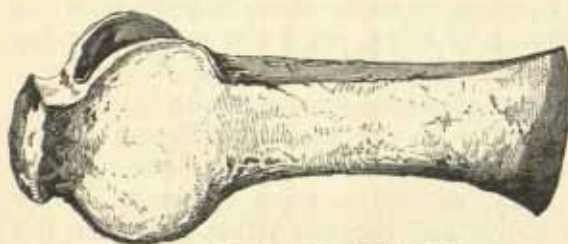
Objects of Iron.—Two double-edged swords, one measuring $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches, inclusive of the strig, or tang, which passed through the hilt ; the blade $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, formed with a wide shallow groove, or channel, along its

entire length. The other sword measures $15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, length of the blade, which is formed with a central ridge.



Iron Spear-heads.

Length of the head, 7 in.—A small ladle or spoon. A small single-edged knife. A singular object, composed of a square



Iron Axe-head. Length, 7 inches.

iron pipe, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with a hook attached to it.

(See cut.)—An iron ring, with a portion of chain: it appears to have formed part of a manacle.

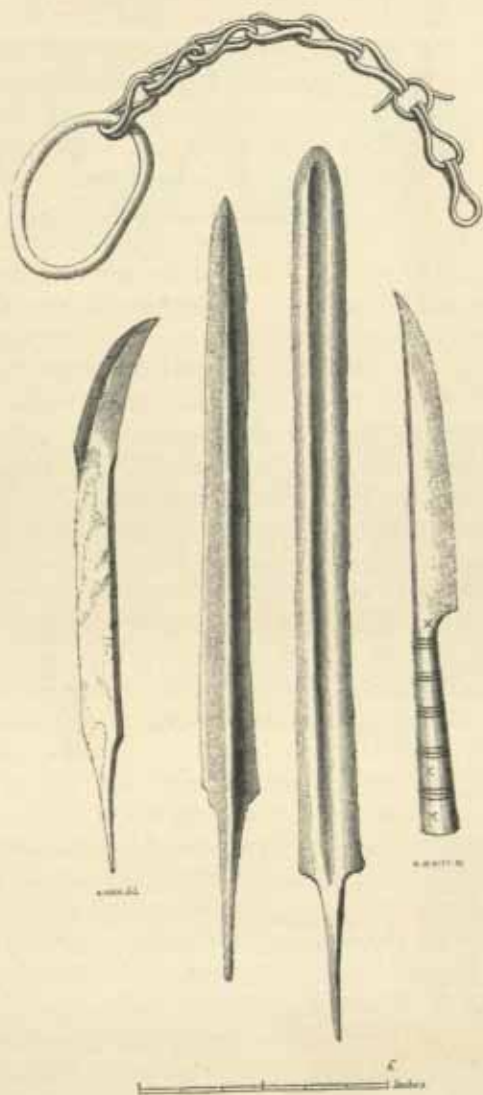


Iron pipe.



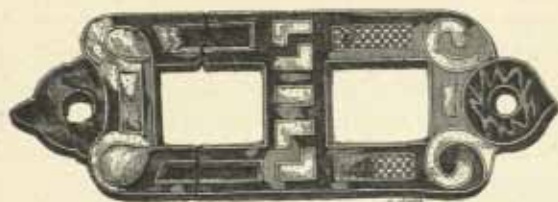
Bronze Bowl and iron Ladle.

Objects of Bronze.—A small bowl, measuring $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter; height, nearly 3 in. (See cut.)—Three armillæ, of a rude fashion; one of them formed of a thin plate, measuring rather more than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diam. The extremities slightly recurved.



Iron Weapons and part of a Manacle

An ornament of mixed metal, here represented, from a beautiful drawing by Mr. Digby Wyatt. It is very curiously inlaid with enamel of red and brownish yellow colours.



Enamelled Ornament. Orig. size.

It exhibits, also, specimens of a remarkable glass-mosaic, in chequered work of blue and white, incrustated in cavities chiselled out on the face of the metal. This kind of ornament is found occasionally on ancient Irish works in metal; it bears much resemblance to some antique ornaments discovered with Roman remains; it occurs on the curious bronze basin found in the bed of the River Witham, near Lincoln, and exhibited in the Museum formed during the meeting of the Institute in that city. That remarkable object is now in the possession of Mr. Hawkins, of Bignor Park, Sussex.

Bronze Pin. Orig. size.

Portion of a small ring-fibula, of a form which appears to be peculiar to Ireland. The extremities, between which the *acus* passed, dilated and flat. There are cavities in the metal, in which enamel or some other ornament appears to have been incrustated.

An object of unknown use, conjectured to have served as the arms of a balance? In one part it is ornamented with a beautiful chased design, once, probably, enamelled. (See cut. Orig. size.) Several bronze pins of various fashion and size, from 3 to 6 inches in length.

Four of these have moveable rings appended to one extremity, in lieu of a head: a similar ringed pin may be seen in the Museum of the Institute, presented by Mr. Evelyn Shirley, and found in the Co. Monaghan. Another pin has a head of very singular fashion, as shown by the representation here annexed, of the same size as the original. This peculiar little ornament may claim



size as the original. This peculiar little ornament may claim

especial notice, on account of the analogy of type which it presents, as compared with the remarkable silver pins found at Largo, in Fifeshire, communicated to the Institute by Mr. Dundas.

Two bone needles, or bodkins, being perforated at the extremity : they measure in length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches respectively. Similar objects have repeatedly been found in England as well as Ireland : some, discovered in a tumulus on Upton Lovel Downs, Wiltshire, are described by Mr. Cunnington as arrow-heads. (See the *Archaeologia*, vol. xv., pl. II. ; and Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i., pl. VII.)

A double-toothed comb, of bone, rudely ornamented with lines and the little concentric circles, so frequently seen on objects of bone from the earliest periods. Dimensions, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

In considering the age and people to which these remarkable deposits should be referred, it will be advisable to review the theories which have been established by the Northern Antiquaries, who have devoted much attention to this interesting inquiry ; and first, as to the mode of sepulture adopted by the different primeval races, which in successive waves have swept over the surface of Europe.

They classify tumuli or barrows in the following order :—

1. The earlier ones are circular, and generally surrounded by a circuit of stones. They contain stone chambers, in which the bodies are deposited, often burnt in sand or placed on stones. The objects found are generally of stone, rarely of bronze or gold, and never of silver or iron.

2. Heaps of stone over stone chests, not larger than is necessary to contain a few urns or burnt bones, or the sword of the deceased. These chests are also frequent in the barrows both of England and Scotland.

In these tombs, arms, such as swords, daggers, celts, &c., of bronze, have been found in large quantities, accompanied by ornaments of bronze, gold, and even electrum, it is said, but never silver. Axes and daggers are also said to have been found, of copper, with an edge of iron, which points to a state of transition between this and the succeeding period.

3. Heaps of stones containing a wooden structure, sometimes in the form of chests, and frequently also in that of ships or boats. In these barrows, which belong to the latter period of heathendom, a quantity of arms and weapons of iron are found, accompanied by trinkets and utensils of

bronze, and gold or silver. The bodies were sometimes burned, but also frequently interred without cremation, sometimes seated on chairs with their horses by their sides.

There is also an idea that stone implements may have been used by the poorer classes, and also for sacred purposes, at a late period during the age of bronze. In confirmation of the latter hypothesis it may be stated, that the Jews still, in certain countries, use a stone knife for circumcision. Mr. Pulski also informs me, that in the barrows of Hungary, in nearly a dozen instances, a solitary stone celt has been found deposited with arms and weapons of bronze.

The mode in which the bodies were found at Lagore bears a considerable analogy to that described under the third period, regard being had to the different circumstances and localities which must have influenced the mode of sepulture; for certainly on a naked stony coast a different system would be followed, than in the midst of woods and morasses. Nearly in accordance with this theory, the Museum of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen is divided into three different ages, thus defined by the Professor Worsaae in his learned works on this subject.

1. The age of *stone*. This was before the age of written records—all arms and implements were of stone. The men of this period evidently lived by hunting and fishing, like the South Sea islander. The cromlechs were their tombs. They were confined to the British Isles, Denmark, the coasts of the Baltic and German Ocean, Holland, Portugal, and the coasts of the Mediterranean. They appear never to have penetrated into the interior of the Continent, and had but slight acquaintance with the use of metals. Their ornaments are generally of bone or amber; bronze and gold have also been found, but never silver.

2. The age of *bronze*. At this time a new people colonised Europe. They appear to have been agricultural and civilised, and to have settled in the interior, as well as along the coast. During this period, the arms and cutting implements were of bronze (an alloy of copper and tin), and, in some instances, of pure copper. The ornaments were cast, for the most part, of bronze or gold; iron and silver were almost unknown.

3. Age of *iron*. Arms and weapons of iron: ornaments still continued to be of bronze and gold. Silver became more common.

This last period must have immediately preceded the Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland. It is well known that there was a close intercourse between Ireland and Denmark at that time, both of a predatory and friendly character. In proof of this, it may be adduced that Scandinavia, Iceland, and the Faeroe Islands owed the introduction of Christianity to Irish monks. A considerable part of the east of Ireland was colonised by the Norsemen. Dublin, Waterford, and Wexford, were inhabited by them. They had their bishops, and they first introduced a national coinage into Ireland.

This summary of results arrived at in the minds of the Northern philosophers, after long and patient deduction (in which I beg to disclaim the least pretension to originality), is most lucidly illustrated by the valuable collection of specimens and casts lately presented to the Royal Irish Academy by the Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen.

It is quite evident that everything found at Lagore belonged to the *iron age*. It is, however, a nice question to determine whether it was a real Danish entombment or not. From the rare occurrence of such a one—I am not aware of any other similar instance—it could not have belonged to a people constituting the bulk of the population. Yet several circumstances militate against its being Danish. The situation is rather too distant from the coast. In a Danish rath one would have expected to find some amber ornaments: on none of the articles is there any imitation of ships or galleys, or inscription either in Norse or Runic characters. The swords, also, appear to me to differ materially from those of undoubted Danish origin. The one in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, with the name of the owner on the hilt, and also the three presented by the Northern antiquaries, have all a peculiar knob at the end of the hilt, which is said to be characteristic. Such is not the case with those found at Lagore, which appear to have had wooden hilts, of which we have no remains. The enamel, also, contained in one of the ornaments, is pronounced, by good judges in these matters, to be of the true *opus Hibernicum*. So that, upon the whole, the most probable supposition is, that Lagore was occupied by some half-cast race, who, without abandoning all the habits of their Danish forefathers, had, probably, allied themselves to the Celtic aborigines, and adopted many of their usages and customs.

In many of our colonies, such a state of things at present exists ; and in the more fierce and uncivilised ages of the world, instances of individual communities of this kind must have been by no means rare.

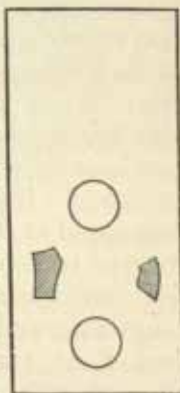
JAMES TALBOT.

ACCOUNT OF A ROMAN SEPULCHRE AT GELDESTONE, NORFOLK.

BY JAMES YATES, ESQ., F.R.S.

THIS sepulchre was discovered on the 21st of February last, at Geldestone, Norfolk, near Beccles, on the estate of John Kerrich, Esq., of Geldestone Hall.¹ Two labourers in the employ of Henry G. Dowson, Esq., who rents the land, were digging a trench for the purpose of draining, when they most unexpectedly broke off the top of a large glass vessel, and the appearances hereafter to be described presented themselves.

The spot is very near the present course of the Waveney, where the land rises gradually above the river. The surface of the ground is peat, under which is sand, and then blue clay. An oak board, 2 inches thick at the thickest part, and rudely shaped by the adze, lay upon the clay, four or five feet beneath the surface. The size of this board is 31 inches by 14, but it is not exactly quadrangular. Rough mis-shapen oak boards, about 7 inches high, were placed round it on edge, so as to inclose the space. On the centre of the board was placed the glass vessel, which, having no other protection than the soil, was broken by the labourers, as I have already mentioned. It may be observed, that with the exception of the chalk-flints, which abound in the gravel, no stone of any kind is found in the surrounding country. Planks of oak were consequently the most durable material that could be obtained. Indeed, the large plank which formed the foundation of the sepulchre, is still firm and strong. Those, however, which were used for the sides, are very much decayed. They are in fact reduced to the state of peat.



¹ The Committee would here express their acknowledgment of the kindness of Mr. Kerrich, who readily afforded every

facility and encouragement in preparing this memorial of the curious discovery made upon his estates.—Ed.

Precisely the same appearance has been observed in the uppermost extremities of oaken piles which were used to support the foundation of a Roman house, discovered about a year ago in Lower Thames Street, and these facts seem worth recording, because they clearly show, that the lapse of 1600 years is sufficient to convert the hardest oak into peat. The decayed portions of the wood found in the Geldestone sepulchre are penetrated in every direction, but chiefly in the direction of the medullary rays, by the roots of the grass and reeds which grew above them.

The glass vessel is a *diota*, nearly 12 inches high. It was found in a very fractured state, but by careful restoration of the broken remains, the annexed representation has been obtained, sufficing to convey an accurate notion of its form and proportions. (See cut.) The two handles are broad and strong, and are joined to the body by thick bosses. In the remarkable Roman interment, discovered in a tumulus at Rougham, near Bury St. Edmund's, in 1843, a glass *ossorium*, with two broad reeded handles, was found, with other objects, in a brick chamber or *bustum*. This vase, of pale bluish-green glass, measured 11 inches in height, with a projecting lip, the body was nearly spherical, and more than nine inches in diameter. It had contained bones, and its form presents much general resemblance to that of the Geldestone urn, the dimensions also being nearly the same, but the neck is much wider, and the handles more massive, so that the proportions are less graceful.² In an adjoining tumulus, a square glass *ossorium* was found at the same time, of the form most frequently discovered both in England and France, closely resembling those disinterred from the Bartlow Hills, in Cambridgeshire, by Mr. Gage Rokewode.³ In a stone sepulchral chest also, at Southfleet, Kent, two cinerary glass urns were found in 1802, one of them without handles, the other being a *diota*, of similar form to that discovered at Geldestone, but of less elegant outline, the neck short; the height of this urn was 15 inches.⁴ * So far as I have been able to learn,⁵ no other glass

² An interesting account of this discovery was published by the Rev. Professor Henslow, and "sold for the benefit of the Suffolk Hospital," 1843.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., pl. xpxxii.; vol. xxvii., p. 3.

⁴ *Archæologia*, vol. xiv., p. 221.

⁵ I refer to the collection in the British

Museum; to some, which were found at Little Linton, Cambridgeshire, and which are at present in the library of Clare Hall, in Cambridge; to those described in the *Archæologia*, vol. x., pp. 131, 345; vol. xii., p. 96; vol. xxvi., p. 300; and to that found at Caerleon, and represented in Lee's "Roman Antiquities of Caerleon."

ROMAN INTERMENT AT GELDESTONE, NORFOLK.



Glass Vase (diota) used as an Ossuarius

Height, 11½ inches; greatest diameter, 9 inches.

vase, used for burial, has been found in this country, which precisely resembles the present specimen, approaching, as it does, pretty nearly to the form and size of the celebrated Portland Vase, though of course not to be compared with it in workmanship, fineness, and beauty. The vase, found at Geldestone, is entirely without ornament. It has a flange at top and bottom, made by the glass-blower while the glass was soft. It appears that no tool has been attached to the bottom, but that, after the artificer had blown the glass into a kind of oval, he pushed its lower extremity inwards, at the same time producing an expansion of the circumference outwards, so as to form a very excellent foot for the vessel to stand upon. With equal dexterity he has turned the lip outwards, so as to produce the corresponding flange at the top.⁶ I could not ascertain that the vessel had any lid. When I first saw some of the fragments, they appeared to me so fresh, that I doubted whether the vessel was Roman. I did not perceive the slightest appearance of corrosion. Nevertheless, the form and colour were exactly those with which I was familiar as characteristic of Roman glass. In illustration of this peculiarity, I may quote the following remarks of Sir Joseph Banks, in his description of an urn which was found, A.D. 1794, at Ashby Puerorum, in Lincolnshire (*Archæologia*, vol. XII., p. 96):—

“The urn is made of strong glass, well-manufactured, greenish, but not more so than green window-glass usually is: when found, it was perfect in all respects, and had not suffered any of that decay, which generally renders the surface of Roman glass of a pearly or opaline hue; for the surface was as smooth and as firm as if it had newly come from the fire.”

The Geldestone urn contained the remains of the burnt bones of a child apparently not more than two or three years old. I shall hereafter produce the evidence, which, I think, proves them to have been the ashes of a little boy. Those remains which I particularly distinguished, were portions of the cranium showing the sutures, of the pelvis, the ulna or femur, and some of the ribs. These bones had evidently been calcined by fire, being full of minute cracks.

⁶ The dimensions of this vase are, as follows: Height, 11½ in.; diameter at the largest part, 9 in.; diameter of the mouth, 5½ in.; diameter of neck, 3 in.; diameter of the base, 4½ in. The space between

the neck and the handles is somewhat unequal. A cinerary glass *diota*, very similar in form, discovered in a Roman tomb near Wiesbaden, is preserved in the Museum at that town.

They were dry, and generally white ; but, in some parts, where there had been marrow, they had a tinge of black.

At the bottom of the urn, under the bones, lay a Roman second brass coin, which, according to the ancient custom, had probably been placed under the tongue of the child before cremation, to pay for the ferry over the Styx. It bears the head of Sabina, the wife of the Emperor Hadrian, and the former part of the following legend, which appears on coins of the same type,—SABINA AUGUSTA HADRIANI AUG. P. P. On the reverse, is the figure of Vesta, seated on a throne, with a veil upon her head, which falls down over her shoulders ; holding a spear in her right hand, and the Palladium in her left, with the letters S. C. underneath.

The urn also contained the fragment of an ornament made of thin bronze plate, gilt, a figure of which, of the size of the original, is here given. This appears to me to have been the upper part of the *bullæ*, which was worn up to a certain age by the son of a Roman of rank and distinction. The mode of wearing it suspended upon the boy's breast is shown on numerous busts, bas-reliefs, and other ancient monuments. (See Spon, *Misc.*



Erud. Ant., p. 299 ; Middleton, *Ant. Erud. Mon.*, p. 22, *Tab. III.*, fig. 2 ; Ficoroni, *Bolla d'Oro*, &c.)

It was called *Bullæ*, as is stated by the old lexicographer Papias, because it was like a bubble floating on the surface of water. In this simple form it is represented on many ancient monuments. But it was afterwards ornamented in various ways, and generally by an addition in some degree resembling a hinge, and formed with a groove along the top for the reception of the wire or cord, by which it was hung round the neck of the child. This is the part which has been preserved in the Geldestone urn, and our specimen shows the groove for the reception of the wire or cord, as well as the holes by which this portion was rivetted to the *bullæ*, properly so called.

For the further illustration of this part of the subject I beg to call the attention of the Society to some of the more elaborate bullæ, which have escaped the ravages of time.

Ficoroni gives the figure of one, in which the part added for the purpose of suspension is very simple, being nothing more than a small short pipe, through which the cord passes. Another, much more complete and of gold, is in the British Museum. A representation of it, the size of the original, is here given.⁷ A much larger and finer one belonged to the Chigi Museum at Rome. The name CATVLVS is engraved upon it, and is supposed to have been the name of the wearer. This is published by Causeus in his treatise *De Vasis, Bullis, &c.* (tab. vi.), which is reprinted in Grævii *The-saurus*, tom. xii., p. 958. But that which throws the most light upon the Geldestone specimen, coming nearest to it in all the circumstances, is one of which the following account is given.⁸ Some labourers, employed in searching for antiquities at a place near Rome, discovered a marble sarcophagus, containing an urn of oriental alabaster. In the urn were burnt bones, and among them was found the golden bulla, a figure of which is published both by Ficoroni and by Middleton. Ficoroni purchased the bulla, and soon afterwards sold it to Dr. Conyers Middleton, who showed it to Montfaucon, at Paris, and then brought it to England. Probably this fine relic is in England at the present time, but in whose possession I cannot tell.



Golden Bulla, preserved in the British Museum.

Besides the glass vessel, the labourers found on other parts of the board a flat earthenware cup, with a lid of the same material, and two or three potsherds. It appeared that the sepulchre had never before been disturbed. It was covered with sand; and over the sand was peat, as already mentioned, with grass and reeds, the roots of which penetrated in all directions through the contents of the urn, and the soft decayed planks forming the sides of the inclosure.

LAUDERDALE HOUSE, HIGHGATE,
March 2nd, 1849.

J. Y.

⁷ For permission to make use of this illustration, our thanks are due to the Publishers of Dr. Smith's valuable "Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities,"

in which it was given, *Art. Bulla*.—ED.

⁸ Ficoroni, *La Bolla d'oro de Fanciulli nobili Romani*. Roma, 1732. Middleton, *loc. cit.*

MEMOIR ON REMAINS OF THE ANGLO-ROMAN AGE, AT WEY-
COCK, IN THE PARISH OF LAURENCE WALTHAM, BERKSHIRE;
AND ON THE EXCAVATIONS THERE MADE IN 1847, BY
DIRECTION OF THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE, F.S.A.

A REPORT of the foundations discovered at Weycock will be best introduced by a few remarks as to its locality, which, combined with a record of the antiquities brought to light in the neighbourhood, may afford some clue to the origin and date of the structure, supposed to have been a fort or tower, and perhaps point out the people to whom it should be ascribed. Waltham Saint Laurence is five miles south-west of Maidenhead, and ten miles west of Windsor; it forms a portion of the Hundred of Wargrave, which was granted by Edward VI. to Sir Henry Nevill, from whom it descended with the Billingbeare estates to Lord Braybrooke, the present possessor.

The field called Weycock, in which Roman remains have been frequently discovered, beyond the memory of man, is situated near the south-west extremity of the parish of Laurence Waltham.

That this spot contained the foundations of some building had been matter of notoriety, ever since the time of Camden, who, speaking of Sunning, states, in his *Britannia*, vol. i. p. 170, "not far off stands Laurence Waltham, where the foundations of an old fort are to be seen, and Roman coins are often dug up."

Hearne, in the preface to his edition of "Leland's Itinerary," alluding to Roman remains in the parish of White Waltham, his native place, remarks, that "the broken tiles, scatter'd up and down the ground in no small quantity, are like those in Weycock, (in the parish of Laurence Waltham,) about a mile westward." Further, also, "Weycock was without doubt," speaking of supposed Roman works at other places,— "such a work (and perhaps was once in Antoninus) there having been, as there are now continually, great numbers of coyns plough'd up by the husbandmen to confirm it: and 'twas from this evidence that Mr. Camden has said, that 'twas a Roman fort." ¹

¹ Leland's Itin. by Hearne, vol. i., Pref., p. x.

Again, in his "Letter on Antiquities between Windsor and Oxford,"² appended to the fifth volume of his edition of "Leland's Itinerary," Hearne enlarges more particularly on the subject:—"Leaving Shottesbroke, about half a mile on this side you stopped at a village call'd Laurence Waltham, that formerly belonged to the Abbey of Hurley. Here you told me you were shew'd several coyns of the Lower Emperors, found in an adjacent field, which you took the more notice of, because Mr. Camden tells us that in that field was a Roman Fort, as he gather'd from the coyns frequently found by the husbandmen. I have been shew'd divers of these coyns, and I was once of opinion, that 'twas built about the time of Constantius the Younger, but I have since chang'd that opinion, and I now believe 'twas founded many years before. I have, amongst other coyns, seen one that was dug up here of Claudius Gothicus." Whence he argues, that "this Roman castle was in a flourishing condition after the year CCLXX., and perhaps it might continue so till very near the invasion of the Saxons. 'Tis not unlikely but that it had a great dependance upon Silchester in Hampshire, which is at no great distance from it, and had a very considerable command over this part of the island, being a very large place, &c. But omitting this, which is nothing more than conjecture, 'tis certain, from the vast number of old bricks and other ruines, that this fort in the parish of Laurence Waltham was of considerable extent, and of no small strength. The field in which it stood is now call'd Weycock, which tho' in the first draught of this letter," (in 1708) "I thought it to be nothing but a corruption of the Saxon word Wig-stow, i.e., a place of incamping, or a fort, yet I have since that time alter'd my opinion, as I have noted in my Preface to the first volume of Mr. Leland's Itinerary."³ The supposition of Hearne, that Weycock was occupied towards the time of Saxon invasion, would seem to be most probable, and indeed, judging from the character of the remains, the fortress may possibly have been occupied at that epoch, usually designated the "transition period." But whatever the precise date of the building, it certainly gave a name to the locality, that particular portion of common land covered by the foundations, being called, previously to its enclosure, "Castle Acre," an appellation the

² Published first in the "Memoirs for the Curious," for Nov., 1708, and Jan., 1709; also separately in 1735, 8vo.

³ Leland's Itin., vol. v., p. 154.

more remarkable, as it occurs in other parts of England, where ancient remains are to be met with, such as Castle Acre, in Norfolk. In reference to the signification of this term, especially with regard to the present instance, the following remarks, by Hearne, may not be considered out of place. They are extracted from his glossary appended to "Peter Langtoft's Chronicle," under the word "akres."⁴

He observes that the word "akre" had formerly a more extended sense, denoting a field, according to its Saxon derivation (*Acere*, *ager*, *campus*) and not merely that small quantity of land, now termed an acre.

"From this extensive signification of the word in old time, I cannot but observe, that whereas in some places, where there have been undoubtedly Roman works, the common people, as well as others, make use of Castle Acre, to distinguish such a piece of ground where they have been, I think we ought not to restrain that term to our modern narrow acceptance of the word, but look upon it to be meant in the old sense, so as to denote an intire field. So whereas by Castle Acre in Weycock Field, in the parish of Laurence Waltham, near Maidenhead in Berks, the country people commonly understand no more ground than what is now generally known by the term acre, I rather think that 'tis to be understood of the whole field, at least of a great many of our common acres, and that the building there was very large; a thing which the great number of antiquities found in the field proves very plainly: in reference to which I shall here transcribe what I have put down in one of my MSS.⁵ a few years since, when in my walk I lay at Hare-hatch, and the next day went through this field, as I have upon occasion done several times.—'April 1, 1719. From Hare-hatch I walk'd to Shottesbrooke, and pass'd through a great field (in the parish of Laurence Waltham) called Weycock. One part of this field is call'd Castle Acre. There is a tradition, that there was a large castle there. Indeed there is no manner of doubt but in this field there was once a very considerable fort, and several buildings besides. The ground call'd Castle Acre is higher than the rest. Abundance of Roman money hath been found in this field of Weycock. I discovered in many places of it fragments of Roman bricks. I met with two or three workmen, with whom I talk'd about this

⁴ Vol. ii., p. 519.

⁵ Vol. lxx., p. 91.

field, particularly about the coyns found in it. There was a youth with them, who told me that a great many little pieces of money had been plough'd up in this field, and a many pretty things (says he) besides. I ask'd him where any of them might be seen; he said at Mr. Nevill's of Billingbeare. I am apt to think that some of the pretty things he mention'd might be tessellæ of some Roman pavement. My great friend, Francis Cherry, Esq., had many coyns found in this field, one of which was a silver one of Amyntas, and this I have published in Leland's Itinerary.⁶

Thus then, it appears, that while Castle Acre is applied solely to the portion of ground containing the remains, the name of Weycock comprehends the whole field, and as the former word is evidently derived from the foundations there deposited, we must next explain the meaning of the latter appellation. According to Hearne it may be traced to the Saxon "Wæg Coppe," the "road on the hills," which he considers a more probable derivation than his first conjecture, that it might be taken from "Wig-stow," a place of encampment or fort; the former certainly appears to be a more satisfactory interpretation of the term, and in accordance, as Hearne remarks, with the natural position of the site.⁷

A few additional particulars may be gleaned from the Berkshire collections, and answers to queries regarding the parochial history of that county, circulated by Mr. E. Rowe Mores, in 1737, and preserved in the fourth volume of the *Bibliotheca Topographica*. The following notes given in that valuable work may be cited, in addition to what has already been stated. "Waltham St. Laurence.—There was a considerable Roman fort in the neighbourhood of this place. It stood in a field called *Weycock Highroad*. This is a very spacious common field, appearing to contain about 150 acres. It is entirely open and free from trees. The fortress was built on the highest part of it, where there is a pretty large piece of very level ground, and a very delightful spot, commanding a distant view of Windsor Castle, and a large extent of country towards the east, south and south-west. The site of the fortress goes at this day by the name

⁶ See two representations of this coin dug up at Weycock, Leland's Itin., vol. v., p. 157, edit. 1769.

⁷ See Hearne's "Letter," as first given

in the Memoirs, above cited; and his corrections in Leland's Itin., vol. i., p. xii.; vol. v., p. 154.

of *Castle-acre*. I was told by several of the labourers, that every year, when they plough this spot, it is usual to turn up several pieces of old coin, chiefly copper, and of that mixed metal known by the name of Corinthian brass. Some pieces of gold have likewise been found. One of these honest countrymen told me that some pieces had a great deal of reading upon them. It is probable, therefore, that medals were deposited here as well as coin. A gold chain was likewise found, which the discoverer sold to a blacksmith of Reading. Many of the coins were collected for the present Mr. Vansittart's father, and for another gentleman, a lover of virtù, whose name I have forgot. These ploughmen generally give them to their children for playthings. They report that the highway to London formerly lay across this field, whence probably the name of *High-road*,⁸ or Highroad."⁹

All these facts, combined with the assurance that these interesting remains were still in statu quo underground, induced me to investigate them during the months of May and June, 1847. The building occupied nearly a month in excavation, by two labourers, and when completely cleared, there was exposed to view a perfect octagon, enclosing another smaller, and of the same shape. My kind friend, Mr. Buckler, inspected the whole, and has been so good as to furnish me with remarks upon it, and the dimensions, as well as a ground-plan from his careful pencil: I am fortunate in being able to subjoin them, on so good an architectural authority.¹ (See the accompanying plan and sections.)

Mr. Buckler observes, "It does not appear, from what I have found, that the walls were bonded with brick-work."² He gives the following dimensions:—"Height of walls, 8 feet; thickness, 3 feet 6 inches; distance apart, 10 feet 4 inches; diameter of inner octagon, including thickness of walls, 35 feet 11 inches; extreme diameter, 63 feet

* Ashmole, also, makes Weycock signify the High-road, vol. ii., p. 431.

⁹ Biblioth. Topogr. Brit., vol. iv., p. 135.

¹ The Society is indebted to the kindness of Lord Braybrooke for the accompanying illustrations, representing the ground-plan, with a section of the entire remains, as also of a portion of the foundation walls, showing their construction. The Committee desire to express their

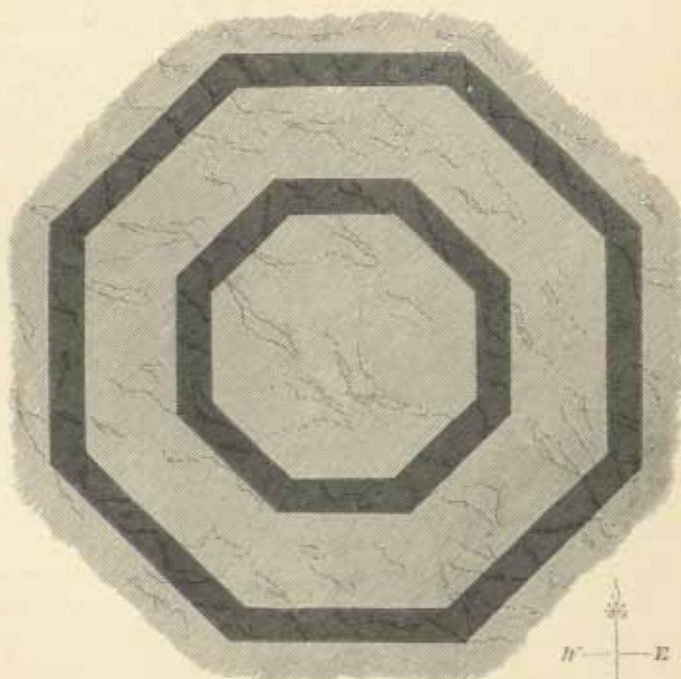
thanks to the noble possessor of this ancient site for the liberality which has thus enabled them to lay before the members of the Institute these memorials of a very singular structure.—Ed.

² The two courses, which in the annexed woodcut have the appearance of wall-tiles or bonding-bricks at the outer face of the work, were formed, as it is stated, of thin slabs of stone.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN BERKSHIRE.



Fig. 45.



1' 15' 20' 25' Feet.

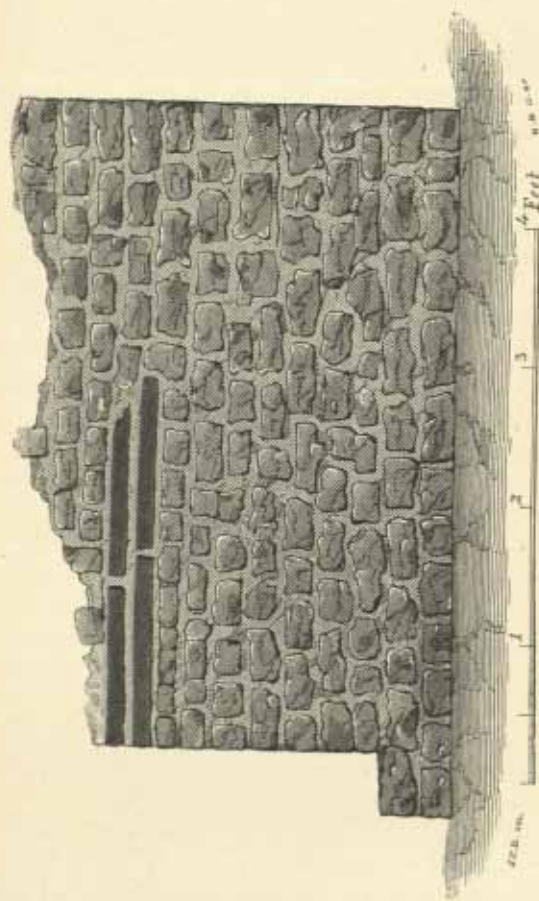


Octagonal Building, excavated by the Hon. Richard Neville, in the Castle Acre, Weycock, May, 1847.

Ground Plan and Transverse Section.



ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN BERKSHIRE



Section of Foundation Wall, octagonal structure, excavated by Hon. Richard Neville, in the Castle Acre, Weymouth

7 inches ; half a mile north-west of the church of Waltham St. Laurence. The walls have no extra breadth for foundations ; soil, sand and loam ; walls, 10 inches below the surface ; ground in this direction, north-west, ascends gradually from the village ; view from the ruins, towards the south, open and extensive, walls composed of flint not sorted, and laid in regular courses, as at Hadstock, but heaped together promiscuously, with a considerable quantity of mortar ; these are the foundation walls of the building, and were always deeply buried in the ground. Many fragments of Roman brick have been dug up during the operations. Flanged bricks among the number."

In addition to these summary remarks by Mr. Buckler, little can be said in regard to the construction of the vestiges of this building ; it only remains therefore to add a list of the various articles discovered from time to time in their immediate neighbourhood.

Like all similar spots, this site appears to have abounded in coins, bricks, tiles, and other signs of Roman habitation, but of these scarcely any record is now attainable, and to the great number of relics carried away at intervals, previous to the investigation, must be attributed the extreme paucity of curiosities produced on that occasion.

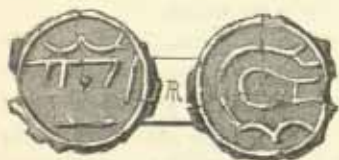
Thus, of coins but three or four of Constantine were elicited, and not more than eight or ten fragments of pottery, though remains of amphoræ and culinary vessels were amongst the articles previously alluded to, as removed from this spot. Pieces of tile and brick were found in abundance, and the nature of the mortar used in the construction of the edifice yielded the most conclusive evidence as to its original builders. The Rev. Edwin Parker has most kindly furnished me with all the information that could be collected with regard to Weycock and the reliquiae discovered there at various times, as well as an account subjoined of skeletons exhumed some years since : he has also presented to my museum every thing (whether coins or other antiques) that could be obtained in the neighbourhood, as having once belonged to Weycock. They include a silver denarius of Honorius: Rev., Rome standing; Leg., VICTORIA ROMANORUM. A denarius of the Antonia Family: Obv., a Galley; Rev., an Eagle between two Standards; Leg., LEGIO VII. A third brass coin of Carausius: Obv., Three heads (Carausius,

Maximian, and Diocletian); Leg., CARAVSIUS ET FRATRES SUI; Rev., Peace, to R., standing with olive branch and hasta pura; Leg., PAX AVGGG. In the field, S. P. and C. in the exergue.³



Coin of Carausius found at Weycock.

and a second brass of Nero; two or three of Faustina Senior, and a Julia Domna. In addition to these, Mr. Parker mentions having seen, in the course of his residence in the parish, "fair impressions of Domitian, Antoninus, Verus, Aurelianus, and Maxentius," and that he has "handled hundreds of brass and copper coins of a large size, of which the impressions were entirely defaced." One coin, however, brought to light during my investigation, is sufficiently remarkable to require a particular description, and may assist in establishing a date for the occupation of the tower; this is a base silver Sceatta, lying amongst the foundations, and unfortunately shattered by a blow from



Sceatta found at Weycock, Berks.

a pick, but the surface not otherwise injured. Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, to whom it has been submitted, remarks: "This specimen is of value in confirming many in our collection of the transition period, viz., the time between the departure of the Romans and succession of the Saxons." It has no lettering, but simply a device of two semi-lunes and lines, with peculiar curved lines on the other side, as shown in the annexed wood-cut.

Doubtless, many other and equally valuable coins might be traced, as formerly buried here, which are now deposited in a hoard almost as unfathomable, the depths of private museums, and some sold, it has been ascertained, to London dealers. A small bronze female head, ploughed up in the

³ A representation of this interesting coin has been given, from a specimen in the British Museum, in the "Monumenta

Historica Britannica," recently published, pl. x., but the radiation usually seen on coins of Carausius is not expressed.

Castle Acre, is in my possession, the hair carefully designed ; it is hollow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height, and has been supposed to have been used as a stilyard weight. (See cut. Size of orig.)



Bronze Head found at Weycock.

But the most important discovery recently made at this spot, is thus described by Mr. Parker : " In the spring of 1837, the excavators engaged in making a deep cutting for the Great Western Railway, when they had reached some low ground on the east side of Weycock Field, came suddenly upon upwards of thirty human skeletons, and continued to find them through the distance of an acre of land. These I carefully examined, to see if broken limbs, skulls, or anything indicative of their having been slain in battle, could be detected ; but in no instance was anything of the sort apparent. The bones were a few inches only below the surface, resting on the solid chalk, which had never been disturbed, and the bodies seemed to be laid in something like order, the limbs stretched out straight, and invariably in the same direction, following nearly the line of the excavation east and west. Most of the skulls had the teeth entire, and firmly imbedded in their sockets. A large number were exhibited to me, as, with a view of not losing the chance of any curiosity, I encouraged the workmen with half-crowns to bring me their treasures ; but, as from this numerous deposit of skeletons, my yard began to assume the appearance of a charnel-house, and the plan grew expensive, our intercourse gradually ceased, and the bones were consigned to the churchyard. No doubt this was the place of sepulture attached to the castle, particularly as the tower (since discovered) was in close proximity to it. There was also a tradition that a chapel formerly existed on this spot, and that it was known as a burial-place. Further to the south, the labourers broke into a line of *old wells*, thereby corroborating Ashmole's statement (*Hist. of Berks*, vol. i.), 'that there was once a village near Weycock.' They were regularly steened with flint to the depth of ten feet ; they measured about four feet in diameter at the mouth : no ancient objects were found in them. A leaden coffin was found near the wells, which they broke up, and sold the metal. The coffin was said to have contained a coin, of which all trace was

lost, and a brick, on which, probably, the head of the corpse rested (?). These facts cannot, however, be vouched for, as, much to my regret, I missed seeing the coffin. The railroad did not otherwise prove so rich in its results, as might have been expected; indeed, its direction lay too much south of Weycock for such to be the case. On a spot nearer to the castle, another deposit, to the number of forty skeletons, was found. These seemed to have been thrown into a hole without any order; probably they were the remains of persons killed in some of the numerous skirmishes which took place in the neighbourhood with Prince Rupert and the Cavaliers. They lay about three feet beneath the surface, in the chalk."

With regard to the Roman line of wells, might they not have been, in reality, a number of the circular pits or rubbish-holes usually so abundant in the vicinity of Roman dwellings or stations, as at Ewell in Surrey, Chesterford, &c., and which have, of late, afforded much subject for speculation to the curious, in comparing the contents of such places of deposit in different localities. At all events, whatever opinion may be held on the precise date, and minor points relating to Weycock or Castle Acre, sufficient evidence certainly exists that the building erected on that site was of Roman origin, and continued to be occupied by the founders and their successors for many generations.

R. C. NEVILLE.

In connexion with the curious remains described by Mr. Neville, it is scarcely necessary to remind our readers of the octagonal *Pharos*, at Dover, attributed to the Roman period, and the remarkable monument, known as the *Turris magna*, at Nîmes, likewise of octagonal form, but placed upon a very massive six-sided basement. Several other octagonal towers exist in France, such as that of Montbrun, near Montignou, in Brittany. Montfaucon speaks of these Gaulish buildings as of high antiquity, observing that some were constructed as early as the times of Caligula, and he supposes the octagonal form to have been in accordance with a fashion prevalent in Gaul. (*Ant. Expl.*, tome iv., Supp., pp. 130, 145.) We are not aware that any other multangular detached structure of the Roman period has been noticed in England. The foundations of an octagonal building were discovered, in 1818, by Sir William Hicks, Bart., at Great Witcombe, Gloucestershire, forming a chamber connected with the adjacent buildings; the dimensions were considerably smaller than those of the foundations excavated by Mr. Neville, the greatest diameter of the octagon being about 26 feet 6 inches, and the thickness of the walls rather more than 2 feet. See a Memoir by S. Lysons, "*Archæologia*," vol. xix., p. 178.

The Rev. E. Parker, Vicar of Waltham, observes, in a subsequent communication regarding Weycock, that the "Castle Acre" appears to include as nearly as possible the portion of land formerly covered by buildings, as indicated by the appearance of the crops, in bad seasons, clearly showing the proximity of foundations beneath. The occupiers of the site have at various times torn up foundations,

cemented so strongly as to destroy all ordinary tools ; and all the remains thus discovered tend to corroborate local tradition that these buildings were raised by the Romans. Mr. Parker reports that he has seen thousands of Roman coins found there, but two only which seemed Flemish. The foundations of the tower have been broken up, as far as practicable, and the excavation filled in : this building Mr. Parker considers to have stood on the southern side of the work, and to have been used for the purpose of observation. It must have commanded, if the structure were of considerable elevation, a great extent of country, as far as Caesar's camp and other distant stations. An ancient way passed near it, leading, probably, from London through Coln Brook, Feens in White Waltham, where Roman remains have been found, and towards Reading by Streetly. On the north side of the octagonal building appeared a break in the foundation wall, possibly where the access to the staircase from the castle had been formed.

DESCRIPTION OF AN ANCIENT TUMULAR CEMETERY, PROBABLY
OF THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD, AT LAMEL-HILL, NEAR
YORK, BY JOHN THURNAM, M.D.

(Continued from page 39.)

THE sepulchral mound now described is of a very remarkable character, and does not, so far as I am aware, correspond with any of the numerous tumuli or other ancient cemeteries which have hitherto been examined. It differs from the ordinary tumuli of this country, of whatever period or people, in respect of the great number of persons who have been interred in it. It has, indeed, been a cemetery rather than a barrow, and we may perhaps properly speak of it as a *tumular cemetery*. Some may be disposed to question whether it had originally a tumular character at all. The level, however, at which the undisturbed skeletons were found, is raised about three feet above the surrounding fields ; and, from the greater slope of the ground in that direction, the skeletons on the south side have an elevation of seven or eight feet. The presence of lime or other calcareous matter amongst the clay, gravel, and stones, below the entire skeletons, appears also to indicate that the base of the mound is artificial, and that the tumulus has not been formed merely by the removal of the surface of the surrounding fields and garden. Down to a very recent period, however, gravel has been obtained from these fields, and it is very possible that part of the existing elevation of Lamel-hill may be due to the abstraction of gravel and subsequent levelling round the base of the mound. Whether there were not originally two or more distinct tiers of interments, of which all but the lowest have

been disturbed, must remain doubtful. It seems more probable that the cemetery had formerly a much greater superficial extent, and that its outskirts were, for some reason, dug up and piled on the central part, which was allowed to remain undisturbed. The black seam of charcoal and ashes, described as running through the mound, appears to indicate what has at one period been the surface of this cemetery. If we reject as improbable the conclusion that the human remains interred were originally covered by no greater depth of earth than that which now intervenes between the undisturbed skeletons and this black seam (though the depth is not greater in some Anglo-Saxon tumuli of considerable extent), we must suppose that the superincumbent soil was so far removed. Fires would at least appear to have been made on this level, and to have left behind them their traces in the form of a seam of wood-ashes. These fires may possibly have been made for the purpose of beacons, during the wars between the Saxons and Danes, or even at a period subsequent to the Norman conquest. As already pointed out, the situation is one well adapted for such a purpose. That they were fires connected with cremation and urn-burial—though at first sight the most probable conclusion—appears very doubtful, from the circumstance that bone-ashes do not seem to constitute an essential constituent of this seam.

Although, then, these views of the original construction of the cemetery at Lamel-hill, and of the changes which have subsequently been made in it, are more or less conjectural, they appear to be those by which the appearances which have been described are most satisfactorily explained.

The inquiry remains as to what period and people this cemetery must be ascribed. This is a question the solution of which is attended with some difficulty. In endeavouring to determine it, there are several points which require our consideration. And the first of these which I will mention, is the mode of interment. We find in Lamel-hill the remains of a cemetery bearing the marks of unquestionable antiquity, in which persons of both sexes, and of nearly all ages, have been interred. We have, I believe, no ground for supposing that general cemeteries, of such a description as this has been, were used by any tribe of the early Britons, who appear to have generally practised the more isolated

form of barrow-burial. The Romans, again, of all classes but the lowest, had their separate tombs and mausolea, which, although congregated outside their cities, were as separate and distinct in themselves, as the abodes for the living were within the walls. Burning the body, too, was a common practice of the Romans of all classes, including even the poorer, which ceased only with the general adoption of Christianity.

The lowest class in Rome had their general cemetery on the Esquiline; such also have been discovered in this country;¹ and it appears not improbable that, excepting the higher class, the Britons themselves under the Roman sway used common cemeteries. This period of our history appears at least the most remote to which this cemetery can with any probability be ascribed.

From the absence of ornaments and weapons, and of all implements and utensils connected with heathen superstitions, such as are constantly found in Roman tombs and burial-places, as well as in the barrows of the Pagan Saxons, and particularly from the direction in which the bodies were deposited from west to east, I think we may further infer that those who were here interred were a Christian people.

In what manner the early British Christians deposited their dead, we have little or no evidence.² It is probable that in part the old methods for some time obtained, and that separate Christian cemeteries were not until still later, if at all, introduced before the Saxon period. We know, however, that nearly a century and a half elapsed, after the second introduction of Christianity into this island under the Saxons, before burial-places were made around the churches within towns. This was done under the authority of Cuthbert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 742; though, perhaps, in Northumbria, not until a somewhat later period. During this time, the more healthful practice of burying the dead at some distance from the habitations of the living prevailed; no interments within the limits of towns having before this been allowed by the Saxons, any more than they previously had been by the Romans. With these facts before us, I am then

¹ See description of a Roman *ustrinum*, at Litlington, *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., p. 368. For descriptions of what also appear to have been Roman-British general cemeteries, see *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., p. 421; vol. xxvi., pp. 368, 466; vol. xxix., p. 217; vol. xxxi., p. 312.

² An early British Christian cemetery has, it is thought, been discovered at Pytchley, in Northamptonshire, but its character, as a British cemetery, appears doubtful. *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii., p. 105; and *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, vol. ii., p. 202.

inclined to place the date of the cemetery at Lamel-hill between the first introduction of Christianity in the second or third century under the Romans, and the establishment of ecclesiastical cemeteries in the middle or latter part of the eighth century. If the correctness of this inference be allowed, we may now inquire whether this cemetery is to be ascribed to the early Christians of the Roman-British, or to those of the Saxon, period ;—whether to the inhabitants of Eburacum or to those of Eoforwic.

Many of those antiquarians who have investigated the tumuli and cemeteries of the Romanised Britons and Anglo-Saxons, have, with great probability, concluded that the old methods of interment, more or less modified, were continued for some time after the introduction of Christianity. The habits of a people are only entirely changed with the gradual lapse of time. Thus, in the eighth century, many years after the nominal conversion of the continental Saxons, we find Charlemagne publishing an edict, in which he orders their dead to be taken to the cemeteries of the church and not to the tumuli of the Pagans.³ Douglas, who investigated the Saxon tumuli of Kent with great accuracy, observes, "that many of the relics in the small tumuli might incline an antiquary to consider them with an eye to Pagan ceremonies, particularly when vessels have been found in them ; but as many Christian rites were founded on those of the Gentiles, and in the early ages of Christianity seem to be blended with each other, it is difficult sometimes to say whether the people inhumed were Christian or Pagan."⁴ I would suggest that we have an example, to some extent, of this blending of Christian and Pagan methods of burial in the cemetery at Lamel-hill. The probably tumular character of the burial-place and its position on the highest ground of the district, savour, perhaps, rather of heathen than of Christian views. The discovery, too, of a sepulchral urn, tends still more to this conclusion.

The burial-places of the Romans and Romanised Britons are, we well know, to be looked for in the neighbourhood, and by the side, of the roads leading from their cities and stations ; and hence it has been sometimes too hastily con-

³ "Jubemus ut corpora Christianorum Saxonum ad cimiteria ecclesie deferantur et non ad tumulos Paganorum." Charlemagne also forbade the practice of burning the dead amongst his Saxon subjects.

⁴ *Nenia Britannica*, 1793. As regards the tumuli referred to by Douglas, it will, I believe, be now generally allowed, that these are really of Pagan origin.

cluded that the tumuli on eminences near the sites of Roman roads in this country, are all Roman, or have been constructed over the bodies of British chieftains engaged in the Roman service. Lamel-hill must certainly have been very near, and distinctly visible from, the Roman road between Eburacum and the nearest station to the east—Derwentio. Indeed, as Mr. Wellbeloved, with great probability, concludes, this road must have crossed what is now called Heslington field, not far from the place where the Roman coffins were found a few years ago.⁵ In this case, the road would probably have been carried along the north side of the ridge on which Lamel-hill stands, and perhaps between the existing roads to Hull and Heslington. Such a conjectural Roman road is laid down in Mr. Newton's recent map, having Heslington Mount (Siward house) on its south side. The position, then, of Lamel-hill, so far as it goes, is favourable to the view, expressed by Drake, that it is a Roman tumulus. In the neighbourhood of York much cannot be insisted on the discovery of such fragments of Roman tile and pottery as were found in Lamel-hill, more particularly as they were not discovered in immediate connexion with the undisturbed skeletons. The presence of the bones of *Bos longifrons*, in considerable numbers, seems a more important circumstance. Hitherto, I believe, the remains of this animal have not been found with antiquities which can be assigned to a later period than that of the Romans. Still it can hardly be thought an improbable opinion, that, in this more northern part of the island, the species may have lingered down to the time of the Saxons.

Having, then, noticed those circumstances which are favourable to the view of Lamel-hill being a cemetery of the Roman-British period, let us examine whether other particulars ought equally to incline us to this opinion.

The size and form of the skull, and the condition of other parts of the skeleton, are circumstances from which we may perhaps look for some aid in determining the question before us. Professors Eschricht, Nillson, and Retzius, have found a remarkable difference in the crania from the tumuli of Sweden and Denmark, of different epochs, and which they have made the subject of observations of great interest to ethnological science.

In the very numerous accounts which we possess of the

⁵ Eburacum, 1842, p. 158.

examination of English tumuli, we must regret that so little attention has been paid to the size and form of the skull, and in general to the characteristics of the skeleton. For the most part, no notice whatever has been taken of them, or, if alluded to at all, it has been in the most meagre and unsatisfactory manner. England is perhaps of all countries that in which the most valuable conclusions might be deduced from a collection of crania, such as Dr. Prichard has suggested should be formed from its different barrows.⁶ It is, no doubt, in part, the consequence of this neglect, that, in the present state of ethnological science, we are so little able, from the form of the skull, to decide as to the race to which human remains found in the tumuli of this country are to be attributed.

Some explanation may be thought due for dwelling so much at length on a subject not usually recognised as coming within the scope of archaeological inquiry. The double light, however, which this inquiry,—which falls under the head of the *palætophia* of Dr. Prichard,—is calculated to throw upon archaeology and ethnography, ought, I think, to be accepted as sufficient apology; and I shall proceed to examine whether, in the instance before us, we can derive any aid from the forms of the skulls, towards determining the race to which this cemetery is to be attributed. The accompanying plate of crania⁷ shows, as has been already pointed out, that the skulls from Lamel-hill are of an elongated, rather than round, form; that they are, for the most part, small; and that in the forehead they are low and narrow; whilst they are fuller in the middle-head, where, in many cases, they exhibit a peculiar pyramidal conformation. The main features of these crania are their rather small size and their lengthened oval or dolicocephalic form. Whilst their development must be admitted, for the most part, to be poor, they still fall under the first class and first order of Professor Retzius' arrangement, viz.: *Dolichocephalæ orthognathæ*.⁸

⁶ Natural History of Man, 1843, p. 192. Physical History of Mankind, 3rd edition, 1841, vol. iii., pp. xxi., 199, 393.

⁷ In this plate the sketches of the crania, which I owe to the kindness of a friend, and which are taken with Morton's craniograph, are drawn to the same scale, of rather less than one fourth the diameter. Two sketches of ten of the crania, and one of each of two others, are given. These

comprise,—a, the side or profile view; and b, that of the summit of the skull as seen from above, and taken so as to embrace as complete a view of the entire calvaria as possible. This latter mode of viewing the cranium is of the first importance in reference to Professor Retzius' classification.

⁸ Retzius divides the different nations of men into two classes. The *Dolichocephalæ*,

Under this head, Retzius includes the crania of people of both Celtic and Germanic race. The opinion, however, of Professor Nillson, that the type of the old Celtic cranium is intermediate to the true dolichocephalic and brachycephalic forms, is, I think, well founded; the oval of the Celtic cranium, according to this view, being usually shorter than in the skulls of a decidedly lengthened oval form, and longer than in those of an obviously shortened oval form.⁹ A more extended comparison of crania may be required to establish these views satisfactorily; but, so far as they go, it will be seen that they are in favour of the human remains from Lamel-hill being those of a Teutonic rather than a Celtic people.

In alluding to the conformation of the head in the Celtic races, Dr. Prichard observes that he has seen about half a dozen skulls found in different parts of England in situations which rendered it highly probable that they belonged to ancient Britons. All these partook of one striking characteristic, viz., a remarkable narrowness of the forehead compared with the occiput, giving a very small space for the anterior lobes of the brain, and allowing room for a large development of the posterior lobes. The few crania which I have myself seen from early British tumuli correspond very much with Dr. Prichard's description. They had, for the most part, a shortened oval form; ample behind, and somewhat narrow and receding in the forehead. The cranium from the undoubtedly British tumulus at Gristhorpe, near Scarborough, has this general form; it is, however, unusually large, and not deficient in frontal development; its form, too, is in some respects fine, particularly as regards the full *supra-orbital* region, and the high and fully developed middle head. Sir R. C. Hoare, who made very extensive examinations of the British tumuli of Wiltshire, in describing a chambered tumulus at Stony Littleton, in Somersetshire, observes that the two skulls found in this barrow were totally different in their formation from those from any other barrow he had examined, with one exception, in being characterised by a remarkable

or those with a lengthened oval form of cranium; and the *Brachycephale*, or those with crania of a shortened oval form. Each of these classes he subdivides into two orders: the *orthognatha*, or those with upright jaws, and the *prognatha*, or those with prominent jaws. The brachycephalic crania of Retzius nearly corre-

spond with the pyramidal division of Dr. Prichard, and embrace the skulls of the Lappes, Finns, Tartars, and Mongols,—people of the Turanian, or Ugro-Tartarian family.

⁹ Report of British Association, 1847, p. 31.

flatness of the forehead—"fronte valde depressâ."¹ Many at least of the so-called Roman skulls which have been exhumed at York are no doubt those of Britons who had adopted the Roman customs, and were buried in the Roman manner. So far as I have seen, these crania have, in general, a rather shortened oval form, though in many cases the forehead is full and moderately wide.²

With regard to the form of the head in the ancient Germans, we have, as Dr. Prichard observes, no information in classical writers; and the only record, so far as I am aware, of the cranial development in the remains found in Anglo-Saxon tumuli in this country, is that by Lord Albert Conyngham. This nobleman, in 1841, opened between sixty and seventy barrows at Breach Downs, in Kent, and, in describing their contents, he makes the "passing observation, that the skulls found in these graves are, with one exception, of inferior organisation."³ This "inferior organisation" of crania from tumuli which are undoubtedly Saxon is important in connexion with the generally inferior frontal development and small size of the skulls from Lamel-hill. The modern Germans, as is well known, have large heads, with the anterior part of the cranium elevated and fully developed; but this, there can be little doubt, is in some degree the result of modern civilisation. On the other hand, too, there seem reasons for thinking that those buried at Lamel-hill were for the most part persons from the lower and less cultivated ranks of society,—of *ceorl*, rather than of *eorl* kind,—in whom the frontal development would probably be less marked.

Another peculiar feature in the human remains from Lamel-hill is the almost uniformly flat and worn condition of the crowns of the teeth. In the Roman-British skulls found at York, the teeth, so far as I have seen, are mostly very perfect, and their crowns not worn down. The same appears to have been the case in the remains from British tumuli examined by Sir R. C. Hoare, who observes: "The singular beauty of the teeth has often attracted our attention; we have seldom found one unsound or one missing, except in

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xix., p. 43. In this description of Sir R. C. Hoare, we must regret the absence of more accurate anatomical details.

² Some of these crania are, no doubt, those of Roman soldiers; as, for ex-

ample, the skull of *Aurelius Supernus*, centurion of the sixth legion, which was found in an inscribed coffin in the castle-yard at York. See *Wellbeloved's Eboracum*, p. 110.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., p. 47.

the cases of apparent old age. This peculiarity may be easily accounted for. The Britons led a pastoral life, feeding upon the milk of their flocks and the venison of their forests, and the sweets of the West Indies were to them totally unknown."⁴

In the Anglo-Saxon barrows at Breach Downs, already referred to, the same condition of the teeth with that observed in the remains from Lamel-hill appears to have existed. Thus, we are informed that the "state of the teeth in these barrows indicate that the people had lived chiefly on grain and roots."⁵ Animal food, amongst the Anglo-Saxons, appears to have been very much restricted to the more wealthy; and barley-bread, pulse, and other vegetable food to have constituted the principal fare of the poorer class, which frequently included even the inhabitants of monasteries. If there be reason, as some suppose, for thinking that parched peas were a staple article of their food, we cannot be surprised that their teeth should be worn down in this way. In the very interesting account of the discovery of the early conventual Saxon cemetery at Hartlepool, belonging probably to the latter half of the seventh century, the teeth are also described as being worn quite smooth, as if they had been filed down. As the skeletons were chiefly those of females, many of them probably of the upper class, such a condition of the teeth is the more remarkable, and seems to prove that the early Saxon Christians of the North lived on the same kind of food as their Pagan brethren in Kent had previously done.⁶

The condition of the teeth now described cannot, however, be regarded as positively distinctive of Anglo-Saxon skeletons. It is certainly sometimes observed in early British, and Roman-British, skulls.⁷ Depending, as it does, on the character of the food, it is met with amongst various barbarous tribes, and even in certain classes of modern Europeans (e. g. sailors), down to the present day. It is, however, a condition which appears to have been more prevalent amongst the Anglo-Saxons than their immediate predecessors;

⁴ For notices of the state of the teeth in British and Roman-British places of sepulture, see *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., p. 421; *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii., pp. 114, 223.

⁵ See *Archæological Journal*, vol. i., p. 272.

⁶ *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., p. 479; *Journal*

of British Archæological Association, vol. i., p. 185.

⁷ See *Medical Gazette*, 1838-9, vol. i., p. 288, N. S.; vol. i., pp. 867, 949, 1045, 1170. *Journal of British Archæological Association*, vol. ii., p. 171; vol. iv., p. 65, 69. I find, from personal inspection, that in the British skeleton from Gristhorpe,

and, taken in connexion with other circumstances, it seems, I think, to point to the inference that the skeletons from Lamel-hill are really those of the people in question. Amongst these confirming circumstances may perhaps be included the large size of many of the skeletons, agreeing, as this does, with the well-known large stature of the early Anglo-Saxons.

The presumed mode of interment, in wooden coffins, fastened with iron nails, cramps, and rivets, of rather clumsy workmanship, is perhaps to be reconciled with the conclusion of the cemetery in Lamel-hill having belonged either to the Roman-British or to the Saxon period. More or less similar portions of rusty iron, with traces of decayed wood attached to them, have been repeatedly found in the barrows and cemeteries of both periods, though still more frequently perhaps in those of the Saxons.⁸ The general description, indeed, of the iron remains found in this instance, very much accords with those found in the Kentish tumuli opened by Lord Albert Conyng-ham. The stratum of calcareous matter found below the skeletons is also in favour of this cemetery being referred to the Saxon period;—this being a circumstance which has before been observed in tumuli and cemeteries which are doubtless Anglo-Saxon.⁹

The structure and description of the urn found in the centre of the cemetery, though exceptional, are, in the main, such as we are in the habit of ascribing to the Roman-British period.¹ There can, I think, be little doubt of its having been made by those who had been instructed in the art of fictile manufacture as practised by the Romans. The Saxons, however, not only seem frequently to have made their sepulchral urns and other pottery on Roman models, but probably often likewise employed vessels which were really of Roman or Roman-British manufacture. Conjectures can only be offered as to the purpose for which this urn was deposited in the place where it was found, and these need not detain us long. Burning the dead,

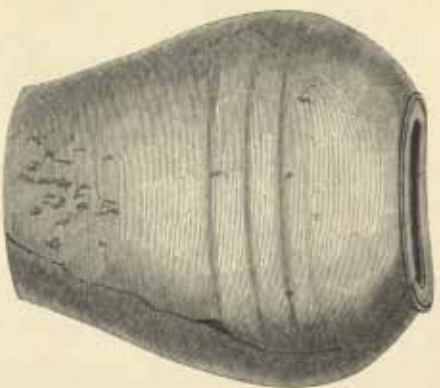
the teeth are worn down to a considerable extent.

⁸ Compare Stowe's Survey of London, Book ii., ch. 6. Bloxam, *Monumental Architecture*, pp. 39, 54. *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., p. 421; vol. xxix., p. 217; vol. xxx., p. 47.

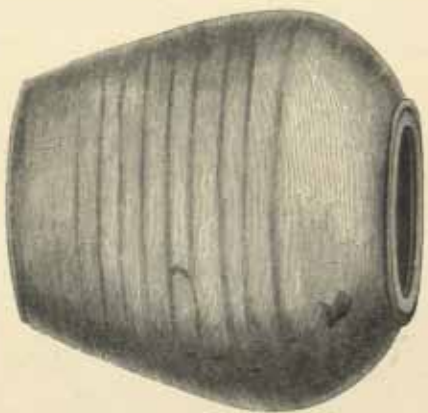
⁹ As in the tumulus near Driffield, E. R. Yorkshire, described by Mr. Well-

beloved. *Journal of British Archaeological Association*, vol. ii., p. 54.

¹ See the accompanying illustrations, fig. 1, for a representation of this urn, described at page 36. Fig. 2 represents the analogous urn found in the same neighbourhood outside Walmgate Bar, and also described in the first part of the paper, p. 37.



Urn found near Wainfleet Har Without



Urn found in Lamer Hill

MICROSCOPIC VIEW OF MYCODERMA.



Found in the Urn discovered in Lamel Hill.

Magnified 250 diameters.

and urn-burial, are practices which appear already to have been on the decline amongst the Teutonic people when Christianity began to be embraced by the Anglo-Saxons ; and it is evident that they did not very long survive their conversion. Like other long-established customs, repugnant rather to a Christian sentiment than to Christian doctrine, they would probably continue to be followed by a few of the earlier converts. It is, therefore, not improbable that this urn may have contained the ashes of some Northumbrian Saxon, whose body had been burnt. In this case we must suppose that the urn had been disturbed, and the ashes scattered, in the course of those changes to which the upper part of the mound has been subjected. Some may think it more probable that this urn was deposited empty. In connexion with this view, it may be observed that, in like manner as the Romans, when the body could not be recovered on the field of battle, still held the *exequiæ*, and built an empty tomb or cenotaph, so there is reason for thinking that the Saxons, as well as the early Britons, under similar circumstances, deposited an empty urn and erected a barrow over it.² In the case before us, however, I am rather inclined to the conclusion of the urn having really contained a deposit of burnt bones, which were subsequently disturbed and scattered. This is a conclusion which is perhaps supported by the kind of dead vegetations which were found in the interior of the urn.³ Whatever view we adopt respecting it, the position of a single urn in the centre of the cemetery, surrounded by so considerable a number of skeletons, is a remarkable circumstance, of which I do not venture to offer any explanation.

As regards the bones of the animals which were found, the most probable conjecture appears to be that they were the remains of animals which had been provided for funeral festivals. The German antiquarian, Keller, in alluding to the fragments of pottery so commonly found in tumuli in Germany, says :—" All the archaeologists who have examined these antiquities agree in thinking them relics of the lyke-wake held at the funeral of the deceased person. 'The body of the deceased,' observes Klemm,⁴ 'was brought to the place of burial in

² Archaeological Journal, vol. i., p. 255. Archaeologia, vol. xxx., p. 327.

³ See woodcut, Microscopic view.

⁴ Handbook of German Antiquities. Dresden, 1836, p. 94. Archaeologia, vol. xxi., p. 502.

solemn procession, and there once more shown to his friends ; songs in his praise were then perhaps recited, and a festive banquet commenced, a share of which was offered to the corpse. The revelry must have been of a very lively character, from the quantity of broken pottery which we find in these tombs, and which was then committed to the earth.' " Funeral feasts and customs of this kind, more or less modified by a purer faith, may very likely have continued long after the introduction of Christianity. Even at the close of the tenth century, the clergy were forbidden, by a canon of Aelfric, to allow the recitation of "heathenish songs and obstreperous ejulations" at the funerals at which they officiated ; and it is added :—" Do not yourselves eat or drink where the corpse lies, lest ye become imitators of the heathen superstition which they there practise."

The attention of antiquarians does not appear to have been directed to the question whether the funeral festivities of the ancient Germans were usually held in the open air at or near the place of interment. This would seem to be implied in the passage just quoted from Klemm ; and, unless we suppose some building specially appropriated to this purpose, is also suggested by the *extra urbem* position of the burial-place. Possibly, some light may be thrown on this question by a passage in the well-known letter of Gregory the First, in regard to the most expedient measures for securing the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons. Recommending Augustine not to destroy the heathen temples, but, after the destruction of the idols, to consecrate them as Christian churches, he proceeds :—" And because they have been used to slaughter many oxen in the sacrifices to demons, some solemnity must be exchanged for them on this account, as that on the day of the dedication, or the nativities of the holy martyrs, whose relics are there deposited, they may build themselves *booths of the boughs of trees* about those churches which have been turned to that use from temples, and celebrate the solemnity with religious feasting ; and no more offer beasts to the devil, but kill cattle to the praise of God in their eating, and return thanks to the Giver of all things for their sustenance ; to the end that, whilst some gratifications are outwardly permitted them, they may the more easily be attached to those joys which are of the spirit."

We have seen that some of the bones and teeth of horses,

along with those of animals commonly used for food, were found. The flesh of the horse was, however, eaten by the Anglo-Saxons and other northern nations long after their conversion to Christianity. In an ecclesiastical council held before Alfwood, King of Northumbria, in 785, the following prohibition on this subject was made:—"Many among you eat horse-flesh, which is not done by any Christians in the East. Avoid this."

The evidence, then, if not perfectly decisive, is, I think, very strong in favour of the opinion that the cemetery of Lamel-hill is to be attributed to the Anglo-Saxons of the seventh or eighth century. The conversion of the Northumbrian Saxons, as is well known, took place under Edwin, in the year 627, and more permanently in 635; and it is therefore between this period and 742, or a date not much subsequent, when the first appropriation of burial-places adjoining churches was made within towns, and before which we may presume that there was no churchyard within the walls of York, that I think we must look for the date of this cemetery.

In the early Christian cemetery of the Saxon period, at Hartlepool,⁵ already referred to, it is a remarkable circumstance that the bodies were deposited south and north.⁶ In one case only was the skeleton found placed from west to east. The almost uniform practice, amongst Christians, of depositing the body with the face to the east, seems to have been unknown to these early Northumbrian Christians, or, in an age when a partiality for symbolism was so general, it would hardly have been disregarded. At Lamel-hill, as we have

⁵ That this cemetery was really of the Christian period, is proved by the headstones with Christian symbols and inscriptions, in Runic and Roman characters.

⁶ Both the early Britons and Anglo-Saxons, in pagan times, appear to have had the custom of interring the dead from south to north; the feet, and consequently the face, being to the north. Amongst the Anglo-Saxons this practice appears to have been a general one; it was not, however, without exceptions, as tumuli have been examined, in which no rule whatever seems to have been followed, and others have been found, covering several skeletons,—probably those of persons who had fallen together in battle—in which the bodies had been arranged in a radiating manner, with the feet directed towards the centre of the tumulus. Further observa-

tions are to be desired in reference to the custom both of the early and Romanised Britons in this particular. In two early British tumuli examined a few years ago, the one at Scarborough, and the other at Gristhorpe, also on the east coast of Yorkshire, the skeleton, in addition to being placed from south to north, had in both instances been laid on the right side, so that the face was directed to the east. In the Romano-British interments discovered at York, I do not find that any fixed rule had been followed. It may have been a casual circumstance that in the large stone tomb of this period, lately deposited in the York collection, and figured in the proceedings of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, the head had been deposited to the north, and the feet to the south.

seen, the direction of the skeletons from west to east is uniform. This circumstance may perhaps induce us to place the date of this cemetery at a period subsequent to that of the one at Hartlepool, and may lead us to assign it to the eighth rather than the seventh century.

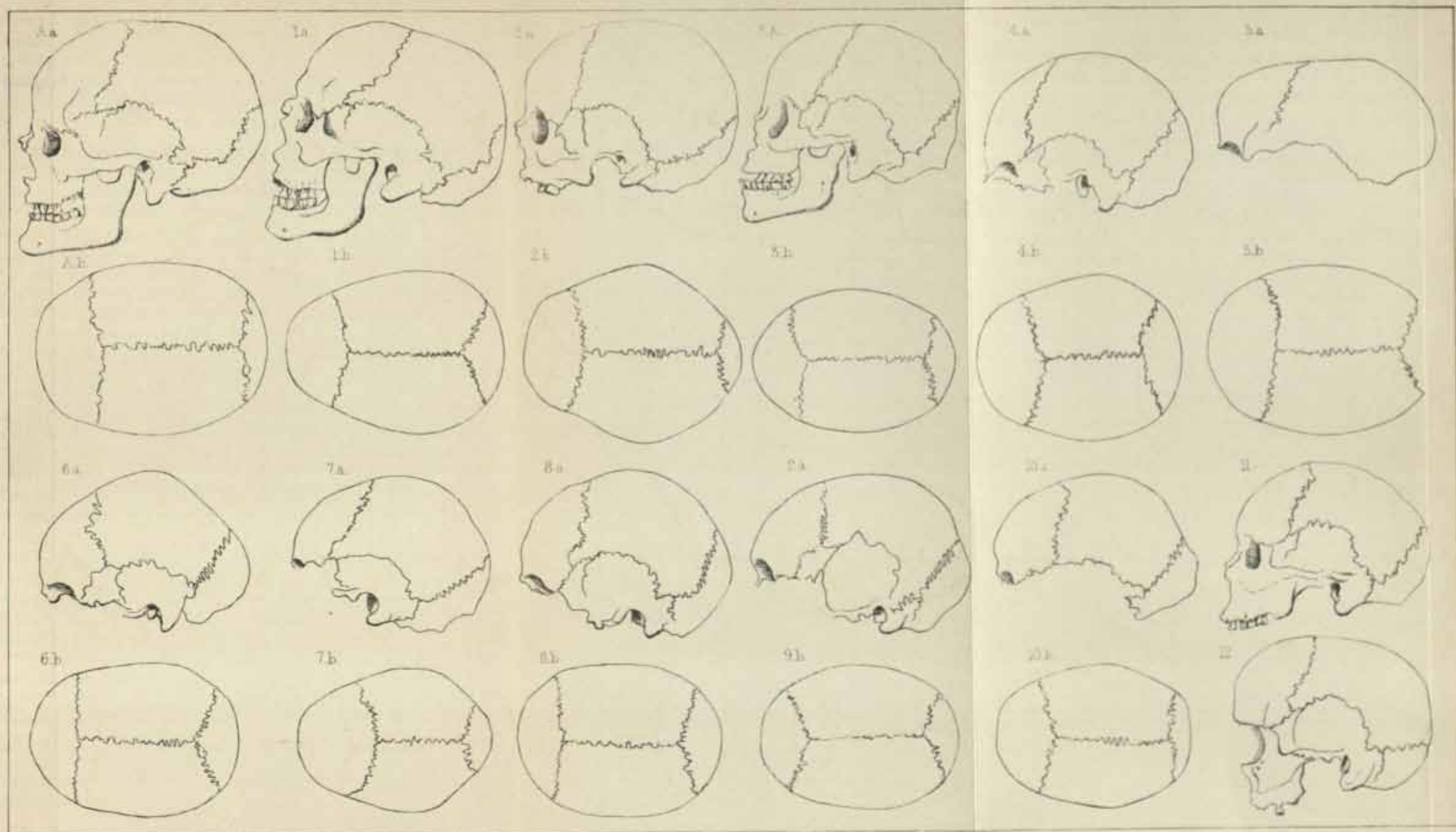
TABLE,
SHEWING THE MEASUREMENTS OF 21 CRANIA, FROM THE CEMETERY AT LAMEL-HILL.

Reference to Skulls.	Circumference.	Frontal Region, or Fore-head.			Parietal Region, or Middle-head.			Occipital Region, or Hind-head.		
		Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.
A. { [From Tanner Row, York.†]	21½	5	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	4½	4½	4½
1 [From 1 to 12 2 the numbers 3 correspond with 4 those in the 5 plate.]	20½	5	4½	5½	4½	5½	5½	5	4½	4½
6	20½	5½	4½	5	5½	5½	5½	4½	4½	4½
7	19	4	4½	4½	5	5	4½	4½	4	4
8	20½	5	4½	5	4½	5½	5½	5	4½	4½
9	21½	5	4½	—	5	5½	—	—	—	—
10	19½	4½	4	4½	4½	5	5	4½	3¾	4
11	18½	4½	4½	4½	4½	5	4½	4½	4	4½
12	20½	5	4½	5½	5	5½	5	4½	4½	4½
13	20	4½	4½	5	5½	5	5½	4½	4½	4½
14	19½	4½	4½	—	5	5½	—	4½	4	—
15	19	4½	4½	5	4½	5	5	4½	4½	4½
16	—†	5	—	5½	5½	—	5	4½	—	3¾
17 { [In Museum of the College of Surgeons, Lon- don.]	21	5	4½	5½	5	5½	5½	5	4½	4½
18	20½	4½	4½	—	5	5½	—	4½	4½	—
19	20	4½	4½	—	5½	5½	—	4½	4½	—
20	21½	5	4½	—	5	5½	—	5	4½	—
21	—†	4½	—	4½	4½	—	5	—	—	4

† The measurements and figures of the skull (A.) are introduced as standards for comparison. This cranium is of rather more than average size, and well-proportioned, being almost equally removed from the lengthened and shortened oval forms, but approaching the latter rather than the former. It was found in digging on the site of the railway station in Tanner Row, York. The

locality was very near that where the Roman baths were found, and not far from that of several Roman burial-places; but, as it was subsequently the site of the monastery of the Friars Preachers, the period and race to which the skull is to be attributed are quite doubtful.

Of the first twelve crania, six, viz. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, and 12, are probably those of males, the other six those of females.



Crania from the trilobite Cemetery of Laurel Hill near York.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTICES, RELATING CHIEFLY TO CHURCHES
IN THE COUNTY OF SUSSEX, BY THE REV J. L. PETIT, M.A.¹

(Continued from page 45.)

WE will now altogether change our locality, and glance at a few churches in Sussex. As might be expected, the difference in geological structure between two distant counties involves considerable architectural differences, besides which we generally find a certain local character independent of the nature of material. For instance, a part of Somersetshire abounds in lofty towers, with enriched belfry stories and beautiful pierced parapets; there is also a peculiar kind of Perpendicular window which I have noticed in most churches in the same district. In Warwickshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, are towers of a much plainer description, but well-built, massive, and of good proportion; and a band of panelling beneath the string of the parapet (which is usually embattled) is very common. In some parts of Kent a bold staircase turret is almost universal. In Northamptonshire this is less common, and the upper stage of the tower, as also in Bedfordshire, occasionally tapers upwards. We might also notice peculiarities in the plan of the building itself; in the tracery of the windows; in the mouldings; in the predominance of a particular style, as the Early English in Kent and Sussex, the Decorated in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire, and the Perpendicular in Somersetshire and Devonshire. No architectural student ought to confine himself altogether to one locality, however rich in specimens, lest he should run the risk of mistaking local peculiarities for general rules.

From the predominance of flint and chalk in Sussex, at least in the district we are about to consider, we shall not expect to meet with much ashlar masonry, nor with the external enrichment which is attainable where good freestone can be used in abundance. And I do not remember to have noticed the flint panelling common in Norfolk, and which frequently produces so good an effect, in the fine and lofty towers of that county. I have, however, observed a few

¹ The illustrations of this Memoir, engraved from drawings by Mr. Petit, have been liberally presented by him to the

Institute. The Committee desire to express their cordial thanks for this generous assistance.

instances of flint and stone-work in alternate squares, which occur in the tower of Steyning Church. The stone spire is very rare; but a wooden one, covered with shingles, prevails throughout. This is sometimes a broach spire, sometimes it springs from within the parapet, and it is occasionally quadrilateral. The external wooden shingle which now exists, I should say, is in many cases the original covering, and appears generally sound and in good condition. The pale grey tint which it acquires from the weather is very pleasing to the eye, and harmonises well with the building, which generally presents a surface of flint or old plaster.

The Church of Newhaven (originally Meeching) is almost,



Newhaven Church, Sussex.

if not quite, unique as an English specimen of a tower with an Eastern apse immediately annexed to it, without the intervention of any other chancel. The arrangement is common enough on the Continent. The tower is extremely massive, in two stages, of which the upper appears to be an addition, though both are Norman. The upper stage has a double belfry window in each face, with a banded shaft; the capital seems to have been enriched with foliage, and has a square



Inside of Belfry, Newhaven.

Page 129.



Belfry Window, Newhaven

Page 130.



Piddington

abacus; the arches have a torus, forming a continuous impost where they are not stopped by the capital of the dividing shaft, there being no corresponding shafts in the jambs. The angles of this stage, and the upper half of the stage beneath it, have a torus. The tower is finished with a course of Norman corbels or brackets, and is roofed with a low shingled broach spire. The interior of the tower, above the arches which support it, is quite plain, and appears never to have been open as a lantern. The arch of the belfry window internally does not correspond with that of the window in the lower stage, from which it seems reasonable to suspect that they are of different dates. The western arch of the tower is of one order, square, but having a torus on its western edge, which is also carried down, though not in quite a direct line, below the abacus of the impost. The eastern face of the same arch has a label and two plain orders without the torus, the impost having Norman shafts at the edges. The western face of the chancel is similar to this, with the addition of a torus on the outer edge of each order. The eastern face of the chancel arch has only one order, square and plain, and without a label, but the impost has a torus on the edge. It is evident there have never been transepts, but north and south windows with large splays. The apse is nearly semi-circular. It had originally three small Norman windows, which are now stopped up; two pointed side windows are now inserted in different positions from the old ones, and breaking through the old string-course; at present there is no east window open. This apse, and the lower part of the tower, with its arches, may, I should think, be assigned to an early Norman period. The nave is modern, though a part of its south wall, retaining no architectural features, may be original. Between Newhaven and Lewes (a distance of less than eight miles) are two churches with the round western tower; there is one also in the town of Lewes. And I am not aware if this feature, so common among the flint churches of Norfolk and Suffolk, occurs elsewhere in Sussex. The convenience of such a form to the builder, in a flint county, as dispensing with angular dressings of stone, is evident.

The tower of Piddinghoe Church, little more than a mile from Newhaven, is Norman; it is not divided by string-courses into stages, but tapers slightly. Two small round-headed windows, one above the other, face westward; the belfry

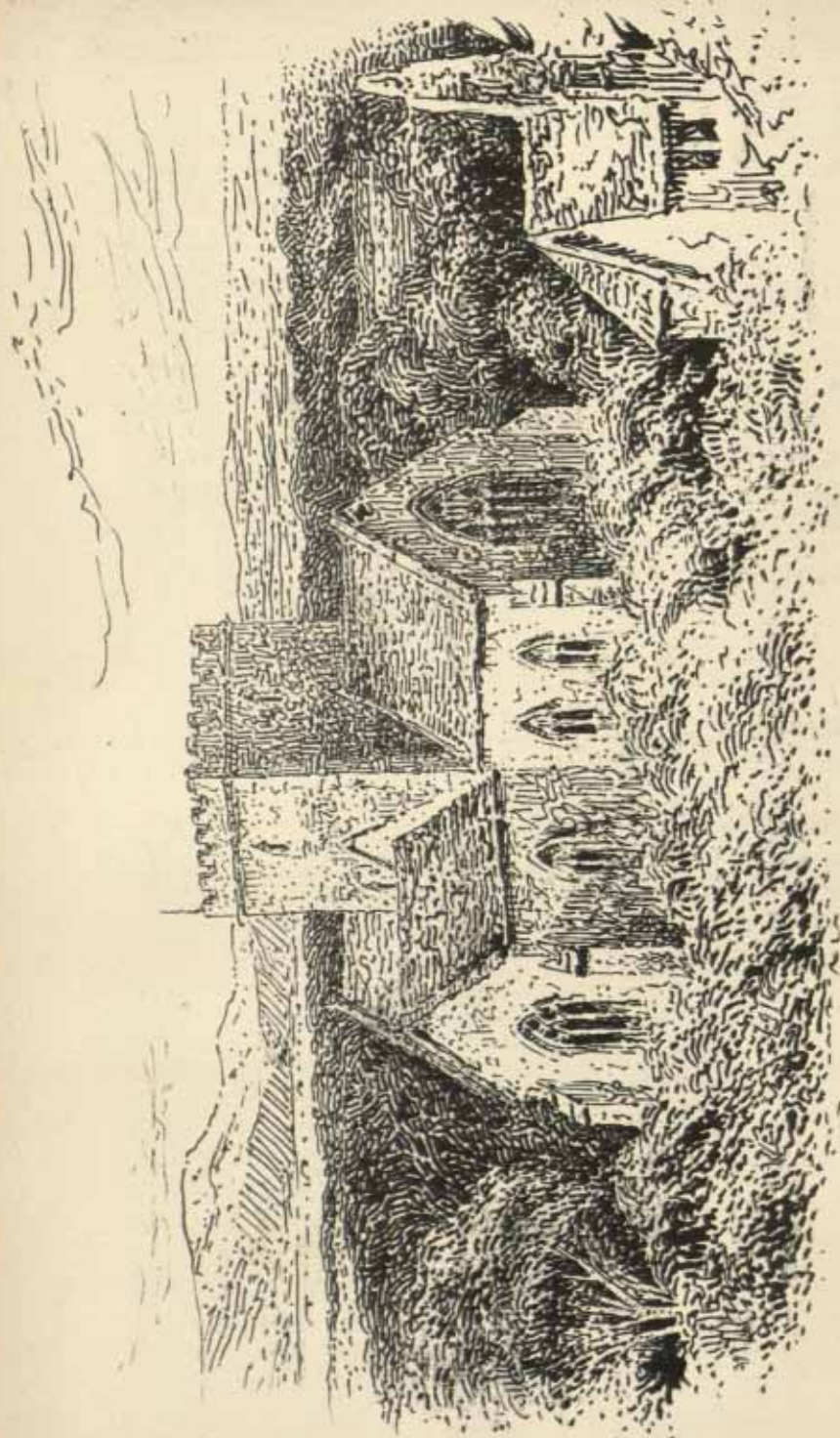
windows, also small Norman ones of one light, face diagonally. The tower has an octagonal shingled spire. The nave has had aisles, of which the northern one remains. The pier arches are round, plain, of one order, without a chamfer. The imposts square, with an abacus. The arches on the south side, which are built up, seem very Early pointed. The chancel arch is a beautiful Early English one, with clustered imposts, and richly moulded architrave; the western face being richer than the eastern. The chancel has had north and south aisles of two bays divided by a cylindrical column. The arch between the north aisle of the nave and that of the chancel has been a round one. The east end has a triplet of small lancet windows with wide splays, the edge of which has a torus. In the gable is a plain depressed round window. The piscina is in the east wall, which has also brackets and a credence.

Iford Church, also between Newhaven and Lewes, has a



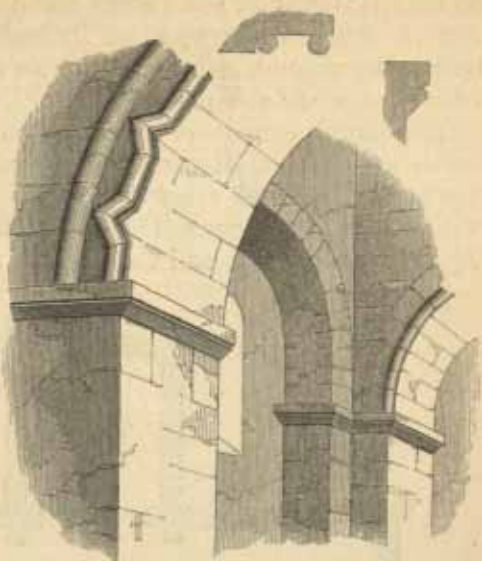
Iford Church, Sussex.

square central tower, very plain, and crowned with a square shingled spire. There are no transepts, nor aisles to the nave, but the chancel has had a north chapel or vestry, entered from within by a segmental pointed arch on Early English imposts with square abacus. The present vestry, on the same site, is modern. There is no east window. The tower arches suggest the intention of transepts, those on the north and south sides being deep, and apparently constructed for support. Exter-



Pyramus

nally, the plaster prevents our forming any judgment from the masonry. The arches are round, of one order, without chamfer. The western face of the chancel arch has a torus at the edge; that of the nave arch has a similar torus, and another broken by chevrons. The capital of the impost is an abacus, and there are no shafts. Both the nave and chancel have some foliated windows of one light, belonging to the De-



Tower Arches, Hord.

corated and Perpendicular styles. The font is Early English, and consists of a bowl supported on a large central shaft, surrounded by four smaller detached ones. Its mouldings are bold and decided, but it has no other sculpture.

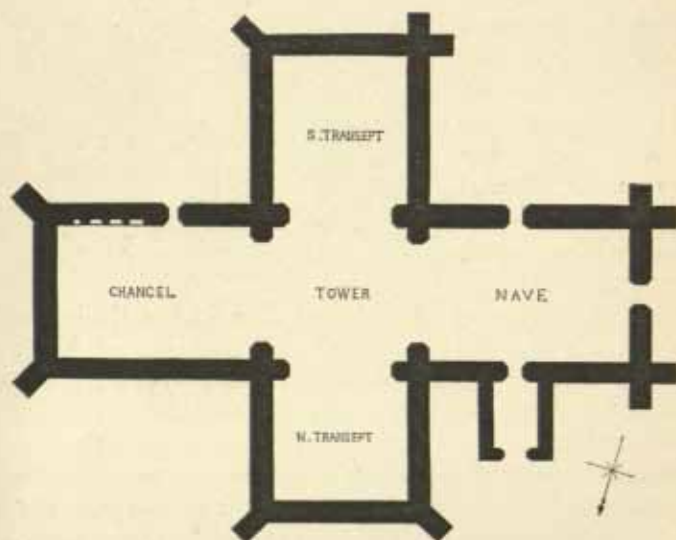
We will next notice Poynings Church, a valuable example, as being mostly of one date, which seems to be pretty well ascertained. And if this is the case, it proves that the Perpendicular style, to which it entirely belongs, was used, even in secluded villages, considerably before the close of the fourteenth century.²

Michael, the second Baron Poynings, who attended King Edward the Third in his foreign wars, and was present at Crecy, at the surrender of Calais, and at Poitiers, died in 1369, and bequeathed by his will 200 marks towards rebuilding the parish church of Poynings, and desired to be buried near the altar in the south transept, by the side of his mother. His widow, Joan, died a few months after, also bequeathing 200 marks for the same purpose. It is supposed that the new church was begun in 1370, or soon afterwards, and completed for the 400 marks. The south transept is called the Poynings'

² I am indebted for my information to a concise account of Poynings Church, drawn up by the late rector, Dr. Holland.

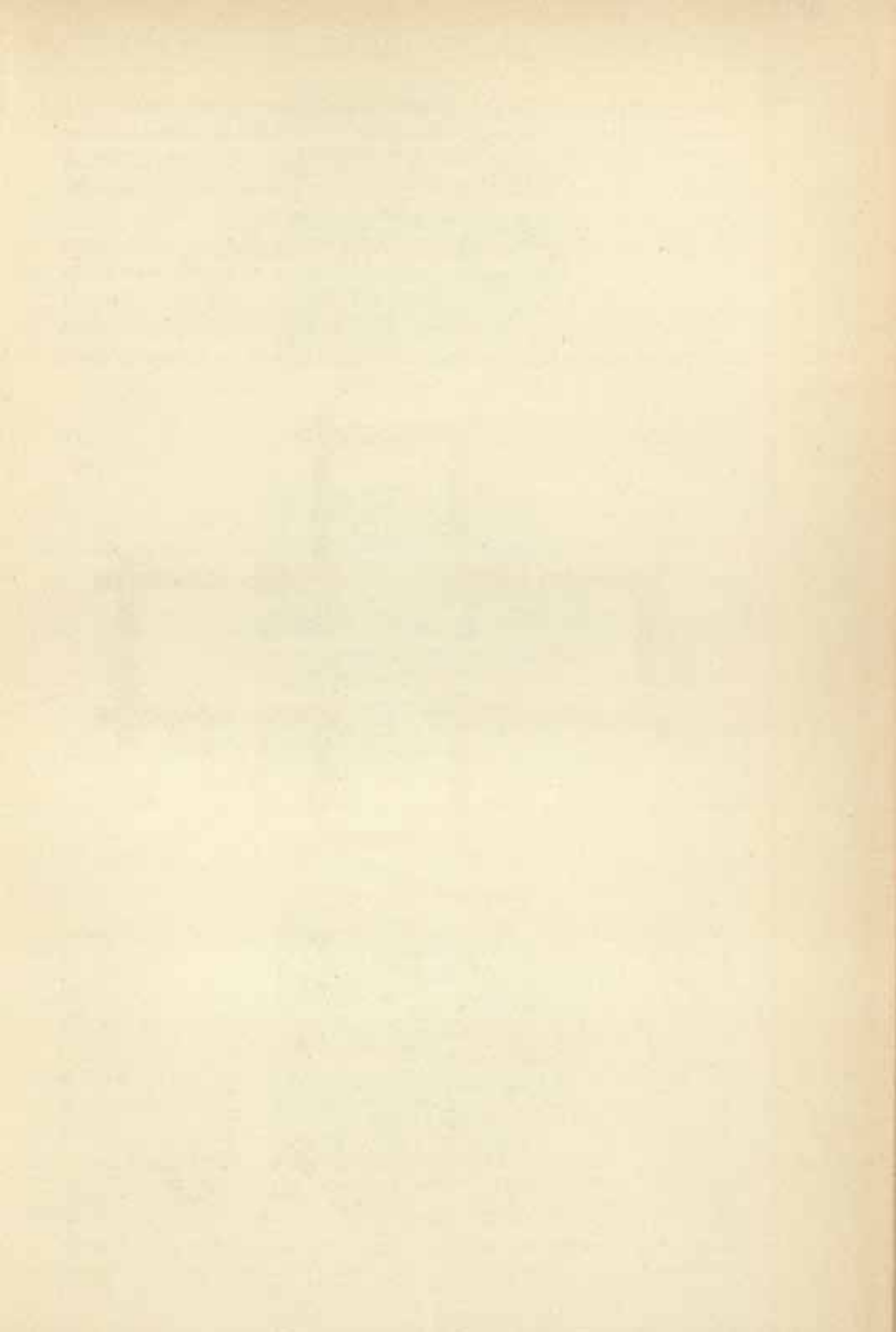
Chapel, and contains the few relics that exist of the monuments of that family, viz., some slabs which have had brasses, one with a double canopy; some incised crosses, and a raised coffin-shaped tomb. A few encaustic tiles, collected from different parts, are also preserved in this transept.

The church consists of nave, chancel, north and south transepts, and central tower; and approaches more nearly to the form of a Greek cross than any English mediæval church with which I am acquainted, the total length being 89 feet $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches internally, and the breadth at the transept 69 feet

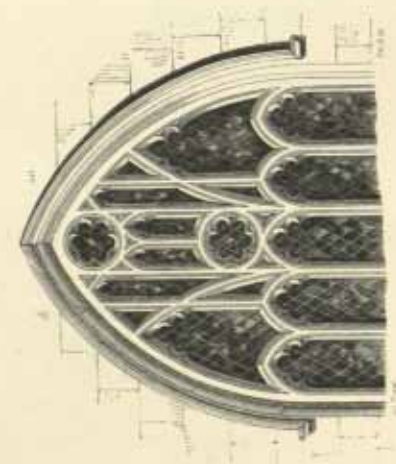


Ground Plan of Peynings Church.

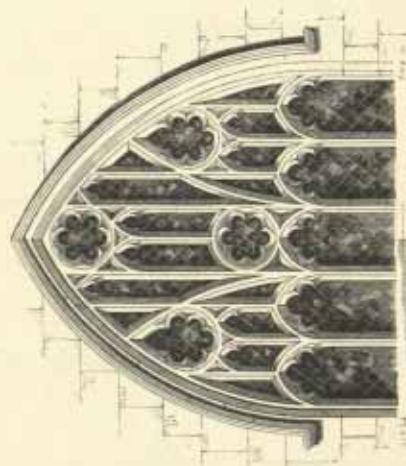
9 inches. The length of the nave exceeds that of the chancel by little more than a foot. The tower arches are pointed, of two chamfered orders, but their imposts are simple octagonal piers engaged. There are no aisles, and the porch is on the north side of the nave. In the chancel are sedilia and piscina; the former consisting of three ogee trefoiled arches under a square label, the latter of a single ogee trefoiled arch with a similar label. The north window of the transept and the western window are of three lights; the side windows of nave, chancel, and transepts, of two lights, all decidedly Perpendicular. The south transept window is an insertion. The east window is one of five lights, with two foliated circles curiously introduced in the tracery above the central light.



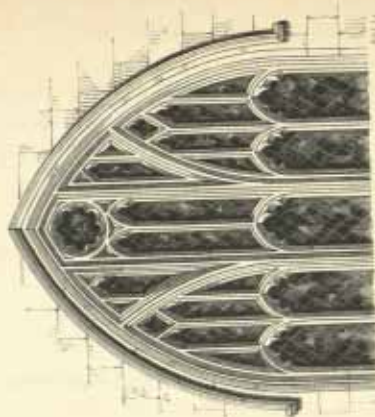
ARCHITECTURAL NOTICES.



East Window, Poyninge.



East Window, West Tarring.



East Window, Alfriston.

The tracery above the outer lights appears imperfect. It may be remarked that these small foliated circles not unfrequently appear in Perpendicular tracery in this county. A comparison between the east windows of Poynings, West Tarring (near Worthing), and Alfriston (a church which we will presently notice), will be interesting. In the point of the east gable is a quatrefoiled circle. The central tower is plain and massive; the parapet embattled; the belfry window is narrow, of one light, ogeed and trefoiled, without any label. A similar light occurs in the north and south faces a little below the level of the point of the transept gables, to the east of the north transept,



Poynings Church, North Elevation.

and west of the south transept roof. The masonry is flint-work, the angles both salient and re-entering, the edges of the windows, parapet, &c., being dressed with stone. The flints in general are chipped, so as to present a smooth front, but they are not squared, though they are disposed in tolerably regular layers. The exceptions are, the east side of the south transept, and the north porch. In the former the work is much more irregular, and the base-moulding, which runs round the rest of the church, altogether disappears. In the latter the flints are squared and fitted close together. This porch I therefore look upon as a later addition, as the mouldings of the door have a different character from the other doors of the church, and the angles which it forms with the wall of the nave are not dressed, like all the other similar angles, with stone.

With regard to the east wall of the south transept, it may be observed, that however completely a church was rebuilt, if it occupied the same site, some portion of the older building

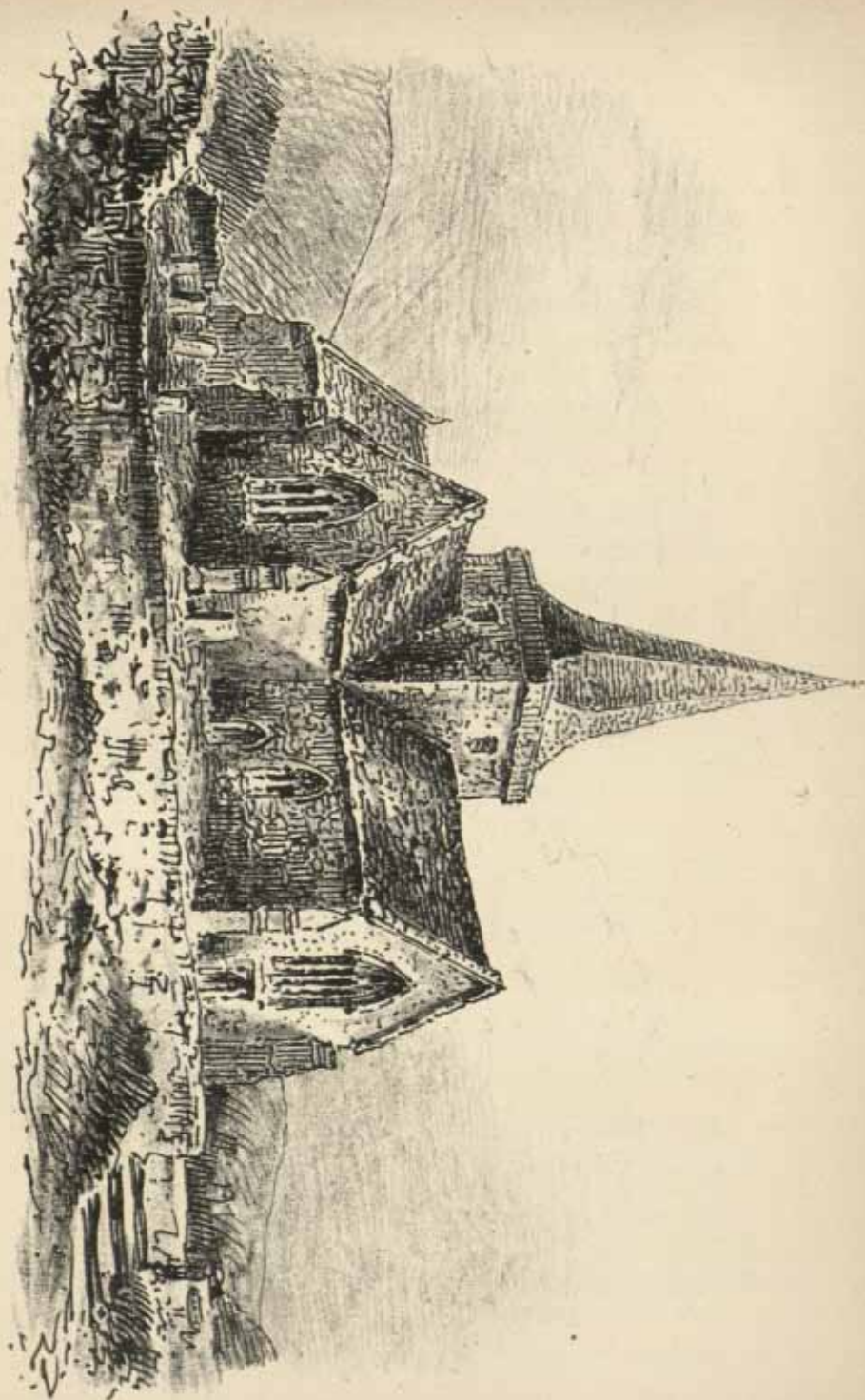
seems generally to have been retained. Thus, in the very late Perpendicular church of Bath Abbey, we find Norman portions at the east end. In Tong Church, in Shropshire, which I have in a former volume³ described as an early Perpendicular church of one date, are some features in the south aisle of an Early English or early Decorated character, which I omitted to notice in my description, and which lead me to believe that the nave of the original church stood on the ground occupied by the present south aisle. In the case before us, we learn that Michael, Baron Poynings, desired to be buried near the altar in the south transept, by the side of his mother. Now, it is very probable that, in the rebuilding of the church, the site of this altar and the burial-place of the family would be disturbed as little as possible, and hence the preservation of the old wall, or a considerable part of it, would be accounted for. Otherwise, it would have been desirable, on the score of convenience, to have moved the site of the church several yards to the eastward, by which might have been avoided the steep bank which rises, even now, abruptly to the west door of the nave.

The font is octagonal, without any shaft, each of its sides having a trefoiled ogee arch. It has been engraved, and classed as a Decorated specimen. I should say it is about the same date as the building. This beautiful church forms a prominent object in the view from the high ground above the Devil's Dyke, about six miles from Brighton; and deserves careful examination from its striking outline, its simplicity of design, and its architectural excellence.

Alfriston Church, between Lewes and Seaford, is in many respects very similar to the last I have mentioned; and although the work belongs more decidedly to the Decorated style, there is probably but little difference between the two in date. This is also a cross church, without aisles, having a low massive central tower with a shingled spire. In dimensions it slightly exceeds Poynings Church, and in its masonry is more elaborate, all the flints being squared and fitted to each other. The dressings are of stone. The chancel here is somewhat longer than the nave, as in Shottesbrooke Church, a building very similar to this in character and the period of its erection. The four fronts have an extremely fine elevation, owing to their great width, the pitch of their gables, and the projection of their diagonal buttresses, which are finished at the top with a covered coping instead of a sloping set-off. The

³ *Archaeological Journal*, vol. ii.

St. Michael's



transepts are not so long in proportion to the rest of the building as at Poynings. The east window, of five lights, has already been noticed. Its two central mullions, together with the arches which they throw into the jambs of the window, are of the first order, the other mullions of the second. The chancel has a lychnoscope (if that is the recognised term) on both the north and south side. All the front windows have Perpendicular lines; the side ones have flowing tracery, evidently late. The nave has doors on the north, south, and west, the latter having square spandrels. The south door has a porch, and there is a south chancel door. The tower arches have three orders. Some of the mouldings exhibit convex faces. The faces of their piers are concave. The sedilia have octagonal shafts and round arches with ogee canopies, which break through a horizontal line of spandrels. The piscina is of similar character. Though the details are of pure late Decorated, the composition of the sedilia has almost the effect of Cinque-cento. Perhaps this is owing to the shape of the arches. In the chancel, on the north side, is a flat-arched monumental recess. The font is plain and square. Its pedestal has at the angles engaged octagonal shafts. There are some remains of painted glass in the north transept, among which may be noticed a figure of St. Alphege in one of the tracery lights. A careful comparison of this church with those of Poynings and Shottesbrooke would be found interesting.

The county of Sussex affords some good specimens of transition from Norman to Early English. In Steyning Church the arches continue semicircular, and the change of style shows itself in varied and multiplied mouldings. At Broadwater, New Shoreham, and Southwick, the mouldings are simpler, but the pointed arch makes its appearance, and is frequently enriched with pure Norman ornaments. This is the case with the tower arches at Broadwater. There are probably many Saxon specimens in the county besides the well-known one at Sompting; and still more numerous instances where plainness of work and roughness of masonry would tempt one to assign an ante-Norman date to the building.

On the whole, little as the hasty traveller may be struck by the ecclesiastical features of this county, the careful observer will find as much to reward his trouble as in districts more renowned for the beauty and magnificence of their structures.

THE CORDWAINERS AND CORVESORS OF OXFORD.

THE Cordwainers, and Corvesors or Corsyers,¹ of Oxford, (corduanarii et corvesarii² Oxon'), are a Guild of very high antiquity, and it is extremely probable may have existed as such in Saxon times. For whereas, Mr. Herbert, in his history of the "Twelve great Livery Companies of London,"³ states the earliest charter in the possession of any of them to be one of Edward I., granted to the Fishmongers' Company, in the seventeenth year of his reign;⁴ and the next in priority of date to be three made in the first year of Edward III. to the Goldsmiths, Skinners, and Merchant Taylors, respectively; these, on the other hand, still have in their archives, and in good preservation, a charter of Inspeximus of the 45th of Henry III., reciting a previous one, without date, made by his grandfather, Henry II., to the Corvesors of Oxford, in which that prince gives and confirms to them all the liberties and customs, and a guild, as they had it in the time of his own grandfather, Henry I.⁵ The Inspeximus of Henry III. is conceived in the following terms:—

1. Henricus Dei gra' Rex Angl' Dñs Hibñ et Dux Aquittann' Archiepis', Epis', Abbatib's, Priorib's, Comitib's, Baronib's, Justiciar', Vicecomitib's, p'positis ministris et omnib's ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus cartam quam Dñs H. Rex avus noster fecit corvesariis et corduanariis Oxon' in hec verba.

2. Henricus Dei grā Rex Angl' et Dux Normann' et Aquittann' et Comes Andeg' Archiepis', Epis', Abbatib's, Comitib's, Baronib's, Justiciar', Vicecomitib's et omnib's ministris et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis tocius Angl' salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse corve-

¹ This word is used 5 Edward VI., B. 15.

² Corvesarii are defined by Ducange to be sutores veterinarii, qui corio veteri utuntur. With all deference to so high an authority, this may hardly be esteemed a satisfactory etymology; not only because it derives the term from the Latin, which cannot well be supposed its root, but also because it would make the Corvesarii mere coblers, whereas the Charter of Henry II., and the following Inspeximus of Henry III., put them as first and principal and before the Corduanarii. The word is by no means of common occurrence, and becomes, in consequence, difficult to be traced. But the conjecture advanced by Skinner (who spells it Corviser) that it was intended to express the *cuir faiseurs*, refers us to a probable origin, the Norman-French, and agrees with all that

is found respecting it in the history of this Company.

A kind friend, well versed in these inquiries, suggests that Palsgrave, in his *Lesclaircissement de la Langue Francoyse*, gives *Cordovanier* as the French equivalent both to corvyser and cordwayner. This would make them occupy, as tradesmen, a station analogous to that of many tailors in the present day, who both provide the cloth and make it up. Roquefort renders *courvoisier* or *courvoisier* by *cordonnier*, *tanier*, which confirms Skinner's idea of its derivation.

³ 2 vols., 8vo, London, 1837.

⁴ Vol. i., p. 224.

⁵ This Charter also was in the possession of the Company till about forty years ago, at which time it was lent, and has never since been restored.

sariis de Oxon' omnes libertates et consuetudines quas habuerunt tempore Regis Henr' avi mei, et quod habeant Gildam suam sicut tunc habuerunt. Ita quod nullus faciat officium eorum in Villa de Oxon' nisi sit de Gilda illa. Concedo eciam quod Corduanarii qui postea venerunt in villam de Oxon' sint de hâc ipsâ Gilda et habeant easdem libertates et consuetudines quas Corvesarii habent et habere debent. Pro hâc autem concessione et confirmacione Corvesarii et Corduanarii debent michi reddere singulis annis unam unciam auri. Testib's Galfrido et Rogero Capellanis Regis et Ricardo Britone Râdo fil' Steph'i Camerar' et Ric'o Ruffo apud Wudestok. Nos autem predictam concessionem ratam et gratam habentes ipsam Corvesariis et Corduanariis predictæ ville confirmamus. Volentes et concedentes pro nobis et heredib's nostris quod ipsi in perpetuum utantur et gaudeant libertatib's et consuetudinib's predictis, sicut predicta carta rationabili testatur. Reddendo per annum ad scaccarium nostrum Sancti Michaelis pro hac confirmacione nostra quinque solidos ultra unam unciam auri quam prius reddere consueverunt ad scaccarium predictum. Hiis testib's Galfrido Gacelin. Will'o Le Latymer. Imberto Pugeys. Rob'to de Thwengh. Imberto de Muntferaunt. Hugone de Dyne. Will'o de Trubelvill' et aliis. Dat' per manum nostram apud Wudestok decimo octavo die Decembr' anno regni nostri Quadragesimo quinto.

(Seal in green wax, much broken, appended.)

This was confirmed by an Inspeximus of 12th Edward II., which, after reciting the whole, as it has been transcribed, continued in the following words:—

3. Nos autem concessiones et confirmacionem predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredib's nostris quantum in nobis est predictis Corduanariis et Corvesariis et eorum successorib's Corduanariis et Corvesariis predictæ ville Oxon' concedimus et confirmamus sicut carta predicta rationabiliter testatur. Præterea volentes eisdem Corduanariis et Corvesariis gratiam in hâc parte facere uberiorem concedimus eis pro nobis et heredib's nostris et hâc carta nostra confirmamus quod nullus faciat eorum officium in suburbiis predictæ ville Oxon' nisi sit de Gilda supradicta et quod nullus scindat in eâdem villa Oxon' aut suburbiis ejusdem corduanum aut corium tannatum conreatum nec novum opus ad officium predictum pertinens in eisdem villa et suburbiis vendat nisi sit de illa Gilda sub forisfactura manuoperis illius ad opus nostrum de qua forisfactura annuatim ad scaccarium nostrum sancti Michaelis per manus ballivorum nostrorum dictæ ville volumus responderi. Pro quib's quidem concessione et confirmacione dicti Corduanarii et Corvesarii et successores sui predicti reddent nobis et heredib's nostris singulis annis ad scaccarium nostrum sancti Michaelis ultra predictam unciam et dictos quinque solidos duos solidos de incremento imperpetuum. Hiis testib's venerabilib's patrib's W. Archiep'o Ebor', Angl' Primate, J. Elien' Ep'o. Cancellario n'ro et J. Norwicen' Ep'o. Joh'e de Britannia Comite Richemund. Adomaro de Valencia Comite Pembroch. Humfrido de Bohun Comite Hereford' et Essex. Hugone le Despenser Juniore. Barth'o de Badelesmere Senescallo hospicii nostri et aliis. Dat' per manum nostram apud Ebor' tercio die Junii anno regni nostri duodecimo.

(Seal in green wax, much broken, appended.)

The preceding clause has been given at length, because it presents to the reader the only addition which the charter of Henry III. ever appears to have received. For the repeated renewals of their charter by Inspeximus, now in the possession of the Company, a list and the dates of which are given below, run in all cases, *mutatis mutandis*, and with some slight verbal differences, in the same form, granting no further powers or privileges; and the fee-farm rent due to the Crown remains the same from the earliest of their existing records downwards, viz., twenty-two shillings, of which fifteen shillings may be supposed to be the composition at which the uncia auri had been assessed, five shillings were reserved by the charter of Henry III., and the remaining two shillings by that of Edward II., as has been already seen.⁶

Royal charters of Inspeximus, in addition to the two already mentioned:—

4. 20 Edward III., and seventh year of his reign over France, May 18, at Westminster. This has been either lost or mislaid; its existence is shewn by the recitals in subsequent ones.

5. 4 Richard II., February 14, at Westminster. The seal in green wax, part of it broken off. See Sandford, p. 190.

6. 1 Henry IV., February 25, at Westminster. Seal of dark green wax, broken across.

7. 6 Henry VI., January 30, at Westminster. Seal in green wax, and broken.

8. 1 Henry VIII., March 24, at Westminster. Seal in green wax, crushed.

9. 1 Edward VI., June 27, at Westminster. Seal in brown wax, broken. See Sandford, p. 458.

10. 13 Elizabeth, February 8, at Westminster. Of the seal, which was in brown wax, very little is left. The writing is of great beauty.⁷

⁶ This rent was paid to the bailiffs of Oxford. See accounts of meetings of 3 & 4 Edward VI., 2 & 3 and 5 & 6 Philip and Mary, &c.; and by the ordinances of 2 Elizabeth, was to be collected from the members upon their annual day of meeting, under penalty of three shillings and four pence for not bringing it.

⁷ It may not be uninteresting to give the costs of this renewal of the Charter and Writ Executory, as we find them stated in what is apparently an official mem. pasted into book B., p. 186. See also some memoranda, p. 30.

Thordinary chardges for the passinge of the confirmacōn & Charter wth the Executorye upon the same for the Cordwayners of Oxford. Anno Dñe ñre Eliz. R xiiij^{mo} 1570.

Inprimis the velome skynne and great words drawonge	v3 ^a vii3 ^d
To Writinge	xxxvj ^a vii3 ^d
The exacion by the Doctors	iiij ^a
The fyne	xl ^a
The great scale	xx ^a iiij ^d
The grene waxe, lace, sealer and chafe waxe	ii3 ^a iiij ^d
Thenrolem ^a	xx ^a
The writinge of the executory	x ^a
Thenrolem ^a therof	ii3 ^a iiij ^d
The great scale for the same	xx ^a iiij ^d
The xanacon and sealer	xij ^d
The docquet	xij ^d
The great longe boxe for the same	ii3 ^a vii3 ^d
Sm ^a to th	viij ^a iiij ^d
Rec ^d by Wilm Ballard clerke.	Mr. Johnes

11. 4 James I. (of Scotland, 39), May 26, at Westminster. The seal is in brown wax, six inches in diameter, quite perfect, and a beautiful specimen.* These three last charters are kept together in a long box.

In pursuance of the provision of the charter of Edward II., a "Writ Executorie," addressed to the mayor and bailiffs of the city (then town) of Oxford, was added to the *Inspeximus*. Of these the company possess four, viz:—

1. 35 Henry (VI.), May 25, at Westminster. Seal in yellow wax, broken. See Sandford, p. 244.

2. 4 Edward IV., August 26, at Woodstock. Seal in plain wax, injured: differs in some respects from that given in Sandford, p. 375.

3. 13 Elizabeth, February 8, at Westminster.† Seal in brown wax, broken.

4. 4 James I. (of Scotland, 39), May 26, at Westminster, indorsed "An Executory for the Company of Cordwainers and Corvesors in the City of Oxford." Seal in brown wax, broken.

The form of the first of these, which is, with a few verbal differences, the same as that of the rest, is as follows:—

Henricus Dei gra' Rex Angl' et Francie et Dominus Hib'nie Majori et Ballivis ville sue Oxon' qui nunc sunt vel qui pro tempore fuerint salutem. Cum inter ceteras libertates Corvesariis et Corduanariis ville nostre predictae per cartas progenitorum nostrorum quondam Regum Anglie quas confirmavimus pro certa firma eisdem progenitoribus nostris et heredibus suis annuatim reddend' concessas concessum sit eisdem quod nullus fac' eorum officium in suburbiis predictae ville Oxon' nisi sit de gilda sua eis per dictos progenitores nostros concessa et per nos confirmat' et quod nullus gindat in eadem villa Oxon' aut suburbiis ejusdem corduanum aut eorum tannatum conreatum aut novum opus ad officium predictum pertinens in eisdem suburbiis vendat nisi sit de illa gilda sat forisfactura manuoperis illius ad opus nostrum de qua forisfactura annuatim ad scaccarium nostrum sancti Michaelis per manus ballivorum dicte ville volumus responderi prout in cartis et confirmatione predictis plenius continetur. Nos volentes de forisfacturis hujusmodi in villa et suburbiis predictis juxta tenorem cartarum et confirmationis predictarum responderi vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes quod eisdem Corvesariis et Corduanariis dicte ville Oxon' sitis in auxilium ad omnes hujusmodi forisfacturas in villa predicta ad opus nostrum levand' et nobis inde respondend' juxta tenorem cartarum et confirmationis predictarum. Et hoc sicut nob' inde respondere volueritis nullatenus omittatis. Teste meipso apud Westm' xxv die Maii anno regni nostri tricesimo quinto.

(Seal in yellow wax, broken. See Sandford, p. 244.)

* M^s that this yeare the company procured their Charter to be confirmed by the king's ma^{tie} w^{ch} cost for the ordinarie chardg^{es}.
Besid^{es} the chardg^{es} in travelling about the same and for gifts geven in respect
VOL VI.

thereof, vz. xij^{li}

In toto xxiiij^{li} viij^{ss}
—Proceedings at Annual Meeting in A.D. 1606, B. 113.

† Transcribed C. 31, with a translation, p. 25. It is mentioned in the ordinances of 19 Eliz.

The Charter of Incorporation being drawn up in the most general terms, it became necessary for the Company¹ to make by-laws or private regulations; in doing which from time to time, they availed themselves of the provisions of the statute 19 Henry VII., c. 7, by which they were enabled, under certain forms, (that adopted by them being usually the allowance of their rules by the judges of assize on their circuit), to make and enforce any ordinances for their own government and advantage, which were not inconsistent with the general provisions of the law. Such a proceeding seems to have been proposed in five, and actually carried into effect in four, instances. And as a proof that the allowance of their rules was considered to be a matter of validity and weight, we find it formally recited in the second of these instruments (that of the 19 Eliz.), that on November 3rd, in the seventeenth year of the same reign, William Tylcote, then mayor of Oxford, with the bailiffs, burgesses, and common council of the same, had ordered Mr. Aldeworth, the master, since deceased, and four of the Company, to be committed to the prison of Bocardo, where they had remained for a fortnight, in order to compel them to bring in their books of ordinances, and make Wm. Thomson, a foreigner, free of the Guild;² whereupon the justices signing, order that the said mayor, bailiffs, &c., should pay into the Exchequer such fine, *nomine pænæ*, as they should think good to be assessed for this disturbance and interruption.³

The dates of the ordinances or by-laws are as follows :—

1. 2 Eliz., July 18. On vellum, and in two pieces.⁴

¹ The collective body are styled the fellowship, occupation, or craft. 1, 4, 5, Edw. VI., pp. 13—15; 1 Mary, p. 17, B., &c.

² The phrase "Books of Ordinances" probably included the Charter also. The refusal does not seem to have been to admit Mr. Thomson at all, but at a less sum than 10*l*. In B. 75 is noted the admission of Wm. Tomson upon Nov. 10, 1575, paying a fine of 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., which is probably the same person. See also the letter in C. 34. In an order of Dec. 29, 1789, the word "foreigner" is defined to mean "every person carrying on trade in the city of Oxford who hath not served a legal apprenticeship to a freeman of it."

³ See the Ordinances, also Sir Edward Saunders's letter B., pp. 77—80. On the other hand, the University Registers

afford proof that the cordwainers themselves could sometimes transgress. "Anno 1500, 7^o Octobris. Eodem die stricte mandavimus Ric. Pyttis Johanni Taclei et Ric laughton Shomakers et aliis per ipsos omnibus de societate illius artificii in Oxon' de gilda cordenwariorum quatenus nullus eorum vexet seu vexari faciat nomine proprio aut nomine dict' societatis quandam Thomam Baker Shomaker servientem uxoris Ed^{mo} Symsonis quousque ostenderint nobis privilegia quibus possunt licite inhibere et impedire et coercere quod dict' Thomas non debet occupare seu exercere dict' artificium in hac villâ Oxon, et hoc sub pœna excommunicationis majoris precepimus." Regist. 2, fo. 84, in Archh. Univ. Oxon. The penalty is unusual and severe.

⁴ Transcribed, C. 1.

2. 19 Eliz., 1577, July. On vellum, and in two pieces, recites preceding ordinances, which it confirms, with additions. See also what is noticed above.

3. 2 [] (second figure erased) Eliz. One skin. These rules were never formally allowed.

4. 9 Charles, July 24. New ordinances, in which the former ones are not recited. On one skin of parchment, and almost illegible, from the ink having peeled off.⁵

5. 20 Charles II. (1668), June 29. New ordinances, on two skins of parchment.⁶

Of these two latter, the first (viz., those of 9th Charles) give the general regulations of the Company, while the last relate more to apprentices and the course of trade, &c. These have been transcribed under the date of 1668, 20 Charles II., June 29, on a roll, consisting of six pieces of parchment, of which they occupy four, the fifth commencing with the following words:—

Wee, the Master Warden & ffraternity of the Guild and fellowship of Cordwayn⁷, Incorporated within the City of Oxford, Doe hereby consent to all these ord^{es} and By-laws (conteyned in the flour foregoing skins of Parchm^t) and submitt to the Same und^r the Pains & Penaltys exp^osed in the said Bylaws & Ord^{es}.

HENRY WILLETT, M^r.
EDWARD MACE, Warden.

Then follow about 281 signatures, of which the last are,

Geo : Fred : Stratton,
John Evans,
Benjamin Beale.

This is kept in a cylindrical wooden case, and seems to have been used merely for obtaining the signatures of new members, as a simple way of confirming the powers of the act of the 19th of Henry VII.⁷

Lastly, the records of the Company are contained in eight books of different sizes, six of which, for the sake of more convenient reference, are here described by the letters of the

⁵ In book B., p. 200, is a transcript of an order, dated 17 Chas. I., Feb. 28, die lune, by Sir Edw^d Hendon K^t, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Judge of Assize at Oxon, made respecting publication of rules and authority for payments, on complaint to him by many of the Company. And in book D. is a resolution, dated April 20, 1666, to renew their Ordinances, and pay the expense out of their stock.

⁶ See orders of 1672 (24 Chas. II.), April, 25; and 1675 (25 Chas. II.), Nov. 14, in book D. There are, of course, many occasional orders to be found in the books of the Company.

⁷ It may be as well to observe here, that, for the sake of perspicuity, the regulations formally confirmed by the Justices of Assize, are in these pages termed *Ordinances*; and the occasional rules made by the majority of the Society, *Orders*.

alphabet. They present under different forms an account of its affairs and proceedings from the first year of the reign of Richard III. down to the present time ; that is, for upwards of three centuries and a half. The minutes of the general annual meetings, with the election of officers, settlement of accounts, and admission of new members made at them, form, as may be imagined, a prominent subject ; while, in other parts, appear transcripts of a few of their documents, orders, lists of members by name, notices of fines and amer-ciements, and particulars of some of their dinners. The minutes of their earliest meetings, called "Curie" or Courts, are kept in Latin up to the 23rd year of Henry VII.,⁸ and correspond in form with the records of a manor court, while the absentees are amerced in the same manner.

Book A. In parchment cover, 9 inches by 6 ; 92 pages.

Minutes of Courts, &c., from 1 Richard III. to 27 Henry VIII.

B. 4to, bound in wooden boards,⁹ 11 inches by 8 ; 202 pages, ditto, ditto, from 13 Henry VIII. to 1649, (24 Charles I.)

C. Small 4to, bound in old and written vellum, with flap and ties, 8 inches by 6 ; 180 pages. Miscellanea, from 1625 to 1643.

D. A small folio, bound with parchment, 12 inches by 8 ; no paging. Minutes of Courts, Lists of Members, Admissions, &c., from 1614 to 1711.

E. A small folio, bound in parchment, 11½ inches by 9 ; no paging. Proceedings and Accounts, from 1646 to 1758.

F. A small folio, bound as the last, 13 inches by 8 ; no paging. Minutes of Court, Orders, and Lists of Members by name, from 1710 to 1789, and some transactions of the following year ; which are continued to the present time in a book, 15½ inches by 10, bound in leather, and about the same thickness as Book D.

The accounts are continued from Book E to the present time in a volume of rather smaller dimensions.

⁸ Book A., p. 61. The form is—

Curia Cordiwanorum et Corvesariorum
tenta Oxo^a die lune proximo post festum
sci luce evangeliste et an^o regni Regis, &c.
Ad hanc curiam venerunt sectatores
curie, videlicet, &c. &c.

And at the conclusion of the minutes of
many Courts, are the words—

Et sic (or, sunt) omnia pacifica.

⁹ This is bound in old stamped leather,
and supposed to be the volume mentioned
in Book E. in the accounts, anno 1676,
viz. :

It' p^d for byndeing y^e old booke

& a new cover 1s. 6d.

With the exception of some few unimportant deeds, the above are all the sources of information that remain from which anything can be learnt as to the internal history and affairs of the Company. Their charter went no further than to incorporate them as the corvesors and cordwainers of Oxford,¹ and give the exclusive privilege of exercising their trade or mystery within the limits of the town and the suburbs thereof; while the "Writ Executorie" called in the aid of power to assist in enforcing the forfeitures of prohibited work. Whatever other corporate rights they possessed came to them only as incidents arising from their charter, and not by virtue of direct grant; so that even the particulars of the constitution of their body are to be sought for in the ordinances which they were enabled to make for themselves as before mentioned. And from these it appears that, besides the commonalty of the society, which practically included sisters also,² the governing part of it was to consist of 1. A Master; 2. A Warden; and 3. Two Searchers of Leather, all of whom were to be elected by the members generally on their annual day of meeting, which was the Monday following the feast of St. Luke (October 18th) in each year. To these officers are to be added, since they are mentioned in all existing records, though not prescribed by the ordinances, 4. Two Keepers of the Keys; 5. Two Keepers of our Lady's Light; 6. A Beadle, an officer first appointed in 1632,³ "in order to assist the Warden in summoning Members;" and 7. and lastly, a Steward.

With respect to the duties of these officers:—

1. The Master, "Guardianus sive Custos,"⁴ is directed to be sworn to bear true allegiance to the Quene and her successours, "to se unto & governe faithfully the said Crafte or Guylde, & omytte nothyng that shalbe for its commoditie, neither do, or as moche as in hym lyeth, suffer to be donne, anye

¹ The following order is curious, inasmuch as it seems to refer to the *cobblestones*, from which the cobblers have been sometimes thought to derive their appellation:—"It' hyt ys agrede y^e no man of y^e craft shall heng forth the no yello leynd schos on ther raks or gaus or on ther formost pols nor *stanya byfor ther wyndos* but he y^e takyth them to be forfett to y^e craft & he y^e takyth hett to have ij^d for hys labor made & consented to y^e Sottorday afore saynt marten's day to y^e fest of Saynt

myhell y^e arkeangell. In y^e xxviiith yere of y^e Rayn of kyng Henry y^e viiith." B. 3.

² A. 91, B. 36, 59, D. sub annis 1616, 1632, &c.

³ He was to be allowed 10s. a year and fees upon admissions, in such manner as the Warden had. D. sub anno. A beadle's staff first appears in the list of property for 1683, E. sub anno.

⁴ See all the early courts in Book A. to 12 Henry vii., &c.

thyng that maye damage or hurte the said Guyld, its liberties, or anye thyng contayned within its charture. And to geve dewe and true Accompte of all suche money as shalbe Levied for the said Guilde's use, or come to their handes by meanes of their office, or by reasone of anye penalties, amercementes, arrerages, fynes, or otherwise."⁵ And in order to assist him in effecting these objects, the Warden or Steward was to be constantly at his call; and their first duty was jointly to take the accounts of the preceding year, and receive the money-box or coffer, with the sum found to be in hand.

2. The Warden or Steward,⁶ called in the minutes of earlier courts, "Senescallus," was to take his "corporall oath that he would be readie at all tymes to warne the persones of the said Guilde to come together whensoever the Maister should will and admonishe hym to do the same; and to be readie at all tymes to come to the said M^r. at his lawfull warninge to helpe hym in all honest matters and Comodities of the said Guilde; and to ayde, helpe, and assiste hym in defence of all such liberties and Comodities as have byne graunted to the said Guilde by the kynges of this Realme and their progenitours."⁷ From the circumstance of the Warden being so much the Master's agent, he is represented in the minutes of the proceedings of some years to be nominated by him;⁸ an error which might have arisen from the Company being kindly disposed to elect whomsoever their Master wished to have as his assistant. In some cases, the power of the two was independent, but to be exercised jointly, as in that of removing members, upon just cause, from the Guild.

3. The two Searchers of Leather, *scrutatores corii*, or "sherchyrs of ledyr,"⁹ were to make "true and dewe searche of the workes and matters of the said occupation everie terme of the yeare; and if they found any thinge forfeited, to geve dewe and trew accompt of the same to the bayliffes of the towne of Oxforde, towards the paymente of the Quene's fee farme of the towne of Oxforde."¹ The current of legislation has set so

⁵ Ordin. 2 Eliz.

⁶ See Minutes of Courts, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Edw. VI., the latter especially; 1 Mary, and 3 Eliz., Book B. The steward of later days was a different officer, being the legal adviser, and what would be now called the Clerk of a Company. In the minutes of the court holden 14 Henry VIII., the

master is termed warden, and the latter steward. B. 57.

⁷ Ordin., 2 Eliz.

⁸ Book B. ad init. See Minutes of Courts of 23, 24, 29 Henry VIII., and 2 & 3 Ed. VI, 20 Eliz., &c.

⁹ B. 58.

¹ Ordin., 2 Eliz.

strongly of late years against all guilds and corporations, as being mere monopolies, that it may not be unnecessary to draw the reader's attention to the services which these officers rendered to the public, as well as to their own society. For, if, on behalf of the latter, they seized all prohibited and foreign goods, and prevented unlicensed persons from trading, they, at the same time, protected the former from imposition through indifferent work and bad leather. The duties of the garbeller of spices in the Grocers' Company of London seem to have been attended with corresponding beneficial results.²

4. The Key-keepers, or "*custodes clavium ciste*," were two officers, who, although not acknowledged in the ordinances, appear always to have been annually elected with the rest.³ Their duties are found described in the Minutes of the Court of 4 Eliz.,⁴ "that they were to keep the boxeye, keyes, and boxyes and coffers, wth other wrytyngs, charters, and ordynances;" and they are called in those of 1575 and 1576, 17 & 18 Eliz.,⁵ keepers of the coffers, charters, orders, and other things, &c. Such officers appear even in the *Gilda Theutonicorum*;⁶ and therefore it is probable these have existed very long in the Company. In 1613, 11 James I., and ever afterwards, their number was increased from two to four,⁷ the reason of which does not clearly appear, unless it was part of a measure of finance, which the Company were pursuing by suspending their dinners from that year. That the office was not considered as at all a sinecure, may be gathered from an entry under the year 1684, when Mr. Daniel Faulkner, one of the number, was fined five shillings for not being ready with his key, whereby the election of the Company was delayed; but, upon his acknowledgment, and desiring to be excused of his offence, the money, which had been paid, was returned to him again.⁸

5. As all these Companies were, in some degree, of a religious nature, and those which were rich enough had priests appointed to pray with them when living, and for them when dead; so did these, out of their poverty, raise a small contribution to maintain a light burning before the image of the Virgin, upon her festival, and perhaps at other seasons, that, being thus reminded of their devotion, she

² Herbert, i., 309.

⁴ B. 24.

⁷ B. 120.

³ See from the Court of 1 Richard III. downwards.

⁵ B. 75, 82.

⁸ D.

⁶ Herbert, i., 14.

might protect and befriend them. The origin of this observance cannot now, of course, be traced; but it corresponds so exactly with something of the same nature, of the date of 6 Henry IV., found in the ordinances of the Drapers' Company in London, that it will be only necessary to quote the direction for the latter to enable the reader to judge what the former must have been; with this difference only, that it was probably a single light.

For the manteyninge of oure lyght: Also ordeyned hyt ys² that there schull be v. tapers of wax, of resonable wheight, sette in a candelstyke of laton, as ordeyned of olde tyme at Wol-chyrche, in the worchipp of th' assumpeyon of oure Lady, and they to brenne at due tymes, as the custome ys; the which lyght schull be well and honestly ordeyned and mainteyned.³

From some entries made in the books,¹ it occurs incidentally, that the cordwainers kept their light with the Carmelites at the Whitefriars; and this must have been in their beautiful Lady Chapel on the south side of St. Mary Magdalen Church,² restored with much taste and skill, under the able superintendence of Mr. Grimsley, in 1839; and if the Company occupied at that time, as they actually did at a later period, any house near Bocardo for the purpose of their meetings, the vicinity of this chapel might have been the principal cause of their selecting it, as the place wherein to make their offering.

The two persons appointed to attend to this Light were called "Keepers of our Lady's light," and sometimes "Ower lades men;" in Latin, "Custodes luminis beate (or sancte) Marie," and were duly sworn. An instance, however, occurs, of one of their members being amerced for neglect; as at a Court holden on the Monday after St. Luke's day, in the first year of Richard III. is the following entry:—"Edwardus Symson Senescallus present' quod Ricardus Pyttis custos luminis beate Marie fecit def' die oblacionis, ideo in misericordia j. lib' cere,"³ for which he was again presented in the following year.⁴ And in the fifth year of Henry VII., the

² Quoted in Herbert, i. 447. The whole account of the observances of this Company is well worth consulting. They are said to have had priests and altars at St. Michael's, Cornhill, St. Thomas of Acon (where they possessed a chapel), the Austinfriars, and St. Bartholomew's Priory.

¹ A. 20, 23, 80.

² See Dr. Ingram's "Memorials of Oxford," vol. iii., who notices that there had been a distinct entrance to the chapel by steps from the churchyard.

³ A. 4. The price of a pound of wax at the time is stated, in p. 23, to have been 7d.; and the same thing may be inferred from the memorandum in p. 1.

⁴ P. 6.

warden suffers for neglecting to give due admonition :—" Ad hanc Cur' pres' sect' predict' quod Johannes Tackely nuper Sen' artificii negligent' se habuit in premuniendo Willelmum Saventr' ad essendum apud fratres carmel in festo assumpce' beate Marie ideo incurrit penam j. li' cere ;"⁵ which presentment is repeated in the next year, with the addition, that he had forfeited sevenpence for the value of the pound of wax.⁶

The only general rule which has been found for the management of the offering, is one of the fourth year of Henry VII. :—

Ordinat' q'd custodes luminis s'ce Marie de cetero faciant predictum lumen fere paratum annuatim erga festum assumpcionis beate Marie virginis sub pe^a cujuslibet custodis pro tempore exist' unius libre cere foris (foris faciendo ?) artificio.⁷

Being a voluntary act of piety, the payments towards it vary both as to time and amount; they were first made weekly, on Sundays,⁸ then for one year only, quarterly,⁹ and afterwards once every fortnight;¹ the last agreement being to collect every week or fortnight, as convenient.² One of these made in the eighth year of Henry VII. may suffice as a specimen of the rest :—

Also it ys agreyt y^t the Mayster John Symond, Wyll^m camden, John bromlay, Rob' holbeke, John falofelde, Ryc' barlaw, Ryc' barlaw, & Edward Jenkyns, have grantyt to pay wekely to ower lade lyght

Mr Symond	ij d
Mr Camden	j d
Mr bromlay	gedyr & a pese of tymbyr [will gather or collect, and give a piece of timber].
Rob' holbeke	j d
John falofelde	6b
Ryc' barlaw	6b
Edward Jenkyns	xij d ³

⁵ P. 20.

⁶ P. 23.

⁷ Order passed at a court holden on Monday after St. Luke's-day, 4 Hen. VII., A. 18.

⁸ 21 Hen. VII., A. 55; and see 7 Hen. VIII., p. 74; and 8 Hen. VIII., p. 77; 11 Hen. VIII., p. 80 and p. 89, which has no date; also 16 Hen. VIII., B. 56, which probably has reference to the light.

⁹ 11 Hen. VIII., A. 80.

¹ A., p. 2. There is no date to this; but by comparing it with B., pp. 58, 59, it will appear to be of either the 15 or 16 of Hen. VIII., in which years Edw. Jenkins was master.

² A. 89, without date; but upon refer-

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ence to B. 70, 71, it will be found to be of 24 or 25 Hen. VIII., Mr. Bartram not having been master before, and the writing corresponding. They agree to collect 1d. a week.

³ A. 77. The contributions are usually very small, 2d., 1d., or a $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Mr. Symond, who is always liberal, once giving 6d.; so that to explain Mr. Jenkins's bounty, who, on two subsequent occasions, gave only a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and a 1d., we must either suppose that he was moved by an extraordinary impulse of piety at the moment, or intended atonement for some crying sin he had committed; it may be, a grievous overcharge upon some customer.

The amount, it will be observed, is but seventeenpence a-week, while in 21 Hen. VII., it was sixpence;⁴ in 7 Hen. VIII., fifteenpence;⁵ in the 10th, eightpence;⁶ the 15th or 16th, fourteenpence;⁷ the 16th, tenpence halfpenny;⁸ and the 24th or 25th, sevenpence.⁹ The money, when collected, was kept in a box or coffer, of which the master was to keep the key;¹ and on one occasion, a balance of seventeen shillings had accumulated.² Of the expenditure, the following is the only account which remains.³ It has no date, unless a mem. above, which seems to be "*Anno Regis Henrici quarti*," refers to it:—

Allocatus for vj. lb. di. of wax at vj. o (one) lb.	ijj ^s . vj ^d . ob
It' for makyng of the hele stocke	x ^d .
Itm for makyng of flworis	v ^d .
Itm the skoryng (scouring) of kandilsticks	j ^d .
Itm for makyng of the aamys (amice)	vj ^d .
Itm to 1 friar to Intend the lyght	ijj ^d .

The last entry to be found of the appointment of the *Custodes luminis*, &c., is in the 29th year of Henry VIII.;⁴ and it is probable there were no more, as the statute 37 Henry VIII., chap. 4, entitled, "An Acte for dissolution of colleges, chauntries, and free chapelles at the King's Majestie's pleasure," gave the whole of these and their estates to the Crown; while another, passed in the first year of his successor, Edward VI. (chap. 14), swept away all that still remained, and included in its purview "all payments by corporations, misteryes, or craftes, for priests, obits, and lamps," which were thenceforth to be paid to the King.⁵ The effect of these enactments upon a voluntary contribution, like that of which we have been speaking, was, of course, simply to put an end to it. Still, it is gratifying to observe that the religious feeling did not cease; for in the few details of accounts which are left, we find, besides sums given in charity to poor and decayed members of the craft, small annual payments to the prisoners at Bocardo,⁶ which may have been intended to supply the place of the superstitious practice. There is also an order passed at the annual meeting in 1585, to the effect that "all mene of oure company shall atend upon the M^r the Toosdaye after Saynte

⁴ A. 55.⁷ A. 2; B. 58, 59.¹ A. 2.⁵ A. 74.⁸ B. 56.² A. 63, 24 Hen. VII.⁶ Herbert, i., 113.⁶ A. 80.⁹ A. 89; B. 70, 71.³ A. 1.⁴ B. 5.⁵ About 2s. or 2s. 6d. per ann.

Luck's Day, and bryng hym to chirche;"⁷ and another, dated October 7, 1687, at the beginning of the reign of James II., that there should be "10s. allowed out of the company's stock for a sermon, and 2s. 6d. for the clerke,"⁸ which was afterwards increased, in 1722, to 1*l.* for the minister, and 2s. 6d. for the clerk.⁹

J. WILSON.



SEAL OF THE CORDWAINERS OF OXFORD.

(To be continued.)

DESCRIPTION OF A CURIOUS LEADEN FONT IN THE CHURCH OF BROOKLAND, KENT.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. ALEXANDER NESBITT.¹

In the church of Brookland, a parish in Romney Marsh, in the county of Kent, on the road from Rye to Romney, a very interesting leaden font, of the Norman period, is preserved, of which no account or representation appears to have been published.

⁷ B. 91.

⁸ D. sub anno.

⁹ E. sub anno. See also an order made on St. Luke's-day, 3 Eliz. B. 187:—"M⁴ that no man shall gyve to his servaunts everye frydaye more then butter or chese, for lack of the on, the other; and all other Imbrye (Ember days) for duble fastes commandyd by the churche they shall have whyght bredde & no kinde of other mete." And in the next page, "Itm hit ys agreyd that no Jurny man shall worke uppon Saturday at nyght by candle lyght or uppon Sunday in the mornynge openlye in the shoppe; uppon payne to forfeit everye suche tyme as he offendithe—xij^d

to the use of the occupacyon. And this article to be putt in executyon fourthwth ymmedyaty after this agrement," p. 188.

¹ The society is indebted to the kind liberality of Mr. Nesbitt, who obtained casts in plaster, at his expense, from the curious subjects in relief on this font. These casts, ten in number, were exhibited at the monthly meeting on March 2nd, and have been kindly presented by Mr. Nesbitt to the museum of the Institute. The font had been mentioned in Mr. Parker's valuable "Glossary of Gothic Architecture," but no representations of its curious details are there cited.—Ed.

It will be seen by the accompanying illustrations, that the subjects represented are, in the upper arcade, the signs of the Zodiac; and, in the lower, occupations proper to the months. The names of the Zodiacal signs are placed on the upper, and those of the months on the lower arches.

Similar representations are frequently found in illuminated MSS., and calendars of various ages, on the Norman font at Burnham Deepdale, Norfolk,² and I believe, upon some other fonts,—as also upon the *misereres*, and sculptured ornaments in our cathedrals and churches.

Several of the figures having been injured, and all very much clogged by paint, the casts, from which the accompanying woodcuts have been prepared, are not as distinct as might be wished, but the occupations intended to be represented, can, in most cases, be easily made out. The figures are as follows:—

January.—A figure, which seems to be represented as seated behind a table, in the right hand is an object, probably a drinking-horn, which looks like a short staff. What the object in the left hand may be meant for, I cannot determine.³ The head of this figure is very large, and has much the appearance of having two faces. Can an allusion to Janus be intended, represented as holding the augural staff?

This impersonation of the month is, however, quite in accordance with the authority of other middle-age representations, and exemplifies the quaint verses, found in the calendar, as given in some copies of the "*Horæ, ad usum Sarum.*"

"In Jano claris calidisque cibis potiaris,
Atque decens potus post fercula sit tibi notus."

Zodiacal sign, AQUARIUS. A figure pouring water: the legend quite indistinct.

February.—A seated figure wearing a hood, and warming his hands over a fire. The projecting hood of the chimney is shown.

Zodiacal sign, two fishes.—PISCES. Of the legend, only PI can be clearly made out.

March.—A figure with a hood drawn over his head, mittens or cuffed gloves, such as are used in hedging, and what seems

² See the Memoir by Pegge, and the plate representing this font, *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 177.

³ Brady (*Clavis Calendaria*, vol. i.) remarks that the Anglo-Saxons, who were

much addicted to drinking, usually depicted January as a man seated at a table, and holding a goblet of ale to his mouth. Compare the figure drinking from a horn, on the Burnham font.

NORMAN FONT OF LEAD AT BROOKLAND, KENT.



to be an overcoat ; he is occupied in pruning a shrub, probably a vine.

The Zodiacal sign represents a ram. The legend seems to read CAPRI . . . probably Capricornus by mistake for Aries.

April.—A standing figure, holding in each hand what is probably intended to represent a plant. This no doubt is to denote that this month is the proper season for planting or grafting. This figure is bareheaded, and dressed in a long robe. Above is the legend AVRIL.

Zodiacal sign, a bull.—TAURUS. The legend cannot be clearly read.

May.—A figure on horseback, with a hawk on his fist. Legend, MAI.

Zodiacal sign, two figures of boys.—GEMINI. GEM . . . may be read ; the rest of the legend is obscure.

June.—A man mowing ; the scythe seems very similar to the one at present in use. An object, possibly a whetstone, is seen hanging at his right leg. Brady gives the scythe as the ancient symbol of the month following. This figure is bareheaded, and wears a tunic, or short coat. Legend, JVIN.

Zodiacal sign, CANCER, represented by a figure with six legs, very unlike a crab. Of the legend . . NC . . may be made out.

July.—Called Hey-monat, by the Anglo-Saxons, — the Haytide.—A man working with what seems to be meant for a rake. He wears a sort of hat with wide brims, and a short coat. Legend, JVILLET.

Zodiacal sign, a lion, more like a leopard. Legend, LEO.

August.—A man reaping with a small sickle, and stooping very much ; he wears a similar hat to the previous figure. Legend, AOV'T.

Zodiacal sign, a figure much defaced. Legend, VIRGO.

September.—A man thrashing. The head and upper part of the body bare, the lower covered apparently by short breeches. Legend, SEPTE'BRE.

Zodiacal sign, a figure holding a pair of scales. Legend, LIBRA.

October.—A figure standing in a tub, and holding a bunch of grapes ; doubtless representing the treading grapes in a wine-press. Legend, OCTOBRE.

Zodiacal sign, a tolerably accurate figure of a frog. Legend, SCORPIO.

November.—A figure wielding a crooked staff; his occupation seems to be indicated by a hog, whose head is seen near the ground. This figure wears a hood, and apparently an upper coat. It is probable that this may represent driving out swine to pannage in the woods, and the man wielding a hooked staff is occupied in beating down acorns, or "mast."⁴ Legend, NOVEMBRE.

Zodiacal sign, a centaur with bow and arrow. Legend, SAGITARIUS.

December—A figure with an uplifted axe; an animal, probably intended for a hog, is represented in the lower part of the compartment. Legend, DESE . BR . Zodiacal sign, a very nondescript figure, with a beast's head and horns, a bird's body, wings, two legs, and a curled tail. Legend, CAPRIC

The twelve compartments not being sufficient for the required circumference of the font, eight of those described are repeated; the entire number forming the arcade being twenty. Above them is a line of hatched, and two lines of cable mouldings, and the font finishes with a plain lip, about an inch above the upper cable moulding. In two places, above the month of December, and between the months of June and July, these mouldings are interrupted by a square space, on which are small figures. These figures are five in number, and seem intended to represent the Resurrection of our Saviour. They are so much obscured by injuries and paint, that this may seem a questionable conjecture; but a very similar arrangement of the same subject often occurs in mediæval works, and one of the lower figures is represented as resting his head on his hand, as in sleep. It will be observed, that the names of the signs of the Zodiac are in Latin, whilst those of the months are in French, or Anglo-Norman. May it possibly be inferred from this circumstance that this font was fabricated in France?⁵

⁴ Thus November is characterised in Regnault's "*Horre Sarum*," 1524,—"*Michi pasco sues*."

⁵ The observation here suggested by Mr. Nesbitt is not undeserving of attention, although no facts, corroborative of the supposition that these leaden fonts were of foreign manufacture, have been adduced. They are, indeed, rare at the present time in the northern parts of France (examples occur at Bourg Achard,

Normandy, and at Rouen, in the Museum.) It is remarkable that examples in England are almost exclusively of the Norman period. The following list of leaden fonts is probably far from complete, and notices of other examples will be acceptable:—Llancaut and Tidenham, Gloucestershire (*Archæologia*, xxix., pl. III.); Frampton on Severn (*Journ. Archæol. Ass.*, ii. 184); Siston and Climbridge, (the last dated 1640), in the same county; Walton-

A comparison of various symbolical allusions to occupations of the months of the year, of which an interesting example has now been brought under the notice of the Institute, would present a curious subject of inquiry, in connexion, not less with the customs, than the agricultural routine of former times. These representations occur in great variety. Amongst the best examples of the Anglo-Saxon age may be cited the carefully-penned designs in the calendars, preserved in Cott. MSS., Tiberius, B. V., and Julius, A. VI.; the former given in Strutt's "Manners and Customs," vol. i., plates x., xi., and xii.; the latter in Mr. Henry Shaw's beautiful "Dresses and Decorations," vol. i., plates v. and vi. The subjects in this last are most delicately delineated, and their date may be assigned to the period immediately before the Conquest. The series of occupations is by no means identical with that exhibited on the Brookland font. The sculptures on the font at Burnham Deepdale, Norfolk, which were illustrated by Pegge in the *Archæologia*, bear a much closer resemblance in the symbolical subjects represented, and are, indeed, nearly the same as those now exhibited from the leaden font in Kent. It will be not less interesting to compare the like series of personifications of the months, closely similar to those now given, but of a later age, preserved in the Harl. MS., 2331, and engraved by Strutt.⁶ These curious drawings are of the fifteenth century. In this series we find May portrayed with a falcon on his fist, as on the Brookland font, but he is not mounted. November wields an axe, his intention being indicated by an ox's head, which appears below, and December, represented on the leaden font as braining a porker,—the universal accompaniment of Christmas cheer,—appears bearing the foaming jug and covered cup, whilst the corresponding compartment on the Burnham font exhibits a convivial assemblage.

Those readers who may be disposed to extend the comparison of the devices of this kind, so much in vogue in the times of our forefathers, will find much curious information in the Memoir by Pegge above cited, in the notices of the

on-the-Hill, Surrey; Chirton, Wilts; Wareham, Dorset; Childrey, Clewer, Wolstante, and Long Wittenham, Berks; Dorchester, Clifton, and Warborough, Oxfordshire; Pitecombe, Somerset; Edburton and Parham, Sussex; Great Plumstead, Brundall, and two others in Norfolk.

Gough mentions, but erroneously, a leaden font at "Walmsford," Northamptonshire. The font at *Wansford*, given by Simpson, is of stone. A stone font at Ashover, Derbyshire, is ornamented with leaden figures.—Ed.

⁶ *Manners and Customs*, vol. ii., pl. 111.

ancient mode of representing the months given by Brady, and the observations by Gough, in his description of the sculptures on the remarkable Norman door-way of St. Margaret's Church, York, given in Carter's *Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting*.

In concluding these notices of the Brookland font, the following verses, from an early edition of the Sarum Missal, may be cited as aptly characterising the twelve months, almost precisely in accordance with the representations now for the first time submitted to the notice of antiquaries.

"Pocula Janus amat, et Februus algeo clamat :
Martius de vite superflua demit ; Aprilis florida prodit :
Frons et flos nemorum Maio sunt fomes amorum.
Dat Junius fena ; Julio resecuratur avena :
Augustus spicas, September colligit uvas.
Seminat October ; spoliat virgulta November.
Querit amare cibum porcum mactando December."

ON CERTAIN OBSCURE WORDS IN CHARTERS, RENTALS,
ACCOUNTS, ETC., OF PROPERTY IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

(Continued.)

ADVOCATIO ; ADVOCARII ; ADVOCARIA.—In an account of the issues of Lidford Manor and Dartmoor Forest rendered by the ministers of Earl Edmund, 25 Edward I., I find among the "*exitus forestæ*" a sum of 8*d.* "*de redditu cens' pro advocacione habendâ.*"

The word "*advocatio*" appears in our law glossaries with no other meaning attached to it than that of an advowson. It is therefore natural to suppose that certain tenants of the forest at this time held the advowson of Lidford parish (which includes the forest) at an annual census or rent, and that these are the tenants called "*censarii*"¹ in later accounts. I am satisfied that this inference would be wrong, and that nothing is less likely than that the advowson should have been let to tenants at an annual rent of 8*d.*; especially to the class of persons whose payments are usually referred to under this head of "*exitus forestæ.*"

Besides the meaning of *advocatio* already noticed, the word has another familiar to pleaders. Where a landlord justifies

¹ The passage is so translated in Rowe's "*Perambulation of Dartmoor*," ed. 1848, p. 268, by a gentleman, whose contribution

to that work I feel myself peculiarly entitled to criticise without scruple.

a distress upon his tenant, he is said "*advocare*"—to avow it: and this use of the word may be thought to suggest a more probable explanation of the passage in the Dartmoor *Compotus*. But I think it will be unnecessary to rely upon mere conjecture.

Although the expression has not occurred to me in any other Devonshire instrument, it is illustrated by the language of records in other counties, and of extents and charters in the Principality and Marches of Wales.

Among the extents of alien priories in the Isle of Wight, 23 Ed. III. (Add. MSS., No. 6166, Brit. Mus.), I find, at the close of a list of tenantry in Brightestone manor, the head of "*Capitagia*" (called also "*chevagium*" in the same instrument), "*ad festum S. Michaelis*," followed by such entries as this: "*De Johanne atte Dole et filio ejus pro advocacione habendâ ad terminum vitæ suæ, un. lib. ceræ, vel 6^d.*"

Again, under Boucombe, 28 Ed. III.: "*Richardus Lilledone reddit per annum ad festum S. Michaelis pro advocacione habendâ, 1^d.*"—In neither of these instances is any land referred to as held by the party.

In the Ramsey register (Harl. MSS. 445), a court roll of Cranfield enumerates certain tenants for life "*quibus non licebit ponere se in advocacione alterius domini in prejudicium domini abbatis*." The instruments in this register date from Rich. II. to Hen. VI.

In a charter of Llewellyn, purporting to bear date A.D. 1198,² that prince grants to the Abbey of Aberconway "*quod licitè possint recipere ad habitum suum et ad famulatum suum et servitia liberos spadarios meos et homines de advocacione meâ,*" &c. In this instance the *homines de advocacione* are associated with military tenants, but in other cases they seem to rank with villani, and are called *advocarii*. Thus in the Extent of North Wales,³ certain tenants "*et omnes alii nativi et advocarii istius commoti, et tam villani liberorum quam nativi,*" &c., pay 8*l.* at Easter and Michaelmas.

In another part of the same Extent⁴ we have "*In villâ de Llanvaylan sunt 7 tenentes qui sunt in advocariâ;*" and, again, in p. 98, there is a list of "*villani de advocariâ.*"

It should seem, however, that these tenants were in fact, or might be, of free condition; for to a petition to the Black

² Record of Carnarvon, p. 147, ed. 1838.

³ Ibid. 25. See also, *ibid.* 35.

⁴ Ibid. 97; see also, p. 99. In p. 171

they are called "*homines avowariæ Domini Principis*." The printed copy has it "*avowarie*."

Prince complaining of a disseisin by the sheriff of certain *nativi*, of whom the petitioner had been immemorially possessed, the answer was :—"Testatum est quod clamant esse liberae conditionis, eo quod antecessores sui fuerunt adventicii de Hiberniâ et gratis posuerunt se in advocariâ domini. Se si poterit eos in Curiâ domini Principis disrationare pro villanis suis, amoveantur de advocariâ."⁵

In another document, cited by Sir H. Ellis in his Introduction to the Record of Carnarvon,⁶ from the Lansd. MS., it is stated to be the duty of the Raglot of the advowry (*advocariæ*) of Bromfield and Yale to receive "*adventivos et forinsecos homines qui sponte . . . in advocariam domini devenire voluerint,*" during good behaviour, for a certain annual payment as agreed upon in form accustomed; to present and enrol them in the steward's court; "*eosque et alios ejusdem tenuræ manutenere et defendere secundum legem et consuetudinem patriæ in omnibus causis in curiâ domini ad sectam partium*"⁷ *quarumcunque forinsecè motam vel movendam, si prædicti tenentes advocarii . . . stare voluerint recto in Curiâ domini; sin autem,*⁸ *infra diem et annum duplicabunt advocariam suam,*" &c. Any "*adventicius*" who remains three days and nights within the lordship without becoming an *advocarius*, "*minimè in advocariâ existens,*" forfeits his goods.

The above extracts warrant us in considering *advocatio* as equivalent to *protection*, and in describing the *advocarii*, in some instances at least, as *villans adventive*, a species of relation not unknown to our old law; compatible with the personal freedom of the tenant, yet liable to the incidents of servile tenure. They were settlers and strangers from another territory or demesne, who entitled themselves to the protection of the lord of the land, and to the liberties enjoyed by his original or native tenants, by becoming enrolled in the list of his *avowed men*, and submitting to certain dues ascertained by the lord's officers or by local custom.

In these *advocarii* or *adventive* tenantry we discern, without much difficulty, traces of a head of local or customary law familiar to the customals of France,—the *droit de*

⁵ Record of Carnarvon, p. 216.

⁶ Page xi.

⁷ "*Ad sectam pertin'*" in the printed copies: a clear error.

⁸ "*Sinantem*" in the printed copy. There seems to be a good deal of confusion and error in the punctuation throughout; but I presume that the original MS. is in fault.

nouvel adveu. Ragueau describes it thus :—"C'est le pouvoir qu' un seigneur a de recevoir le serment de fidélité des aubains qui viennent demeurer dans sa terre, et de les acquérir par ce moyen. . . . Les aubains sont acquis homes francs ou serfs aux seigneurs selon les différentes coutumes." The learning on this subject will be found under the heads of *Advena*, *Albani*, *Hospes*, and *Tensamentum*, in Ducange. It is remarkable that in this, and other cases, our own early text writers should be profoundly silent on the rights and relations of whole classes of our fellow-countrymen, whose existence is attested by numerous records ! But, in truth, those writers concern themselves with little except the general law and customs of the realm and the procedure of the superior courts. The greater prevalence of local jurisprudence, and the large share of independent judicial power exercised by territorial lords in France and some other parts of the continent, have led foreign jurists to pay more attention to local customs than they have met with among us. Yet, even from them, how little we can learn of the social or legal position of those who must have constituted the majority of the inhabitants of the land!⁹

I find the *advocarii* constantly noticed in charters relating to the boroughs and lordships in the Welsh Marches. Thus, in the charter granted to Neath by the Le Despencers in the fourteenth century, the burgesses are made free "de redditu advocacionis, et quod omnes alii tenentes nostri de eadem habeant libertatem." Cart. 33 Ed. III. In a *comptus* of the same borough, the borough-reeve answers for 4s. 6d., "de advocacione et chensario diversorum tam in burgo quam extra." The two last documents are printed in Mr. Francis's interesting collection on the history of Neath. We find a parallel case in a charter of William, Earl of Flanders, granted to the town of St. Omer, in 1127 :—"Omnes qui infra murum S. Audomari habitant et sunt habitaturi liberos à cavagio, hoc est, à capitali censu et de advocatio-nibus, constituo."¹

In the charter of Llantrissant there is a like grant to the burgesses of certain forest and common rights,—"*absque tal-lagio et redditu advoc' nobis portando.*"

⁹ Hüllmann thus speaks of the unfree peasants of Germany : "Der Staat nahm keine kenntniss von ihnen ; irhe abgekir-teten unterdrücker waren ja zugleich ihre

gerichtsherrn." — *Ursprung der Stände*, p. 467.

¹ Warnkoenig's "Flanders," vol. ii., p. 411, as edited by Gheldolf.

As late as 11 Henry VI., the inquisition post mortem on the decease of the Duke of Norfolk contains, among the rents of the manors of Galsheria de Suprabosco and Subbosco, and of Pennand, all members of the Lordship Marcher of Gower, the "*redditus advocar.*"² How late the expression continued in such records, I know not, but it probably long survived the thing originally signified by it.

The instance of the protection rent first above cited from the Dartmoor Compotus is the only one which I have as yet found in the forest records, and the entry disappears from the later accounts. In the subsequent accounts, the reeve or forester accounts for payment of *census* only; (Compot. 28—29 Ed. III.); or, as it is sometimes expressed, "*respondet de denariis provenientibus de censar[iâ] hominum commorantium infra precinctum dominii (or, infra forestam) pro libertate ejus habendâ,*" &c. The payment of any "*census*," at least under that name, has ceased long ago, and I am not aware of any class of inhabitants of the moor now called "*censers*;" yet, we owe it to the mechanical habits generated in public offices, that the *name* is still regularly inserted in the warrants yearly issued for the purpose of clearing the forest of stray cattle. It should, however, be observed that, although the *censarii* here referred to may represent the persons who paid *census* for advowry or protection, tempore Edward I., the name is so often applied in rentals and accounts to those who paid *census* on other grounds, that I will not undertake positively to identify the two classes of inhabitants.

Before I close these remarks, let me bring under the notice of the reader two records, which appear to me closely connected with the subject, and to throw additional light on it.

In an award or agreement between the Abbot of Fecamp, and Philip de Braiosa, made A.D. 1103 at Salisbury, the abbot is stated to have enfeoffed Philip of certain lands and a warren at Steyning in Sussex, reserving a right to take hares in the latter. The grant was on condition that, if any "*homines*" of the abbey were found trespassing in the warren, the right to do justice on them, and receive the forfeiture, should belong to the monks:—"Si vero externus ibi inventus fuerit, qui tamen

² This common contraction in Welsh charters may be expanded with equal plausibility into *advocaria*, or *advocarium*. I prefer the latter; but I would

counsel record-agents to write the word as they find it, and certainly not to attempt to translate it, as is sometimes rashly done.

advocatum sibi monachum dicat, adducetur ad eum; quem si pro suo cognoverit, accipiet de eo rectum; sin autem, faciat Philippo quod de externo et forisfacto."³ This passage I interpret thus:—If a stranger or foreigner, found in the warren, claims to be an advocarius, or homo de advocacione monachi (that is, of the Prior of Steyning, a cell of Fecamp), then the grantee of the fief shall not treat the stranger as such, or enforce any forfeiture against him, until he has been brought before the prior to see whether the prior avows him as his own; in which case the jurisdiction of the lord is to be superseded by that of the monastery. This provision is strictly agreeable to the French rule of customary law, "*L'Adveu emporte l'homme.*"

In the Hundred Rolls, under Lincolnshire (vol. i., p. 381), among the articles of inquiry exhibited to the jury is one "De protectione hominum forinsecorum qui non sunt de homagio?" The answer of the jury is:—"Dicunt quod comes Lincoln' habet hujusmodi protectiones de alienis." This is, in substance, a claim by a great lord of the very *Droit de nouvel adveu*, which has already been referred to.

It is worth while to notice a fact suggested by this extract from the Hundred Rolls,—that the enumeration of articles of inquiry contained in the introductory part of that publication, does not truly or completely represent all the subjects upon which the hundred inquests were interrogated. Each answer is commonly preceded by the question, or a mutilated part of the question, to which it applies; and a comparison of these with the list of articles in the Introduction will easily satisfy any one that the inquiry assumed a wider range than the list would lead us to suppose.

E. SMIRKE.

³ Cart. Antiq. S. n°. 4. 6 Dugd. Monast., p. 1063, new ed.

NOTICE OF A SINGULAR SCULPTURED OBJECT, PROBABLY
A CHESS-PIECE, FOUND AT KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. JOHN DIXON, OF LEEDS.

THE remarkable example of the skill of early mediæval artificers in the sculpture of ornaments of bone or ivory, here submitted to the readers of the *Journal*, presents one of the most singular relics of its class hitherto brought under our notice. It was found, about twenty years since, amongst the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, in Yorkshire, with two circular pieces of lead, supposed to have been Papal *bullæ*. Our best thanks are due to Mr. Dixon for the communication of so interesting an object, and especially for the facilities kindly given in transmitting this valuable relic to be exhibited at the meetings of the Institute, as also for the purpose of being drawn by the able pencil of Mr. Henry Shaw.

The original intention of this singular object, at first sight, appeared inexplicable. It has been supposed, with much probability, that it is one of those ancient pieces for the game of chess, formed from the fine-grained tusk of the rosmar, or rostungr, of the northern seas, known as the walrus, morse, or sea-horse; they were sculptured in the Scandinavian countries, and highly esteemed, from an early period. This material, the "huel-bone" of Chaucer, the "whale's bone" of ancient English song, well suited to form a substitute for ivory in times when difficulty of communication with the East must have rendered the tusk of the elephant a rarity of costly price, was largely used by the skilful sculptors of the north for various purposes of ornament or convenience. Amongst these, as we learn from the treatise of the Archbishop of Upsala on the antiquities of the northern nations, as also from Olaus Magnus, chessmen, very artificially carved, were so esteemed as to be included with royal gifts.

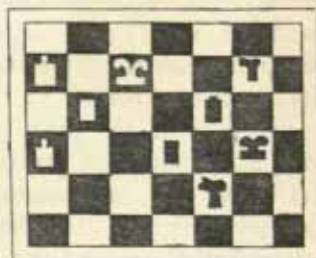
In a former volume of the *Journal*, some curious examples of ancient chess-men, one of them formed of the rosmar's tusk, were described and represented.¹ The remarkable collection, discovered in the Isle of Lewis, and now preserved in the British Museum, is doubtless well known to many of our readers; as also the memoir upon that interesting discovery, and on the introduction of the game of chess into Europe, contributed to the *Archæologia* by Sir Frederic Madden.²

¹ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii. p. 241.

² *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv., p. 203.



We must refer our readers to his valuable treatise for full information upon this curious subject. Neither in that collection, nor amongst the pieces preserved in the "King's Library" at Paris, nor in any representations of other existing examples of early forms of chess-men, has been found one precisely similar in type to the object now under consideration. The conjecture, however, suggested by close examination, which connects it with the game of chess, is not altogether hypothetical. It will be observed, that a striking feature of the form of this object is a peculiar narrow ridge, forming the prominent portion of the upper side. (See woodcuts.) What this might be originally intended to represent, is an enigma to be solved only by a detailed comparison of the forms of ancient chess-men, and especially those of eastern countries, whence doubtless the original types were derived. In default of such means of information, recourse must be had to the minute delineations of mediæval MSS., in which representations of the game of chess are often found. An illumination in a volume of German poetry, at Paris (Bibl. du Roi, No. 7266), exhibits pieces of a form analogous to that found at Kirkstall. The drawing represents Otho, Marquis of Brandenbourg, who died 1298, playing at chess with a lady. He holds a knight in his hand, and in her's is a captured rook. On the board appear, of the Count's game, two pieces with a small projection at top, probably the king and queen, a rook and a pawn. Of the lady's pieces, one of like form, a rook and two alfyns, or bishops, are left. The drawing, it will be observed (see woodcut), is not strictly accurate, the squares on the board being insufficient in number. This curious illustration has



Chessboard of the Fourteenth Century.

been copied by Willemin; and the learned editor of his work, M. Pottier, of Rouen, describes these pieces with projecting peaks as kings and queens. He observes, however:—"Leurs caractères différentiels sont imparfaitement prononcés; le roi se terminait carrément par une espèce de tête aplatie, et la reine portait sa tête en pointe." He considers the drawing to be of the early part of the fourteenth century.³ It appears, then, fairly to be concluded, that the Kirkstall piece presents

³ Willemin, *Monum.* Inéd. tom. i., pl. cxxix.

an early type of the form of one of these royal pieces in the game of chess. The projection probably may have been reduced in size ; it appears to have suffered some mutilation, as, also, the under side of the piece has been hollowed out, to adapt it possibly for some other use. It is, therefore, now impracticable to discern whether its original form presented the "tête aplatie" of the king, or the "tête en pointe" of his consort.

It may be added, that amongst the pieces discovered by the Rev. John Wilson, at Woodperry, Oxfordshire, which we hope hereafter to lay before our readers,⁴ one occurs with a projection at top, presenting a certain analogy in fashion ; but the piece is round and the projection is broad and strongly marked on one side, gradually decreasing as it traverses the head of the piece, and wholly lost at the other side.

In regard to the ornaments sculptured on the Kirkstall relic, it must be observed that they present many features of analogy with the sculpture of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, and may perhaps be safely attributed to the latter period, a century later than the supposed introduction of the game of chess by Canute. The zig-zag border around the base, with a triangular foliation in each compartment,—the beaded border surrounding the upper edge,—the square eight-foiled ornaments,—the leopard and the winged monster, dragon, or wyvern, with foliated tails, here represented in fierce conflict, are all seen on the pieces found in Lewis. They occur likewise on numerous sculptures of larger dimension, of the period adverted to, as also in illuminations. On the upper face of the piece appears the leopard-lion, and fishes with a human head, probably the fabulous siren of the north, the wasser-nix, or nacken of Denmark, the nykyr of our own country, a myth still dimly to be traced in the turbulent "eager" of the river Ouse and the Nene, or the "higre" of the Avon. Of the import and origin, however, of these devices, as also of the singular figures of a man and woman mounted pillion-wise upon a goat, the former wielding an object which might remind us of the hammer of Thor, no satisfactory explanation has at present been offered, and the subject must be left for the further consideration of archaeologists better versed in the fables of northern mythology, or the singular types of mediæval ornament.

ALBERT WAY.

⁴ See one of these, a bishop, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iii., p. 121.

Original Documents.

LETTER FROM QUEEN ELIZABETH TO THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER, IN BEHALF OF CAMDEN.
COMMUNICATED BY MR. JOSEPH BURTT.

THE following draft of a letter, or mandate, from Queen Elizabeth, has recently been discovered amongst documents preserved in the Chapter House, Westminster, and is communicated by Mr. Burtt. It cannot fail to be acceptable to our readers, on account of the interest which it possesses as connected with the father of British topography, and a name which every archaeologist in our country must reverence. This letter, and the circumstances relating to the precise period or emergency in Camden's life, which called forth such a requisition in his favour from the Crown, appear to have escaped the researches of his biographers. We must leave the illustration of these particulars to the future investigation of those who are conversant with the history of the times of Elizabeth, and of their learned annalist, whose welfare appears in this curious document to have been a matter of such concern to his royal mistress.

The tone in which the following letter is expressed will strike the reader as a singular mixture of the request and the command. It must, however, be borne in mind that the dignitary to whom this injunction was addressed was the warm friend and patron of Camden; as also, that, at the date of this letter, Camden had recently succeeded to the honourable post of Head Master of Westminster School, having previously, by the interest of his friend, Dr. Goodman, the Dean of Westminster, been preferred to that of Second Master in the same establishment. That kind patron might, doubtless, have freely conceded to him the hospitalities required by the Crown on his behalf; but some special service rendered by Camden seems to have moved Elizabeth to require that the grant should appear to proceed directly from herself. We have yet to learn what was the precise nature of the good service in which the labours and study of Camden had proved useful to Elizabeth. His health had greatly suffered from a tedious ague, by which he had been attacked, two years previously. In the year when this document is dated, he was enabled to produce an enlarged edition, the fourth, of his "Britannia." Possibly, it might be through researches for this important undertaking, patronised by Burleigh, that he had found occasion to gratify the Queen; or, the future services which Elizabeth had in view, requiring liberty and freedom of mind, might perhaps concern an intention of assigning to his care the annals of her reign, to which, not many years subsequently, he addressed himself in earnest, at Burleigh's instance and command. Whatever were the cause, there can be little doubt that to the influence of his noble patron, the Lord Treasurer, was due the favour herein intended towards Camden by Elizabeth.

The practice of granting corrodies had become very prevalent in monastic establishments prior to the Reformation, and frequently caused a heavy

burden, little in accordance with the original intention of the founders. We have not at present been able to point out any similar example of a grant by "way of pension or corrody," in Protestant times, conceded at the instance of the patron or founder in any Church establishment or royal foundation. The ancient "King's School," connected from early times with the Monastery of Westminster, had been founded and endowed anew by Elizabeth, in 1560, as a nursery for religion and orthodox literature; and it is not easy to understand why the royal bounty could not be sufficiently extended to Camden, the Head Master of that Institution, without rendering him a pensioner at the table of his friend and neighbour, at the Deanery.

The requisition, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Burt, is conveyed in the following terms:—

Trustie & welbeloved. Wheare we have of late used in some service [*word erased*] William Cambden Scholemaster there in such thing whereof by his travayle & study he hath attained the skill *w^{ch} he¹* so much to o^r goodliking and contentment as we may have occasion hereafter to employ him in the like wh^{ch} to thend he may be [*bothe the*] redyer and better encouraged to attend we have bethought o^rselfe y^t it were fitt he were settled in some place where he might be *both* neer to o^r calle & commadement & freed from [*somewhat eased of*] the care of living so as he *might* may wth more liberty & freedome of mynde intend to such services as may be layd upon him [*And upon consideration whereof*] We have fond no place more meet for aunswerable to this o^r means then y^t o^r Church of Westminster, where we have therefore thought good to place him & to require you *the* that uppon the receipt of these o^r l^res he may be admitted to have his dyett & food [*for himselfe*] at the table of you the Dean [*& Prebends*] & for one servant among yo^r servants so to continew during his life, w^{ch} being no great bredden to the Church & a matter tending to gratefy us [*wthall*] well deserved off [*at o^r hands by the*] *is in the* long tyme & paynes he hath alredy sved there in teaching] we doe not doubt but you will easely condescend unto [*& suffer him to enjoy*. Notwthstanding] *And doe require you* for his better assurance thereof & o^r satisfaction we doe require [you] to make a graunt thereof to him by writing under the Chapter seale as by way of pension or corrody [*to be holden*] during his lyfe. And the same to send unto us to be delivered from us to him as a token of some part of y^e gratuity y^t we mean towards him. And we shall take it in thankefull part at yo^r handes.

To y^e Dean of Westminster.

4 April 1594

for Mr Cambden.

¹ In printing this document, the words given in *Italic* are erasures in the original; the words bracketed are those supplied in the MS. as interlinear corrections or additions.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

MARCH 2, 1849.

THE proceedings commenced by the reading of several communications, of which two,—a Memoir by MR. YATES, describing the discovery of a Roman sepulchre at Geldestone, Norfolk;—and a Notice of a singular leaden font, at Brookland, Kent, by MR. ALEXANDER NESBITT, in illustration of a series of casts presented by him on this occasion to the Museum of the Institute, are printed at length in this Number of the Journal.

Some interesting notices were read, communicated by MR. JOSEPH MOORE, of Lincoln, in illustration of the remarkable tenure of lands in the Manor of Broughton, Lincolnshire, by the service of the "gad whip," recently discontinued. One of the whips, presented to the Institute by Mr. Moore, during the Lincoln meeting, was exhibited, and a representation will be given on a future occasion, with all particulars known in regard to that extraordinary custom.

An account of the discovery of a large deposit of silver ornaments, in Fifeshire, which were laid before the meeting by MR. DUNDAS, is also reserved for the ensuing Number.

MR. J. O. WESTWOOD exhibited rubbings (made by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones) of two fragments of a very beautiful incised ornamental slab, now used as the lintel of a chimney-piece, in one of the bed-chambers of the farm-house, adjoining Valle Crucis Abbey, North Wales. They are placed together, so as to present the appearance of a single tombstone broken in two, and Pennant conceived the words to form part of one and the same inscription.¹ The Rev. J. Williams, in a paper on Valle Crucis Abbey, in the first volume of the "*Archaeologia Cambrensis*," had considered them as portions of two distinct slabs, the scroll patterns being of different design and workmanship.² On uniting the two rubbings together, it is evident, however, that they form parts of the same slab. The portion on the eastern side of the fire-place is square, and intended for the head of a cross fleury formed of interlaced branches and leaves, having an eight-rayed star in the centre; here the branches are broad, and formed of three ribs, giving quite a different appearance to the carving of this part of the slab; the lower portion or stem of the cross being formed of a slender vine branch, with leaves and fruit exquisitely designed, and united by a knot to the upper part. Another peculiarity consists in the inscription commencing and extending across the stone, below the cruciform ornament; it then runs along the right side, and terminates on the left side, but the bottom of the cross has been cut off, and the sides squared, so that all that remains of the inscription, in letters of the thirteenth century, is—

X̄hic IACE.....M. ARURUETI...I. . .

Mr. J. O. Westwood also exhibited a drawing and rubbing (executed by

¹ Pennant's *Tour in Wales*, vol. i., p. 372.

² *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, vol. i., p. 29.

T. L. D. Jones Parry, Esq.) of an inscription in the Church of Llangwyn-hoydyl, Caernarvonshire, which has hitherto been supposed to record the building of that church, in the year 1000, followed by a monogrammic character, which has hitherto baffled interpretation. The inscription is in the Gothic characters of the fifteenth century, and the letters which have been read as a *m* (*mille*) are evidently *in* (*in anno*.)

MR. FERREY communicated the following notice of an interesting discovery of mural paintings, in Broughton Church, near Newport Pagnell, Bucks. Coloured tracings, of the original size, were exhibited, representing the most remarkable of these designs:—

"I wish to call the attention of the Institute to the discovery of some very interesting ancient frescoes, lately brought to light upon the walls of St. Laurence's Church, Broughton, Buckinghamshire.

"It appears that the plain surfaces of the walls have been entirely covered with frescoes. On the space between the windows immediately opposite the south entrance, there has been the representation of the Day of Judgment, The Almighty, The Saviour, The Blessed Virgin, The Saved, and the Lost. The angels with their trumpets, and all the usual accessories introduced in this subject, are quite discernible.

"In the next compartment eastwards, the remains of the frescoes are still more perfect; the subject is a very curious one, the treatment of it seems to me to involve an heretical notion. The body of our Lord is seen supported by the Virgin Mary in a dismembered state, the feet and hands being torn off, and the flesh represented as greatly lacerated. One or two of the surrounding personages are holding these detached limbs, and another has the heart in his hands. Whatever may have been the intended meaning of this subject, there can be no doubt that it is opposed to the sacred text—'A bone of him shall not be broken,' and such a representation in a church is on this account very remarkable.

"I should observe that this fresco, as well as the others in the church, have been *twice* painted over in later times. There is an angel holding a scroll, at the foot of this subject, evidently of later date, and over this are traces of Jacobean scroll-work. My impression was that the first subjects were painted in the time of Richard II., and the next just previously to the Reformation.

"The architecture of the church consists of various dates. The porch and chancel are of the early Decorated styles, and there are two Decorated windows in the western portion of the nave, but there are also inserted windows of the time of Henry VII. I should also mention that over the south doorway there is a large representation of St. George and the Dragon; although the painting is much injured, there is quite sufficient left to place the subject beyond doubt.

"On the wall to the east of the south doorway, are two very perfect frescoes, one of a bishop in full vestments, with his mitre and crozier; and the other a female, with dishevelled hair, holding a cross. These different paintings struck me as the most curious and interesting I have ever met with."

MR. ALEXANDER NESBITT communicated the following description of the effigies, formed of glazed tiles, in Lingfield Church, Surrey, of which rubbings were exhibited at a previous meeting (see Woodcut):—



Monumental Tile Effigy.

Lingfield Church, Surrey.

"In consequence of a wish expressed in an article in the last volume of the *Archaeological Journal*,³ for some information respecting sepulchral memorials formed of tiles, supposed to exist in England, I send the accompanying rubbings, made from some tiles in the church of Lingfield, Surrey, which seem to have composed memorials of the kind referred to.

"The one which is complete consists of three tiles; of the other only two remain. They are of rather coarse red clay, covered with a greenish glaze, now much worn away. The figures are formed merely by indented lines, and no clay of a different colour is inserted, as in the ordinary 'encaustic' tiles. Some traces of letters will be observed on the upper margin of the perfect one, but they are so much worn as to be almost, or quite, undecipherable. The other does not appear to have had any inscription. They have much the appearance of being of Flemish manufacture, and the borders are of very similar character to those of some brasses at Bruges.

"The joined hands seem to lead to the conclusion that these figures are intended as sepulchral memorials; the absence of an inscription commemorating the deceased may, on the other hand, make it doubtful whether such was their intention. Inscriptions may, however, have been placed upon a border of stone, or a plate of brass may have been fixed below the tiles. These tiles are now in the chancel, but this is said not to be their original place.

"It is perhaps worth mention that in a recent 'restoration,' of this church, the iron railings which surrounded an altar tomb, bearing an effigy of the fourteenth century,⁴ have been taken away, and reported to have been sold or destroyed. The railing in question was plain, but to all appearance coeval with the tomb, and the removal or destruction of such objects is, I think, on many accounts much to be regretted.

"The preservation of the tile effigies appears deserving of attention: although laid down in a part of the church not much trodden, they are already much worn, and are broken in several places. The most effectual means of preventing further injury would be to place them in an erect position, affixed to the wall, if this could be arranged."

These very singular memorials appear to be of the earlier part of the sixteenth century, temp. Hen. VIII.; and they are, as far as we are aware, unique in this country. Each tile measures 15 inches square, three tiles being required to form an effigy. The flat bonnet is of the well-known fashion of that period: the full-puckered skirt, or bases, is well shown in the costumes of that reign, preserved in Cott. MS. Augustus II., and copied by Strutt, in the "*Horda*."⁵ The same fashion was curiously imitated in metal, as shown by the engraved armour of brass, in the Tower Armory, which belonged to Henry VIII.

A few relics of the use of ornamental tiles in sepulchral memorials may be cited. In Winchester Cathedral, a tile of the fourteenth century may be seen, on which appears an episcopal figure, in a design of tabernacle

³ Vol. v., p. 234.

⁴ This effigy exhibits a fine example of the massive *cingulum*, or hip-belt of the period, ornamented by the insertion of pieces of blue glass in the embossed compartments, possibly

in imitation of enamel. This kind of enrichment has been rarely preserved; it occurs on an effigy of the same age at Aston, near Birmingham.

⁵ Vol. iii., pl. n. iii.

work, resembling the designs surrounding sepulchral brasses, and, very probably, part of a monumental portraiture. Tiles, bearing the legend, "Orate pro anima," have been found at North Creake, Norfolk, and in Gloucester Cathedral, doubtless intended to mark the pavement covering a place of interment.*

THE REV. JOHN STACEY communicated a notice of the peculiar architectural features of the church of Barnby-in-the-Willows, co. Notts., illustrated by drawings of several windows in the chancel, of unusual design.

MR. CHARLES LONG, in reference to Dr. Charlton's remarks on sepulchral crosses (*Archæol. Journ.*, v., p. 253), communicated a rubbing from an incised slab, or coffin-lid, now built into the wall of Greystoke churchyard. This fac-simile had been supplied by direction of Mr. Howard, through the obliging care of Mr. John Barker, steward to that gentleman. The cross is of elegant design, the head composed of four circles, united by transverse limbs, and surrounded by a circle.⁷ On the sinister side of the cross is engraved a pair of shears, with the points downwards. A representation of this slab is given in Mr. Boutell's "Christian Monuments," p. 92. Mr. Barker stated, that in rebuilding the church tower, a great number of incised coffin lids were found under the foundations, some bearing a cross and a sword, others with a cross and shears. These slabs were of various sizes, from 5 feet in length to 18 inches.

MR. JOSEPH FAIRLESS, of Hexham, sent some observations on the same class of memorials, accompanied by a drawing of a fragment of a cross fleur-de-lysée, with a pair of blunt-pointed shears on the sinister side. The small dimensions of this slab appeared to show that it had covered the grave of a child, as the stone, when perfect, must have measured about 26 inches in length, by 12 inches at the head; it was narrower at the foot. This example, Mr. Fairless observed, seems in favour of Dr. Charlton's theory regarding the shears, and conclusive against the conjecture that they denote the memorial of a wool-stapler. Still he was inclined, in examining the interesting explanation of symbols appended to the cross on these memorials, to think that a doubt may be entertained in regard to Dr. Charlton's appropriation of them. "I fully agree with the writer, that the frequent appearance of the shears found with the cross is opposed to the supposition that they indicate the craft of the deceased; neither do the keys point to more certain conclusion, as symbolising the trade. That the warrior, with sword, bow, and bugle, and the ecclesiastic with the chalice, are symbolised on these slabs, seems clear; and various religious symbols are found on sepulchral stones from the very earliest times. The cross needs no explanation—the rose seems emblematical of the briefness of life—the shears, of the thread of life being cut—the keys, too, probably indicate St. Peter's charge, and the circle is symbolical of eternity. The fish, pincers, &c., equally admit of a like interpretation, so that the preponderance is, perhaps, in favour of the association of these symbols with religious feeling." In the specimen already given from Hexham by

* The Rev. J. Lee Warner has assigned the Norfolk tiles to the time of Nich. de Stowe, Vicar of Snettisham, about 1250 (*Norfolk Archaeology*, vol. i., p. 374). The

Gloucester tile is given by Mr. John Gough Nichols, in his "Examples," No. 73.

⁷ A similar cross may be seen in Southwell Minster.

Dr. Charlton (No. 10), in which the inscription distinctly gives the name and sex of the deceased, the addition of the shears, supposing them to be merely a feminine symbol, appears, as Mr. Fairless suggests, wholly superfluous.

MR. FAULKNER, of Deddington, communicated the following particulars regarding occurrences at that place during the Civil Wars, accompanied by a copy of the Order of Charles I. addressed to the parson and parishioners, dated from Oxford, Jan. 21, 1643 (printed in Skelton's *Oxfordshire*), in which it was stated that the bells of their church, being reported unserviceable, in consequence of the fall of the tower, the parishioners were required to send them to the King's magazine, at New College, that the metal might be used for public occasions.* A second order subsequently issued from the King's Commissioners: of this document Mr. Faulkner sent a transcript, here printed.

"It appears, from an entry in one of the parish registers of the period, that, in the year 1634, the church tower fell, and the bells, in consequence, were rendered unfit for use. Both the King's and Parliamentary troops were at Deddington, and in the neighbouring villages, during the continuance of the Civil War, but the vicar and the principal parishioners seem to have espoused the cause of the King. On the night of the 2nd of September, 1643, the Earl of Essex, who had taken up his quarters at Aynho, sent a regiment, under the command of Colonel Middleton, to dislodge two regiments of the King's Horse, who were stationed at Deddington, and on the following morning a considerable skirmish took place there, and at 'a pass' on the road leading to Oxford.

"On the 1st of July, 1644 (after the battle of Cropredy Bridge, fought two days previously), the King's army rested at Deddington, and that night the king himself slept at 'the Parsonage House;' and thence proceeded on the next morning towards Evesham. These facts deserve notice, although they occurred subsequently to the date of the documents now communicated, in order to show that a good understanding evidently existed between the King and the inhabitants of this town."

The letter addressed by the Commissioners was in the following terms:—

"February the first, 1642.

"The Commission^{rs} have this day received informac^{on} that two of the Bells are now brought in to the Officers of the Artillery from Dadington, which are directed speedily to be weighed and valued. And whereas there yet remained three Bells more, whereof one onely is hanged up fitt for use and the other are not. It is thought fitt that these two other Bells shal be sente in also for the King's service, and when they be brought they shall be weighed and valued also, and y^e sheriff of the County is desired to send these two other Bells speedily and the Parishion^{rs} shall have satisfact^{on} from the King for these foure Bells, to be paid unto them either in Bills or money when their steeple shal be fitt to receive them.

"R Heath. W Walter. Geo: Strode. fir: Tyller. Tho: Gardiner. Geo: Benyon."

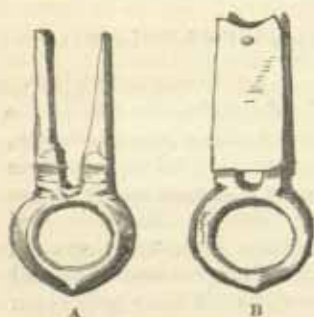
* *Illustrations of the Antiquities of Oxfordshire, Wootton Hundred*, p. 7.

"In some Gazetteers (Mr. Faulkner remarks) this town is said to have the appellation of 'drunken Deddington, from the goodness of its malt liquor.' I have resided in the parish for nearly half a century, but I am not aware that Deddington is more celebrated for its malt liquor, or that its inhabitants are more addicted to the vice of drunkenness, than any other place in the north of Oxfordshire. But when Deddington is called 'drunken Deddington' (as it has been, jocosely, from time immemorial, by the villagers in the neighbourhood), the tradition is added 'where the people sold the bells to buy gin.' May it not, then, be more than probable that this story had its origin in the reign of Charles I.?"

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By SIR JOHN BOILEAU, BART.—A beautiful fragment of sculpture, discovered in January, 1849, in a field adjoining Caistor Camp, near Norwich. It is the head and part of the bust of a *statuette*, supposed to have represented Apollo, part of a bow appearing near the head. The remains of an ancient building, supposed to have been a *sacellum*, were found near the spot. A representation of this curious relic of ancient art will be laid before our readers hereafter. Also, the sword of the Chevalier Bayard, formerly in the possession of the Duc de Crillon, who espoused the last representative of the family of Bayard. On the blade are engraved, near the hilt, two devices, or *impresi*,—a falcon or other bird standing on a branch—motto, *Soli Deo Gloria*; and an arm issuing from clouds, and wielding a *faulchion*—*Vincere aut Mors*. This very interesting relic was purchased by Sir John Boileau, at Avignon, in 1839. Representations of it have been prepared, to be given in the forthcoming Transactions of the Institute at Norwich.

By THE HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—A singular little bronze relic of the Anglo-Norman age, discovered in the ruins of the building at Chesterford, termed by Stukeley "*Templi Umbra*." It was found with ornaments and antique objects, of Roman workmanship, as described in the last Number of this Journal (see p. 20.)



The representations here given will supply a correct notion of its dimensions and form. It closely resembles the tag or pendant of a strap, similar to those with which girdles, in Middle Age times, were "harnessed." It consists of two portions, one formed of thin plates of bronze, coated with a bright green *patina*, and connected by a small rivet at one end; within these, as in a sheath, was found the furcate object here seen. One side (Fig. A) of this is more carefully finished than the other, and the prongs are so roughly fashioned as to render it

improbable that the fork should have been destined for any use, independently of the plates in which it was found sheathed. No appearance, however, of any means of attachment, as to a strap or girdle, is apparent.*

* The occurrence of similar objects, of unknown use, with remains of Roman date in

England, as at York and Caistor, previously noticed, appears to render this relic deserving

By THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, through MR. FRANKS.—A specimen of ancient ware supposed to be of Anglo-Roman fabrication, found in a gravel-pit at Comberton, Cambridgeshire, December, 1848. It appeared to have formed the lid of a small jar, and deserves particular notice on account of a peculiarity in the fabrication, being of whitish coloured clay, coated with a red paste, possibly as an imitation of the coarser kinds of "Samian."—A dentated bronze ring, stated to have been found at Lidgate, Suffolk. (See woodcut.) Objects of this kind occur frequently in Continental collections, but have rarely (if ever) been found in this country. There are three specimens in the Goodrich Court Armory, all of bronze; one precisely similar to the specimen here represented; one similar in general form, but with three rows of teeth; the third has three rows of hooked teeth, like claws. Sir Samuel Meyrick describes them as dentated rings, the form apparently suggested by the *murex* shell, and supposes they were placed on the whirling arm of a military flail. These specimens were brought from Italy.¹—A bronze signet-ring, date, about 1500, found at Lidgate, Suffolk. The impress is a scutcheon of arms, attributed to the family named Amadis, of Plymouth,—a chevron ermines, between three oak slips accorned proper. The ring bears a large T on each shoulder of the hoop, probably allusive to St. Anthony.



By JOHN CAREW, Esq., of Knightleys, Devon, through MR. TUCKER.—The silver matrix appended to a chain, formerly the seal of Thomas Dene, prior of the Cluniac monastery of St. James, Exeter, founded by Baldwin de Redveris, in the twelfth century. Dr. Oliver states, that Thomas Dene was prior in 1428, and, as he believes, the last who filled that office, the property having been annexed by Henry VI. in 1444, to the royal foundation of King's College, Cambridge. It is a seal of pointed-oval form: St. James, habited in the pilgrim's slavynne and hat, appears in a niche of beautiful tabernacle-work; the legend is—*S. fr's thome dene prior' exoni.* This fine matrix was found, in 1822, amongst some rubbish, in Southernhay, Exeter. It is engraved in Dr. Oliver's valuable "Monasticon Diocesis Exoniensis."

By MR. CHICHESTER, through MR. HARDWICK.—A massive signet-ring, of gold.

By MR. TUCKER.—A small incense-burner, of polished iron, of German workmanship, brought from Nuremberg.

By MR. HAWKINS.—A bronze globular bell, or *grelot*, of unusual size (diam. nearly four inches), obtained from Congleton, Cheshire. In that town the following custom is observed:—On the eve of the parish wake, a man, in whose family certain belts or baldricks covered with these bells have been handed down from time immemorial, perambulates the streets, wearing the said belts, which are three in number, the bells of various

of a detailed notice. In the curious assemblage of metal pendants and buckles, found at Hoylake, and figured in Dr. Hume's

Memoir, no similar specimen occurs.

¹ Skelton, *Illustr. of the Goodrich Court Collection*, vol. i., pl. xlv.

sizes: on some is stamped—WIGAN. On the bell produced were the initials H.W. The church is dedicated to St. Peter in *Vinculis*, and the custom being commonly known as “ringing the chains,” it has been conjectured that the term may not be a corruption of “changes,” but have some reference to the *vincula* of the apostle. Has any similar usage been noticed in other places?*

By MR. ROBERT FITCH, of Norwich.—A gold ring, set with an intaglio, stated to have been found near Babylon. It is a Pehlevi gem, a cornelian; the device has not been explained; it represents, as Mr. Birch observed, an object supposed to be connected with fire-worship. On one side appears a star of five rays, on the other a crescent; and it thus supplies an interesting example of these symbols upon ancient oriental gems or seals; their occurrence upon mediæval seals has been a subject of frequent discussion, and, doubtless, is to be traced to an Eastern origin.

MR. WAY exhibited a fac-simile of a singular folding altar-piece of metal, such as are used in the Greek Church. It had been kindly communicated by MR. HOOPER, of Manningtree. This interesting example is of unusual size, formed of four leaves, each measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4 in., with four subjects on every leaf, surmounted by a fifth in the arched head, or pediment. The figures are in low relief, and there is no enamel now to be seen upon the brass. Numerous inscriptions in ancient character fill the intervening margins. On the exterior face appear the symbols of Passion; within are represented the birth of St. John the Baptist, the Nativity of our Saviour, and the principal events in Gospel history: The Pentecost and Death of the Virgin, various portraiture of the Virgin and Child, with the various saints of the Greek Calendar, showing their veneration towards her. This kind of sacred ornament is commonly used in Russia, either in private houses, or in travelling; paintings and sculpture in high relief not being sanctioned: it was found, about 1790, under the cliffs at Harwich.³ A similar specimen, of like dimensions, formerly in the Strawberry Hill Collection, and enamelled, was purchased for the series of enamels in the Museum of Economic Geology.

MR. ROBERT LONG communicated, through SIR JOHN BOILEAU, the singular limestone mould found in 1830, in trenching ground at Mr. Long's seat, Dunston Hall, near Norwich. It appeared to have been formed for the purpose of casting metal ornaments for some sacred purpose. A cast in *gutta percha* had been presented to the Museum of the Institute by Mr. Fitch, at the previous meeting.⁴ On the foot is the monogram ih̄c—around the cup—hic est calix, and on the host, which is surrounded by rays,—IHC. Length of the mould, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was observed that the form of the chalice and the general design of the ornament appear to indicate an age certainly not earlier than the sixteenth century. Compare a radiated IHC. on a dossel at Denbigh, dated 1530. (*Gent. Mag.*, xxv., 247).

³ Several bronze *crotala*, bells of similar form, but of smaller size, exist in private collections, and, as it is said, are of frequent occurrence in Ireland. They were probably appended to hounds' collars. It may deserve notice, that the letter W. is frequently found upon them: was Wigan noted for their manufacture, and indicated by this mark?

⁴ It had probably been thrown ashore from the wreck of some vessel in the Baltic trade. Several brass altars of this kind, but of small size, have been dredged up in the harbour at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, and one was exhibited in the museum formed at Lincoln, during the meeting of the Institute, in 1848.

⁵ See p. 78 of this volume.

By MR. WEBB.—Two valuable examples of metal work, recently brought from the continent: one of them a figure of St. Cecilia, of gilt bronze, of the latter part of the twelfth, or beginning of the thirteenth century. It was placed under an elegant canopy, or *baldachino*, of gilt bronze, the work of a later age, the design bearing much resemblance to the architecture of the Baptistery at Piacenza. The other bronze figure, also gilt, represented a Martyr Bishop.

By MR. ALEXANDER LEAN.—Specimens of ancient embroidery, recently obtained from France, portions of a frontal, or of the orfrays of sacred vestment; date sixteenth century.

APRIL 13, 1849.

MR. BOWYER LANE reported the result of his inquiries and observation during a recent visit to Colchester, in order to inspect the extensive and valuable Roman remains there discovered, on the property of Mr. John Taylor. In trenching the land near his residence, West Lodge, Mr. Taylor had found vestiges of a burial-ground of considerable extent, and in the small portion of this cemetery, already excavated, more than 150 urns, and vessels of various kinds, had been found, with glass vessels, and other objects of the Anglo-Roman age. Mr. Taylor had, with great liberality, presented these valuable antiquities to the Local Museum, now forming at Colchester, and they had been deposited in the Town Hall. The prosecution of the inquiry will, doubtless, bring to light further vestiges, not less interesting and instructive than the remains generously devoted by Mr. Taylor towards the formation of a museum, worthy of so fruitful a field of antiquarian research as *Colonia*. We hope to give more detailed notices of his prosecution of this important discovery.

The REV. JOHN WILSON, local secretary in Oxfordshire, communicated a report of Roman remains discovered in the month of March ult., in the parish of Headington, near Oxford, on a hill opposite to that village, and adjoining to the parish of Elsfield. The investigation has not as yet been fully carried out, on account of the land being cropped. The antiquities discovered consist of pottery, in great variety, including almost all the known varieties, from "Samian" to the most rude fabrication—flanged tiles, portions of foundations of a chamber, measuring about 13 feet by 10; the walls coated with stucco; some fragments, exhibiting painting in stripes of bright red and green colours; a small iron *umbo*, a small globular bell, objects of iron, &c., and a few third brass coins. The site is remarkably beautiful, and well suited for a villa. A line of Roman road passed near the spot. Mr. Wilson exhibited numerous ancient relics of interest, found during this excavation, amongst which were some small vessels of unusual form,² of light-coloured ware, and a stamp for impressing clay, bearing a head of Mercury, well designed.

The REV. WILLIAM GUNNER sent a drawing of a small *olla* with a cover, of Anglo-Roman ware, found in Winchester, in Water-lane, not far from the spot where various remains were discovered, as described by Dr. Milner, (*Vetusta Monum.*, vol. iii.) The urn contained ashes; the cover was

² These little vases bear much resemblance to some brought from Nineveh by Mr. Layard.

formed like a modern pan for a flower-pot, so as to overlap the top of the urn, and effectually preserve the contents from admixture with the soil.



Dimensions, urn.—Diam. at top, 6 in.; foot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height, 7 in.; diam. of cover, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. These *fictilia* have been deposited in the County Museum, at Winchester. Mr. Gunner communicated also a drawing of the mural painting discovered in the church of St. Laurence, Winchester, representing St. Christopher.

A letter was read from the REV. DR. OLIVER, Vicar of Scopwick, Lincoln, giving an account of the discovery of British urns near Wold-Newton, Lincolnshire, in 1828. Some workmen digging materials for mending the roads, found an ancient cemetery, described as a large tumulus, spreading over about three acres, and composed entirely of gravel, which must have been conveyed from a distance, the Wolds, on which the place is situate, being a ridge of chalk. Upon this tumulus was another of smaller size, the "long barrow" of Sir R. C. Hoare's classification, in which more than twenty urns, of various forms, had been deposited, arranged in a line, the whole length of the mound, the mouths upwards. They lay about three feet from the surface, and at irregular distances, some being close together, others three or four feet apart. Three only were preserved, and they were sent by Dr. Oliver to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. They were fabricated without use of the lathe, and rudely scored with lines and circles; these urns were half filled with ashes, calcined bones, and black greasy earth. Dr. Oliver supposes that this tumulus had been a family burying-place of some British chief, the larger mound being possibly the cemetery of his tribe.*

MR. J. O. WESTWOOD exhibited rubbings of a Roman-British inscription, built into the wall of Llanver Church, near Bala, Merionethshire, communicated to him by Wm. W. E. Wynne, Esq., consisting of the letters CAVOSENIIARCHII. The letters are of the Roman capital form, but rather rudely shaped, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and the A and V conjoined,

* The ancient village of Wold-Newton is named in Domesday as having a church and a hall, &c. It is situate nearly at the centre

of the chalk ridge which extends in a line from N. to S. through nearly half the country, and is known as the "Lincolnshire Wolds."



Effigy of Sir Hugo de Perceval—circa 1220, Sampford Ercevel Church, Devon.

the second stroke of the A forming the first stroke of the V. Mr. Westwood suggested that the first four letters might possibly be intended for one word, and indicate the cave or tomb of Seniarch.

He also exhibited magnified sketches of some of the minute elaborate patterns of the early Anglo-Saxon and Irish Manuscripts, showing that they were entirely formed upon geometrical principles.

MRS. BOULTON, of Sampford Peverel, Devon, obligingly communicated the following observations on the Church at that place, accompanied by several interesting sketches, illustrative of its Architectural features.

"This church, which the writer believes to be one of the oldest village churches in the county of Devon, though much injured by the bad taste which has prevailed for many years, unfortunately for all that is beautiful in our ecclesiastical architecture, still possesses very interesting details. The character of the building, as regards the remains of the old structure, is Early English, with lancet-headed windows, adorned with light and elegant shafts, and headed with quatrefoils. The exterior is generally very plain, and certainly would attract little notice, on account of its great simplicity; but the interior, from the width of the window openings and their deep splaying, is light and handsome. The chancel east window, however, is both externally and internally good, and of fine proportions. The church must originally have consisted of only nave and chancel, which are both Early English. But there is a south aisle added of Perpendicular character, and said to have been built by Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII. Only one window of this aisle remains in its original state, that at the east end, for the aisle was rebuilt some few years since, within the present century, and all the finer parts of the stone-work, cusps, foils, &c., cut away, and only the mullions left to remind us of what had been. The stone-work of the west gable is still extant, with its quatrefoils, roses, and Tudor flowers. The piscina is on the south side of the chancel, and the credence on the north; both are in good preservation. One half of a window on the north side of the nave has been blocked up, either to make way for the present site of the pulpit, a very modern, rude construction, or filled in, to admit of a projection of stone-work, which appears to have contained a staircase to a screen, taken down about twenty-five years since, and which the writer imagines to have been erected when the aisle was added, about the end of the fifteenth century (this projection being evidently of much later date than the adjoining wall), when probably the Early English door was stopped up. Under this partially blocked-up window, and when the present pulpit was erected, an effigy of a knight was brought to light. (See cut.) This is supposed to be of the Peverel family, by whom the church was erected. In all probability this figure occupied the space under the window, for on the external wall of the church there is an arch, as if built over a tomb. All trace of armorial bearings on the shield is lost; the head rests on a helmet; the right hand is evidently protected by a gauntlet, and the sword is very perfect. About the shoulders appear remains of drapery, from under which project small human feet. Probably there were angels sculptured on either side of the head. This figure is now erect against the angle between the chancel and aisle. The oldest monument is one placed against the east chancel window, to the memory of Margareta Powlet, dated 1602.

"The Tower was rebuilt in the present century, and is a rude square block of modern masonry. It contains five fine-toned bells.

"The old Font was found in the rectory garden. It is so much mutilated, that it is feared it cannot be sufficiently restored to be replaced in the church. Endeavours will, however, be made to accomplish so desirable an object, and restore this ancient font in lieu of a modern substitute of very unsuitable appearance."

The Manor of Sampford Peverel, according to Risdon's account, had belonged to the house of Somerset, and thus Henry VII., by hereditary right, held it: his mother, the Countess of Richmond, lived there some time, and, as it was said, built an aisle of the church, in one of the windows of which were seen the arms of England, and of the Earl of Derby, husband of the countess. The arms of Peverel were also to be seen in several of the windows. The effigy, now sadly defaced, was cross-legged; his right hand rests on the pomel of his sword; the poleyns were ridged, but the legs are lost.⁷ A representation of this interesting fragment is here given from a drawing kindly sent by Mrs. Boulton.

MR. J. R. WALBRAN communicated a brief report of recent investigations on the site of Fountain's Abbey, Yorkshire, and promised to report fully hereafter on the interesting vestiges there brought to light. The late excavations were occasioned by the accidental discovery of a plain tessellated pavement, made by some workmen engaged in repairing the arch of a water-course that had fallen in by its side. Curiosity, and the necessity of obtaining rubbish to cover the new arches, occasioned the extension of the excavation, which led to further discoveries, and the noble proprietor, Earl de Grey, then directed that the entire site should be cleared out. Mr. Walbran had called the attention of the members of the Institute, during their visit to Yorkshire in 1846, to the erroneous designation of the "Abbot's House," as commonly pointed out, and suggested where the site would probably be found, if the spot were disencumbered of brushwood. This supposition has been fully confirmed by recent examination, and the ground-plan, as he believed, would be completely traced, so as to shew this building with its subordinate offices. The pavements have been much broken, but several patterns may be still correctly traced.

MR. NESBITT communicated a description and sketches of the curious coffin-slab, lately brought to light during repairs of Bishopstone Church, Sussex. A representation of this singular sculpture, with a memoir by Mr. Figg, of Lewes, will be given in the second part of the "Sussex Collections, published by the Sussex Archaeological Society." The slab is of small size, measuring 4 feet 4 inches, by 13 inches at the head, and 11 inches at the foot. It may have been placed on the tomb of a child. The sculpture is in half relief, and is arranged in three circular compartments, formed by a twisted band; at the top are two birds, drinking from a vase, in the middle is seen the Holy Lamb, and the lower circle is filled by the head of a cross, the shaft and base of which occupy

⁷ On visiting this church in 1837, the clerk informed me he had assisted in removing this effigy from the north wall, that no grave was found under it, and that it was "painted all in stripes like an officer," meaning, per-

haps, the rows of mail, which do not appear to have been expressed by the sculptor. The figure was, however, thickly coated with whitewash.—Ed.

the lower part of the slab. The first symbol appears to be one of those borrowed from heathen art, and it occurs frequently on early Christian tombs.* It ornaments one of the ends of the sarcophagus of Honorius at Rome: and appears intended to symbolise the participation of the faithful in the blood of our Saviour. Mr. Nesbitt thinks the date of the sculpture may be assigned to the middle of the twelfth century; the interesting little church in which it was found is in great part of about that age. Mr. Nesbitt exhibited also a sketch of a coffin slab found in Tickhill Church, Yorkshire. (Engraved in Boutell's *Christian Mon.*, p. 68.) It is sculptured in very low relief; the cross in this example is supplied by what may be called a reversed eight-foil, a figure formed by eight equal curves, the points pointing outwards, instead of inwards; the extremities are floriated, and the central space occupied by the Holy Lamb. This head is supported by a plain shaft, springing from a graduated base, and on each side appears a figure of a dragon; on the right side a space is sunk in the margin, so as to admit of a hand being carved in high relief, grasping the handle apparently of a sword. The foliage of the slab is of the same character as that used in the Early English period, and Mr. Nesbitt assigned this remarkable tomb to the thirteenth century. The introduction of dragons or monstrous animals on early sculptured slabs of this kind, in this manner, is a curious feature, and may have a symbolical intention. A few analogous examples may deserve comparison, especially the slab preserved at Dewsbury, Yorkshire, and one at St. Pierre, Monmouthshire.†

MR. EDWARD RICHARDSON produced a note from Mr. Lansdown, of Stoke-upon-Trent, regarding the removal of monuments of the Minors' family, to which the attention of the Institute had been called by Mr. Richardson at a previous meeting. It was stated that "A monument to some of the Minors' family was in Uttoxeter Church, in 1829, and, when repairs and alterations were then made, it was broken in pieces, in consequence of the members of the family, who were written to on the subject, declining to reinstate it. My informant is the parish clerk, who says there were three figures, a man, woman, and child; they were a good deal damaged, but he and some of the workmen broke them into small fragments and threw them into a heap of rubbish; he is therefore sure no one has any portions of the effigies." The ancient family, one of whose memorials was thus barbarously demolished, was resident near Uttoxeter, according to Erdeswick, as early as temp. Henry III. Mr. Richardson laid before the meeting, also, casts from some curious sculptured fragments, found in excavating under the tower, at Binstead Church, Isle of Wight.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. STEPHEN RAM.—A beautiful cameo, the head of young Bacchus, a carving on ivory of very fine character, and stated to have been discovered in an Etruscan tomb.

By MR. TUCKER.—A small vase for unguent, of deep blue glass, of beautiful quality, from a *columbarium* at Rome.

* See Boldetti, pp. 164, 372, 374; and Maitland's Church of the Catacombs.

† Mr. Westwood called attention to the triple gonfalon, borne by the Agnus Dei on

the Bishopstone slab. The cross with circles is similar, as he observed, in arrangement to the Norman ornaments at Kilpeck church, Herefordshire.

By MR. TALBOT.—A bronze celt, found a few years since in digging the foundations of a house in Harewood-square, London, seven feet below the surface; the soil consisted of stiff clay and sand, and beneath was hard compact gravel. It was said that the ground showed no appearance of having been disturbed. The dimensions of the celt, which resembles the type, with a loop at the side, in Mr. Du Noyer's Classification (Archaeological Journal, vol. iv., p. 5, fig. H), are as follows:—Length, 6 inches, one end being imperfect; greatest breadth of the blade, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; weight, 15 oz. It is much decomposed, and coated with blue carbonate of copper. On analysis, made at the Museum of Economic Geology, Mr. Phillips reported that the metal included a sufficient quantity of tin to give it the requisite hardness, and the usual character of bronze.

By THE HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—Several Anglo-Roman antiquities, comprising the bronze cross-guard of a knife, or small dagger, and a little pastille-box of the same metal, found in a Roman villa at Chesterford.



Also, a clasp-knife of bronze, the handle representing a hare pursued by a hound; the iron blade consumed by rust. Found at Hadstock in 1846. (See woodcut.) A similar bronze knife was found by Douglas in a tumulus at Chatham, probably of early Saxon age (Nenia, pl. xx., p. 82), and another, of less rude workmanship, representing a hare and hound, was found at Reculver. See Batteley's "Antiqu. Rutupinæ," (tab. xi., p. 126).

By THE REV. H. MACLEAN, Vicar of Caistor, Lincolnshire.—Impressions of several Roman and other coins found near that place, comprising several brass coins of the imperial series, much defaced, namely, coins of Antoninus Pius and Commodus, a small brass of Carausius, apparently the same type as that given in the "Materials for the History of Britain," from the Hunter Museum (pl. xl., fig. 21.) *Rev.* PAX AVGG. Also a coin of the Byzantine series, struck at Nicomedia, too imperfect to be identified—all these found at Caistor. A silver twopence of the Commonwealth, same as Ruding, pl. xxxl., fig. 10, but the harp in the second shield—Caistor. Two jettons, one with a crown inscribed AVE (Snelling, pl. xl., fig. 15); the other (pl. xl., fig. 22), found at Thoresway and Nettleton. A circular scutcheon plate, or ornament of the cover of a book, of brass pierced, the design resembling the tracery of a rose window—found in Thoresway churchyard. A leaden token, cast in a mould, and of very rude design:—*Obv.* a male head, surrounded by a chaplet. *Rev.* a bird.

Mr. Maclean sent also impressions of a diminutive ring-fibula of gold, found in a field near Caistor. Diameter, about six-tenths of an inch; one side is set with six emeralds, or fictitious gems; on the other, which is flat, is inscribed, BEL AMIE NE ME VBLIE MIE. Date, 14th century.

NORMAN SCULPTURE.



Sculptured Tablet at Hovingham Church, Yorkshire.

Date, close of XIIIth Century.

By MR. GOLDIE, of York.—A drawing of a remarkable sculpture of late Norman date, now built into the south wall on the outside of the tower, at Hovingham Church, Yorkshire. (See the accompanying woodcut.) The dimensions would lead to the supposition that it might have formed the front of an altar, or possibly of an Easter sepulchre, the length being 5 feet, height 2 feet 6 inches. The design consists of eight small figures in an arcade of round-headed niches; two have been supposed to represent the Annunciation,—the Virgin being portrayed as seated; four, at the other end of the slab, may represent the women coming to the sepulchre, which is guarded by angels; and the two figures intervening may be intended for the appearance of Christ, as the gardener, to Mary Magdalene. Underneath is a frieze, of elegant foliated design, resembling that on the font at Alphington, near Exeter, and the beautiful scroll ornament around the south door of the nave, Ely Cathedral, date about 1175. The curious tablet at Hovingham may also be assigned to the latter part of the twelfth century.

By DR. KENDRICK, of Warrington.—Impression of the ancient seal of Liverpool, the singular design and inscription upon which has been a subject of frequent discussion. A representation of the seal is given in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxi., p. 544. The matrix is of pointed oval form: in the central compartment appears a bird, by some explained as a kind of cormorant, called a "lever;" by others taken for an eagle, the letters IOUIS, as they have been read, being found under it. Mr. Hamper, however, with greater probability, supposes it to be Noah's harbinger, with the branch in her beak. At the upper part of the field of the seal there is a star and crescent, resembling the device on many early seals, and on the Irish penny of King John. The legend, which seems to have been copied erroneously from an older matrix, possibly coeval with King John's charter to the town, appears to read thus—*SIGILIS CONMVNC. DORGESIVD LEVEB—with the termination IODIS, on a little scroll in the field, omitted for want of sufficient space on the verge. Dr. Kendrick proposes the reading *Johanni*. Mr. Hamper's suggestion appears highly probable, that the original legend was—"Sigillum commune burgensium Liverpoolis," copied by an unskilful artificer. Dr. Kendrick presented the impression to the collection of the Institute. The document to which the original impression is appended, is a century older than that possessed by the Liverpool corporation, and had been discovered by him.

By MR. TAGG, of St. Dunstan's Hill.—The bowl of a mazer cup, of the rummer shape. Around the brim is the following inscription:—"In token of true Christian Loue: Which I to You Do Owe: Becase that you So faithfull Proue: I this on you Bestowe: 1614." It is formed either of walnut, or ash wood.

By MR. TROLLOPE.—A singular object of lead, resembling in form a basin without a foot, or the *petasus* placed upon figures of Mercury. Diameter, 10 inches. It was lately found at Heighwood, near Torksey, Lincolnshire, with several large pieces of lead, at a depth of five feet, in cutting through clay, in excavations for the junction line of the Manchester and Lincolnshire Railway.

By THE REV. CHARLES SYDENHAM.—A collection of valuable MSS., pre-
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served for many years in the possession of the family of Sydenham, of Combe, Somerset. They consist of three Books of "Hornæ," one of the use of Rouen, another of that of Poitiers,—all being exquisitely illuminated, with delicate borders of flowers and large drawings of sacred subjects, saints, &c. The first contains numerous entries relating to the Denys family, dated from 1550 to 1600.—A curious MS., relating to ceremonies and discipline, with forms of excommunication for a great variety of offences.—A MS. collection of French poems, thirteenth century, in its original oak boarding.—A beautiful MS. of the Vulgate, fourteenth century.—A large folio MS., beautifully written in Roman letter, the Homilies of St. Chrysostom, written, at the cost of Christopher Urswyke, for the Monastery of Hayles, Gloucestershire, in 9 Henry VIII. It is stated to have been written "arte Petri Magii Unoculi, Teutonis natione, Brabantini."—Also, a Psalter, with interlinear commentary, written, 1514, for the monastery of Hayles. A detailed account of these interesting MSS. will be given hereafter.

BY THE REV. STEPHEN JENNER.—A collection of various ancient remains found amongst the ruins of Clare Castle, Suffolk, during recent excavations made in the inner *ballium*. They consisted of decorative pavement tiles, mediæval pottery, including specimens with coloured glaze, and some apparently of Anglo-Roman fabrication; various objects of metal, fragments of painted glass, and some coins of different periods. A door-way was found, supposed to have formed part of the ancient church of St. John the Baptist in the Castle of Clare. Mr. Jenner communicated, also, a series of extracts from records and ancient evidences illustrative of the history of the castle and its possessors from the time of Edward I.

BY MR. WHINCOPP.—Two armillæ, supposed to be of Anglo-Saxon workmanship; one of silver, from Cuerdale; the other of unusual form, one side being very broad, and ornamented with two dragons *affrontés*. Two bronze handles, discovered at Pompeii, probably parts of a vessel destined for the uses of the baths, and very similar in design to one represented in the last Journal from the "Museum Disneianum." A silver ring, formed with a singular square facet, an intaglio, the head of Julius Cæsar, on root of emerald, and some curious specimens of ancient glass, found in the bed of the Thames.

BY MR. HEWITT.—Portion of the hair-cloth which formed the undergarment of one of the knights, whose tombs were opened in the Temple Church.

THE REV. W. T. COPPARD, local secretary in Devonshire, communicated sketches of a fine early English finial cross upon the eastern gable of the north aisle, at the church of Plympton St. Mary, a good example of that feature of architectural decoration. He stated, also, that during recent repairs, having noticed a part of the east wall, which appeared hollow and had been plastered and sanded over, just above the east window, he had removed the plaster and uncovered a quatrefoiled opening, apparently such as is found in churches of the Early English period, although not very frequent in those of minor dimensions. The window itself is evidently an insertion of transitional, or late Decorated, character, the original window having been much earlier.



Urn found at Cairn Thierna, Co. Cork.

By MR. ALLIES.—Several coins and tokens found during the demolition of some buildings adjoining to the Abbey Church, at Great Malvern. Amongst them was one of the curious series of silver pieces attributed to Simon Pass, representing the royal family and sovereigns of England, and probably used as counters. Walpole states, in his *Life of Hilliard*, that he had a license for twelve years from James I., to grave portraits of the royal family, a source of great emolument to him, and that he employed Simon Pass and other artists in engraving these small plates.¹ The piece found at Malvern represents William Rufus. Also, a Nuremberg jetton, on which appears a man seated at a counter-table, occupied in computation. *Rev. the Alphabet*. Compare Snelling, pl. iv., figs. 13, 14.

By MR. FRANKS.—Rubbings of two sepulchral brasses, remarkable not only on account of their good design, and the unusually elaborate work of the burin which they exhibit, but as bearing the name of the engraver, an unique instance, perhaps, of the record of any artist by whom such monumental plates were executed. These memorials are described by Pennant, who was struck with their superior design. They exist in the church of Llanrwst, Carnarvonshire, and represent several persons of the ancient family of the Wynnes, of Gwedir. Pennant mentions the portraits of Sir John Wynne, 1626, his wife, and daughter, the work of Sylvanus Crew. He speaks, however, with still greater admiration of a half-length of dame Sarah, wife of Sir Richard Wynne, temp. Charles I., by William Vaughan.²

By MR. TURNBULL.—A representation of a *rappoir*, or snuff-grater, of ivory, beautifully carved. The original is preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.³

It was announced, that, in compliance with the urgent recommendation of many members of the Institute, the Committee had determined to take more commodious apartments at No. 26, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, where the rapidly increasing collections of the Society might be preserved, so as to be available for the use of the members, and a convenient reading-room established. The new apartments would also be sufficiently spacious for the monthly meetings of the Institute, hitherto held, by the liberal permission of the Institute of Civil Engineers, in their theatre in Great George-street, and would afford various facilities, which had been much desired by the members of the Society.

MAY 4, 1849.

MR. EDWARD HOARE, local secretary at Cork, communicated a notice of the discovery of a very remarkable urn of baked clay, dark coloured, and most elaborately ornamented with patterns, impressed, apparently, by a pointed instrument or punch. Height about 14 inches. Mr. Hoare sent a representation of this unique specimen of Irish fictilia (see woodcut) which was found in 1832, at "Cairn Thierna," co. Cork, and is in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Ryder, in the same county. Very few Irish cromlechs, cairns, or tumuli have as yet been examined, and Mr. Hoare observes that a very small number of Irish urns have been noticed, or representations given, in antiquarian publications. Those known to him appear quite dissimilar in

¹ Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, edit. Dallaway, vol. i., p. 291.

² Pennant, *Tour in Wales*, vol. ii., p. 144.

³ See an account and figure of another ivory *rappoir*, *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii., p. 416.

character to the urns found in England; they are of superior workmanship, in form and ornament. Several specimens are preserved in the museum of the R. I. Academy. Mr. Wakeman has given one of these in his useful "Hand-book of Irish Antiquities;" it was found in a cromlech in the Phoenix Park; also, two other urns, of very beautiful form (pp. 5, 155.) Dr. Molyneux gave one, found at Knowth, co. Meath, in his "Essay on Danish Mounts;" the exterior was ribbed horizontally, and on either side were the sun, or star, within a crescent. Another, curiously impressed, is given in Harris's edition of Ware's work; it was found at Powerscourt, co. Wicklow. Three urns, most elaborately ornamented, are given in the "Dublin Penny Journal," vol. i., p. 108; they were found, with nine others, in a cairn at Mount Stewart, co. Down. A very remarkable specimen, found in a cairn at Killucken, co. Tyrone, is given in the Journal of the Archaeological Association, vol. i., p. 244; it contained calcined bones, and a smaller vessel, curiously formed with triangular perforations, possibly for burning perfumes. Mr. Akerman has included this urn in his series of the Celtic period, *Archaeological Index*, pl. II., fig. 51.

The curious urn, of which, by Mr. Hoare's kindness, a representation is given, according to one statement, was filled with burned bones or ashes; but he had subsequently been assured on very good authority, that when found it was empty, or contained merely some of the clay of the surrounding soil. It has, indeed, Mr. Hoare observes, been questioned whether any certain evidence can be adduced that cremation was used by the ancient inhabitants of Ireland, that country not having been visited by the Romans; but it is by no means certain that the introduction of the practice into the British Islands is to be attributed to that people; and, in the report given of the cairn above mentioned, at Killucken, it is distinctly asserted that the urns were inverted, and contained calcined human bones with charred wood.⁴

THE HON. RICHARD C. NEVILLE communicated a memoir on Roman remains, and the foundations of an octagonal structure, excavated under his directions, at Weycock, on the estates of Lord Braybrooke, in Berkshire. He exhibited some interesting coins and relics of the Roman age found at that place. These notices are given at length in the present number of the Journal.

THE REV. WILLIAM GUNNER, local secretary for Hampshire, sent the following report of recent discoveries in that county:—

"A very interesting piece of sculpture has been brought to light in the repairs which have just been commenced in the church of Stoke Charity, about six miles north of Winchester. It was discovered in the wall, between the respond of the chancel arch, and the south wall of the church, in a recess which apparently had been made to receive it, with a view to its concealment, and it was hidden by some flint masonry built up before it, against which the pulpit had been placed. From the extreme roughness of the recess in which it was found, I have no doubt that it was made solely with the object of concealing the sculpture, and that it was not in the original site. It represents a bishop celebrating mass, standing before

⁴ In the tumulus opened near Mullingar, in 1748, as described by the Bishop of Meath, *Archæologia*, vol. II., p. 32, a skeleton was

found deposited in a cist, showing no sign of cremation. With the bones was an urn of yellow clay.

an altar, robed in full pontificals, with his mitre placed on the north side of the altar behind him, as he stands near the centre, sideways, with his face elevated towards a figure of our Lord, who is represented crowned with thorns; the left hand raised to the shoulder, displaying the print of the nail; while with his right hand he is opening the wound in his side, between the thumb and forefinger; an action which also displays the prints of the nail in the back of the hand. The bishop is holding the wafer in his right hand, while with his left he is grasping the stem of the chalice which rests on the altar. On the south side of the altar is a figure of a priest kneeling, habited in a cope and the other usual vestments. Between the figures an open missal is displayed on the altar, which is covered with a rich cloth of red and gold. On either side of the head of our Lord is the figure of an angel, with wings stretched at right angles with their shoulders, in an attitude as if descending from heaven, their heads towards the earth, but with their faces turned outwards so as to look at the spectator; each figure has one hand extended towards the head of our Lord, the other reaching downwards on the outer edge of the composition, and holding a drapery, which occupies the whole of the back ground, and has been richly ornamented with gilt stars on a red ground. The figure of our Lord is a half-length, and is naked, except a cloth round the loins, on which are remains of gilding; on the rest of the body there are no traces of colouring. Over the whole is a canopy, flat at the top, with a series of small battlements, beneath which is a row of small arches without foliations, disposed in pairs, and between each pair is a triangular projection, also containing similar arches, one on each side of the triangle, and terminating in a pendent. The height of the whole composition is about 3 feet 6 inches; width 1 foot 6 inches; height of bishop, 1 foot 6 inches; of priest, 1 foot 4 inches; of altar, 1 foot (it extends the whole width, except on the south side, where space is left for the figure of the priest); height of arches, 3 inches. The whole has been richly coloured in red and gold, and is in the highest state of preservation. It is executed in very high relief, except the mitre, book, chalice, the upper part of the figure of the bishop, and the figure of the priest, which are disengaged. It is most worthy of attention, and it is hoped that, now that it has been brought to light, care will be taken to secure it from injury. It is a valuable specimen of the state of art at the time it was executed, which I conceive to have been temp. Henry VII., or early in that of Henry VIII. I consider it to have belonged originally to the chantry, which exists on the north side of the chancel, where there is a tomb of that date (1524) belonging to one of the Waller family."

"My attention was called to this interesting discovery by Mr. Greville John Chester, who did so in order that I may report it to the Institute. I am also indebted to him for the following notice of discoveries which have lately been made in the parish of North Waltham:—'In this parish,' he says, 'in a field near the Wheat Sheaf Inn, several Roman antiquities have been found. The site being dug into some time ago, extensive foundations of a building which, no doubt, had been a Roman villa were discovered. These have been now destroyed. The objects alluded to consist of a small bull's head of brass, a perfect Roman bow-shaped fibula of very plain work-

manship, but remarkable as having the acus and every other part as entire as when first made; a portion of a bronze armilla, and several coins. Two of these are of silver, one a family coin of the Scribonian family, *Rev.* a well, with two lyres, one suspended on either side; PUTEAL. SCRIBON: (Akerman's Roman Coins, vol. i. p. 81.) The other silver coin is of Valentinian; it is in fine preservation, and reads, *Rev.*, VICTORIA. AUGGG; in the exergue, T. R. P. S."

"I may also mention, that Roman coins are frequently found in a field at Popham, near College Wood. I have a very perfect stylus from this place, in which Roman bricks and pottery are strewn about. I had some small excavations made, but discovered nothing besides two small coins of Constantine and fragments of Roman bricks and pottery. About two feet from the surface was a large bed of oyster-shells and ashes, indicating, I should think, that foundations must exist near; and this is certainly the case, as a wall of Roman bricks was actually dug out by Mr. Harding, the late occupant of a farm at Popham."

"In a subsequent communication, Mr. Chester adds:—'At Popham, I have no doubt some interesting discoveries might be made, if sufficient excavations were carried on. In one part, the ground is actually strewn with fragments of Roman pottery, of which I have collected fragments of more than twelve varieties. Small pieces of the bright red Samian are not uncommon, and many little brass Roman coins have often been found on the surface. In an adjoining field was found a curious copper figure of a Knight Templar, which appeared to have been gilt. This is in my own possession. It is considered by Sir Henry Ellis to be the ornament of a reliquary, possibly one of the sleeping figures represented as guarding our Saviour's tomb.'"

"I trust the Society will join me in an expression of thanks to Mr. Chester for the trouble he has taken in these obliging communications, as it is only by gentlemen who may be in the neighbourhood where discoveries are made, communicating with the local secretaries, that those officers can really hope to carry out the objects for which they have been appointed.

"Before I conclude, I have to report another discovery made only yesterday in Winchester. It is that of a small Roman urn, of plain black ware, containing a few charred bones. It was found in digging a hole at about three feet from the surface, close to the north wall of our county museum, in which it has been deposited. It is an additional proof of the existence of an extensive Roman cemetery in this part of our city, of which numerous indications have at various times been brought to light."

Mr. Gunner has since kindly undertaken to obtain a cast of this sculpture at Stoke Charity for the Museum of the Institute, and a representation will be given on a future occasion. The subject is obviously the legend of one of the miraculous personal appearances of the Saviour, during the performance of the mass, of which that supposed to have occurred to Pope Gregory the Great was frequently depicted in mediæval works of art.

MR. HATFIELD, of Doncaster, sent a rubbing of a sepulchral slab, the memorial of a child, found built in as a wall-stone on the interior side of the chancel, at Thorp Arch Church, Yorkshire. It is a slab of the magnesian lime-stone of the district, and exhibits a cross, with an ornamented head, and the following inscription:—✠ HIC IACET IOH'ES FILIUS

IOH'IS DE BELEWE. Length of the slab, 2 feet 2 inches; breadth at the head, 11½ inches; at foot, 9 inches.

It appears from Domesday that Osbern de Arches held large estates in Yorkshire, amongst which was Thorp, now called Thorp Arch, and apparently the chief place of his manors and possessions. His granddaughter, and sole heiress, married Adam de Brus, of the family which founded Guisborough Priory, in the North Riding. Peter de Brus, who succeeded to these estates, married Helewise de Lancaster, one of the co-heiresses of a family which assumed the name, as being descended from William de Warren, Governor of Lancaster Castle. Peter de Brus, issue of this marriage, died s. p. about the last year of Hen. III., or 1st Edw. I., and was succeeded in the property of de Arches and Brus, by his four sisters, Agnes, who married Walter de Fauconberg; Lucia, married to Marmaduke Thweng; Margaret, to Robert de Ros; and Laduina, to Sir John de Belewe. Thorp Arch fell to the share of the last, with the ancient castle, the foundations of which were discovered and destroyed, about sixty years since: and there, probably, the infant, whose place of burial was marked by this cross-slab, passed his brief life. Whether he were the only male issue of Sir John de Belewe by the heiress of Thorp Arch is not known, but in 29 Edw. I. (1300—1) Sir John, having survived his wife, died, leaving as his heirs Nicholas Stapleton, æt. 15, son and heir of his daughter, Sibilla, deceased, who had been wife of Sir Milo de Stapleton; and Johanna, another daughter, then living, aged twenty-four years and upwards, the wife of Fitz Henry. This diminutive memorial may, then, be attributed to the earlier part of the reign of Edw. I., probably about 1280—85. It would appear, from the inscription being only on two sides, that it was intended to be placed on the north side, probably, of the chancel. The wall in which it was discovered was rebuilt about 1730.

This memorial is interesting, as cross-slabs commemorative of children are not of frequent occurrence, and it is rarely that the precise date of memorials of this class can be ascertained. It is a good example of the kind of tomb, and a representation will be given in a future number of the *Journal*.

MR. J. A. BUSFIELD communicated an engraving of a poetical inscription, to the memory of Richard Ferrant, from a brass plate in Beverley Minster, dated 1560; accompanied by some genealogical memoranda, and extracts from his will, illustrative of the manners of the times.

THE REV. H. MACLEAN, Vicar of Caistor, Lincolnshire, reported the recent discovery of a curious sepulchral cist in Rothwell Churchyard, near Caistor. It was composed of rough upright slabs of limestone, and covered with the same. It was broken into by some workmen, who were making deep holes for the purpose of erecting scaffolding round the tower. The cist is placed E. and W., and contained the skeleton of a man, of large stature: no remains of wood or cloth were found. A notice of interments in similar cists, discovered at Pychley, Northamptonshire, has been given in a former volume of the *Journal*.³

THE REV. JOSEPH HUNTER made the following communication in reference to the remarks made by Mr. Franks, at the previous meeting, regarding the engravers of sepulchral brasses, and how rarely the name of any such artificer has been commemorated, as on the examples at Llanrwst:—

³ Vol. iii., p. 105.

In the church of Darley or Derley, between Matlock and Bakewell, are, or at least, were, in August, 1802, two brasses of the seventeenth century, each having the name of the person by whom the inscriptions upon them were engraved. The brasses are affixed to slabs of black marble, and commemorate the husband and a son of Frances Senior, one of several heiresses, not sisters, of the ancient family of Columbello.

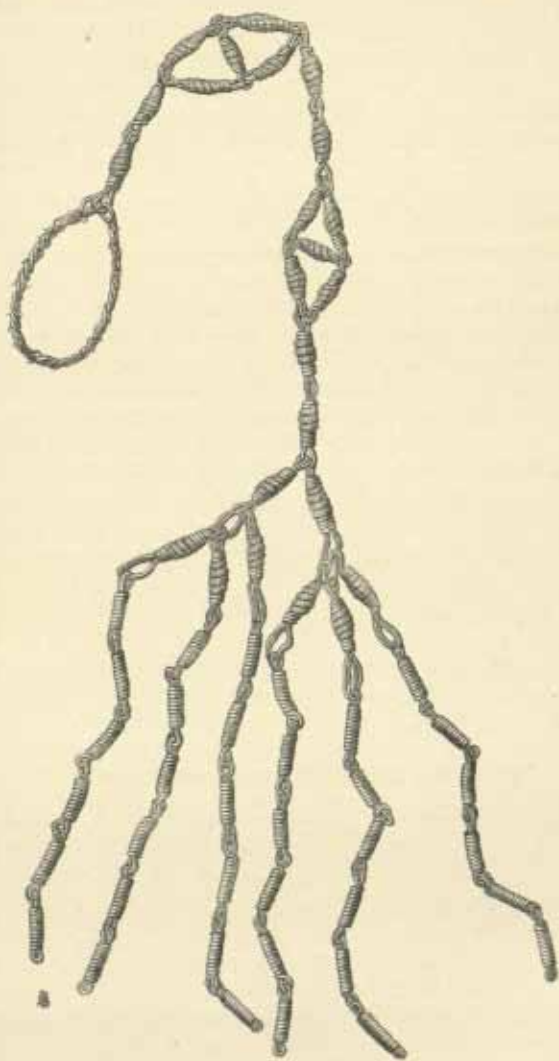
The first is for the husband, Anthony Senior, of Cowley, gentleman, who died February 14, 1654. There are a few Greek lines engraved :—" F. P. composuit.—Rob. Thorpe fabricavit."

The other is for the son, Richard Senior, who died when four years old, June 30, 1656. This has Latin verses.—" Robert Thorpe in Sheffield the carver."

Mr. MINTY communicated the following interesting letter, found by him amongst some old family papers, which had descended to him from the D'Oyley family, and containing a contemporary relation of the circumstances relating to the assassination of the Duke of Buckingham by Felton :—

"I know the newes w^{ch} occasioneth these my present letters is soe greate, as that it is wth you before the Carryer, yet because the reporters are many, and that I conceive the truth will bee welcome to you, wth the circumstances precedant, concomitant, and subsequent, I will bee bold to trouble you, wth soe much and soe many as are taken notice of here ; That the Duke is slaine I thinke is noe newes to you, the place, at Portsmouth in the howse wher hee lodged, the time Saturday morning last, about Eleven of the clocke ; The man by whom, M^r John Felton, a Gentleman who was a Lieutenant in the Voiage to Ree, wher his captaine being slaine, hee challengd to have (as appertaining to him in right of succession) his Captaines place ; of w^{ch} hee was not onely put-by, but by the Duke at his returne dismiss'd and slighted. For the man and his life, such as is seldome heard-of in a Souldier : noe quarreller, never knowne to bee drunke, never heard to sweare, nor ever observd to bee a wanton, soe as hee was termed the Puritan-Souldier ; And soe well groundd in Religion as hee protests hee undertooke not this bloody worke to revenge any Injury done himselfe, but to free his Country, and will not allow the Divell was his Temptour, but God to bee the mover therunto. The Immediate Act of the Dukes that did p^rcede, and is here most noted, is that the Fryday night next before his Tragedy hee slew a Marriner wth his owne hande. The observations in the act are the manner and his last and all the words he spake. For the first yee have already heard this Felton was a man discarded, soe that his attendance and all seeming opportunities were removed, and him-selfe retyr'd wth a resolution never more to have sought employment, but walking in Holborne about ten dayes before, it came suddainely in his minde : That he must deliver his Country by killing the Duke, wth the horridnesse wher-of beeing much troubled hee presently retyres to his Chamber, & upon his knees most earnestly besought God to remove that temptation, and soe continued in prayer 3 nights and dayes together, but the suggestion continueing still strong wth in him, and giving noe rest, a present opportunity was offer'd by the death of some Captaine for him to move the Duke, by conferring upon him that place to recompence the former injury in rejecting him. Wth this occasion, and the Continuance of the former suggestion, hee goes for Portsmouth, comes to the Duke in his owne lodging attended wth friends and servants, followes

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES,
DISCOVERED BY HON. RICHARD NEVILLE



Bronze Scourge, or Flagrum, from a Roman Villa at Chesterford

him walk^s, tells him now was the time to doe him right or never, to w^{ch} motion of his, the Duke not vouchsafeing an answer, Felton beeing of p^{er}son low stabbs him over the shoulder to the heart, then leaves the Dagger, w^{ch} the Duke him-selfe pulld-out, and wth it made an offer at the Murderer, but in that proffer fell-downe dead wth these words: Zounds, I am slaine, or as others will, Zounds the Rogue hath slaine mee; the standers by wth this affrighted and conceiving the howse beset wth Marryners, by their feares gave the Actor opportunity to have fled, who went onely out of the roome yet stay'd about the howse (such a Charme is blood as not to strengthen the Actor to goe out of the circle) after the generall feare quieted, the Murderer was sought for, and presents himselfe fearelesse wth this, Quem queritis, adsum, Seeke yee him that kild the Duke I am the man. Beeing apprehended and examined, continues resolute and fearelesse, and insists upon it, and would p^{er}suade the first suggestion to proceede from a good Spirit, and would make God the Authour of this abhorred bloodshed, and him selfe borne to free his Countrey. Vayn man, as if God cannot doe wth all men what hee pleaseth wthout the helpe of man or will suffer man to revenge, for vengeance is mine, sayth the L^d.

"To Mr Smythe of Amringale"

"HENDON, 26 August, 1628."

"From Mr John Herne.

This curious letter is written on a sheet of foolscap; the direction is torn off, except the words, "to Mr Smythe." The writer, John Herne, was great-nephew of Nicholas Herne, who built the house at Ameringhall, and died s. p. That property fell to John, father of the writer, an eminent lawyer, settled at Hendon, Middlesex. The son was also of Lincoln's Inn, and died 1664. Blomefield gives the inscription on his monument, and other memorials of the family, at Ameringhall. Mr. Smythe appears to have married the widow of Nich. Herne, and she died in 1649. "John Smith" occurs in the register, buried there in 1647.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

BY THE HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—An interesting and unusual relic of Roman age, a bronze chain or scourge, of very skilful workmanship. (Length, 16 in.) Its form is shown by the annexed representation, very kindly contributed by Mr. Neville. It was found in 1847, in digging foundations for a school, adjoining to the churchyard at Chesterford, Essex, and was taken from a cavity seven feet deep, with some third brass coins of Theodosius the Great, much defaced. The chain, supposed by some to have been part of the trappings of a horse, is well coated with *patina*; various imperial coins and Roman remains were found near it, as described by Mr. Neville in his "*Sepulchra Exposita*," p. 69. It is not easy to assign a purpose to this chain. In its arrangement it bears some resemblance to instruments of torture, called *plumbata*, when armed with plummets, such as have been found in the Catacombs at Rome, and are represented by Gallonius in his work "*De Martyrum Cruciatibus*." A curious example, formerly in the possession of Dr. Milner, of Winchester, is represented in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xxi., p. 541. The *flagra*, however,

* Ameringhall (Blomef.), now called Arminghall, near Norwich.

used by the Romans for the discipline of the slaves or other occasions, were dreadful instruments. Horace speaks of the "*horribile flagellum*"; they were armed with bones (*astragali*), indented circles of bronze (possibly similar to that represented, p. 181), or terminated by hooks. They were also used in gladiatorial contests, and in the worship of Cybele. In default of other evidence, it appears not improbable that the well-compacted scourge found at Chesterford may be regarded as a vestige of domestic discipline inflicted by the luxurious colonists who erected the villas there brought to light by Mr. Neville.⁷ Portion of a lock, from the same place, with parts of a lock of similar construction from a villa at Foxcote, Bucks. A whetstone, found in the Roman remains at Ickleton. Five knife-handles, of various design, carved in bone, one representing Hercules leaning upon his club, found at Chesterford.

Mr. Neville also exhibited a fine bronze sword, found in the bed of the Thames, near Coway Stakes, 1838, and a celt of unusually large size, formed of touch-stone, found at a depth of 6 feet, in a bog in the co. Sligo.

By MR. WESTWOOD.—A drawing of a remarkable enamelled fibula, preserved in the Museum in the Water Tower, at Chester. It was found



November 25, 1840, in a field near that city, on the Park Gate-road, belonging to Mr. Hinckes, of Chester. The representation here given is of the same size as the original. The square and triangular compartments are chiefly filled in

with yellow and red enamel, and the circular ones with pale green. The central circle is filled in with pale yellow in the middle, the next band red, the outer one dark green. The underside of this curious ornament is flat.

By MR. MAJENDIE, of Hedingham Castle.—An impression of the beautiful matrix of the seal of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, stated to have been found on or near the village green at Cavendish, Suffolk, many years since, shortly after a crowd had passed during some riotous commotion. It did not appear to have been buried in the earth. An engraving of this fine seal was given by Shaw from an imperfect impression appended to a deed, dated 1384.⁸ The singular discovery of the matrix was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Almack in 1839, and a more full account, with a representation of the seal, is given in the "*Gentleman's Magazine*," August, 1848.⁹ This valuable example of the work of the fourteenth century is now in the possession of Rev. Thomas Castley, rector of Cavendish. It represents St. Chad, in full pontificals, and above appears the Virgin with the Infant Jesus. Inscription—✠ S' DECANI ET CAPLI ECCL'IE S'CE MARIE ET S'CI CEDDE LYCHEFELD' AD CA'S (or *ad causas ecclesiasticas*). On the left side of the Virgin appear the crescent and flaming star, or sun.

⁷ This curious chain may possibly have been attached to a lamp, or to the seal appended to a stilyard. Compare Mongez, *Recueil*

d'Antiqu., pl. CCCXXX.

⁸ History of Staffordshire, vol. i., pl. XXX.

⁹ Archaeologia, vol. XXX., p. 134.

By THE REV. C. R. MANNING.—An impression from a matrix of the fourteenth century, recently found at Terrington, near Lynn, Norfolk. It is of pointed-oval form, and represents a female kneeling; above her appears the divine hand in the gesture of benediction. The legend is—

✠AVXILIŪ MEŪ A D'NO QVI FECIT CELŪ & TERRĀ.

(Psalm cxxi., v. 2).

By THE REV. JOSEPH HUNTER.—Two Italian matrices, of brass, of the fourteenth century, purchased at Spoleto. On one, of pointed-oval form, appears an ecclesiastic, Luke, prior of St. Peter's, in that city, kneeling, under a trefoiled arch; above which is seen a demi-figure of St. Peter.

✠S' LVCE P'ORIS S'CI PETRI SPOLETANI. The other is circular; the device is the foot and part of the leg of a goose, being a canting allusion to the name of the owner of the seal, as appears by the legend,—

✠S' CORADI D' PEDOCHI, the seal of Conrad di Pedochi, *piède*, or *pede d'oca* (plur. *ocche*), the goose's foot.¹ It occurs as an armorial charge in a bearing cited by Spener.

By THE DEAN OF HEREFORD.—A set of ancient keys of peculiar construction, eight in number, connected together, and turning on one pivot. It had been stated that they were the mediæval keys of the cathedral Close. The forms were very ingeniously varied, and they appeared to have been formed for fastenings of the nature of latch-locks. Compare the curious keys found at Castle Acre, Norfolk; *Camd. Brit.*, ed. Gough, vol. ii., pl. v.

By THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.—A silver spoon, discovered under the foundations of Romsey Abbey: it was apparently of English workmanship, date 16th century; the handle terminated in a pointed or conical knop.

MR. DISNEY produced a very interesting relic, of which, by his kind permission, a representation is here laid before our readers. It is a small silver seal, well authenticated as having been used by Milton. The impress is a coat of arms, a double-headed eagle displayed; the shield is surmounted by a helm, lambrequins, and crest, which appears to be a lion's gamb grasping the head of an eagle, by the neck, erased. This valuable little memorial had been in the possession of Mr. John Payne, on the death of Thomas Foster, who had married Elizabeth Clarke, daughter of Deborah, Milton's youngest daughter, and wife of Abraham Clarke, a weaver in Spital Fields. Mr. Payne sold it to Mr. Thomas Hollis, in 1761; on his death, 1774, it came into the possession of Mr. Thomas Brand Hollis, and then became part of the collection, inherited in 1804 by Mr. Disney's father.²

Some interesting observations were made in reference to this seal by the Rev. Joseph Hunter. The armorial bearing, he remarked, is certainly the same which was taken by Milton. It had been supposed that the poet's father was a



Milton's Silver Seal.

¹ It might be conjectured that in this name was an allusion to the "familiar beast to man," which, according to Sir Hugh Evans, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, doth

"become an old coat well." *Pedocchio* signifies a louse.

² See memoirs of Thomas Hollis, by Archdeacon Blackburn, printed in 1760.

person of low origin, his grandfather having been under-ranger of Shotover Forest, Oxfordshire. Milton was born in the parish of Allhallows, Breadstreet, his father being a scrivener in London, resident at the sign of the Spread Eagle, in that street, doubtless in allusion to the arms attributed to his family, or taken by him. It is, however, singular that the charge in question is given as the bearing appropriate to the name of Milton, and borne with certain differences by the families of that name settled in Shropshire and Staffordshire.* It has been reported that a grant by Segar is in existence, giving to the poet or his family an assignment of these arms. Mr. Hunter observed that he believed he had succeeded in tracing the poet's grandsire as resident at Staunton St. John's, Oxfordshire; the history of the family was involved in obscurity, and he proposed shortly to publish the results of his researches relative to Milton.

Mr. Disney stated also, that, by desire of his father, shortly before his decease, in 1816, he had deposited at Christ's College, Cambridge, an original model, in clay, of the head of Milton, which had been in the possession of Vertue, and was sold by him to Mr. Thomas Hollis. Vertue stated that he had preserved it many years, and believed it to be the work of Pierce, a sculptor of some note, who carved the bust of Wren, in the Bodleian. Mr. Hollis, however, believed it to have been modelled by Abraham Simon. From this model the engravings by Vertue, for Milton's prose works (edit. 1738 and 1753), were taken, as also an etching by Richardson, and the medal struck by Tanner; Rysbrack's bust of the poet, in Westminster Abbey (1737); and Scheemaker's bust, executed for Dr. Mead, and purchased at his sale for Mr. Duncombe. Mr. Disney had visited Christ's College, in 1848, on his way to the meeting of the Institute at Norwich, to inquire for this invaluable portraiture, and it was shown to him "by one of the gyps, on the floor of a closet, in what appeared to be a sort of butler's pantry." It is earnestly to be desired that this interesting relic should be securely placed in the Fitzwilliam Museum, or some place where its value were appreciated.

The Annual General London Meeting was held at the Theatre of the Institute of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster, on Thursday the 10th May, at which the General Report of the Central Committee on the affairs and progress of the Institute during the year 1848 was read and received. The Report of the Auditors was also read and received, and ordered to be printed, (see next page). It was then announced from the chair that the Institute had entered into possession of their new apartments, No. 26, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, which would afford ample accommodation for the monthly meetings, and where they would accordingly take place on the commencement of the ensuing session in November next. It was also announced that the Annual Local Meeting, to be held this year at Salisbury, would commence Tuesday, the 24th, and conclude Tuesday, the 31st July.

The members afterwards dined together at Blackwall, the Earl of Enniskillen presiding.

* Burke, in his "General Armory," gives this coat and crest (above described) as

belonging to the name of "Mitten or Mylton, Oxfordshire."

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

MEMORIALS OF EDINBURGH IN THE OLDEN TIME. By DANIEL WILSON,
F.R.S.A., Acting Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Edinburgh, 1848.
2 vols. 4to.

It is with cordial satisfaction that the results of an enlightened and energetic spirit of archaeological inquiry, in North Britain, will be hailed by all who delight to trace the progress of national institutions, or preserve the vestiges of earlier ages. The archaeological movement which has recently exercised so strong an influence, not only in our own country, but in almost all parts of Europe, even amidst the terrors of revolutionary ferment, has been traced, we think with truth, to the powerful spell which proceeded from Abbotsford. There it was, may it be affirmed, that the first impulse of an intelligent appreciation of national and medieval antiquity was given—an impulse through which the laborious trifling of the antiquarian collector has, at length, given place to scientific investigation, replete with interest and instruction.

The swelling wave, which, in widening circles, had reached the most distant coasts of the Continent, now seems to have turned, and the reflux has already reached the Scottish shore, whence the first small movement seems to have proceeded. Of the value of many publications which have emanated from the various literary societies of Scotland, and of the spirit with which those institutions have been sustained, much might be said in cordial commendation. The antiquaries of the South might well be stimulated to generous emulation by such efforts as the noble work of Mr. Patrick Chalmers (noticed in our last Journal), in illustration of the earliest sculptured monuments of the Christian age, too long neglected; by the researches of Mr. Cosmo Innis and his fellow labourers in the interesting subject of religious or monastic foundations; or by the various valuable contributions to historical and antiquarian literature from the accomplished Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. That Society itself seems inspired with fresh vitality and zeal for the promotion of those purposes for which it was founded: we have received with gratification the announcement issued by the Council, earnestly inviting all classes of the community to co-operate in the establishment of a NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY in the Scottish capital, and to contribute objects, of which a brief but useful enumeration is given, best calculated to forward this desirable end. We hope that many will heartily respond to this important invitation—the pledge of future efforts most valuable to the cause of archaeological science.

It were needless to insist upon the interest of Scottish antiquities, in a systematic prosecution of archaeological inquiry in our country. They form a chapter of the great history of national development, distinct only in their local peculiarities, but essentially connected with the history and antiquities of England, in every period. It were much to be desired that the antiquaries of the South were more conversant with the varied remains, of every age, existing in Scotland. The published sources of information

are, at present, inadequate; but in the earnestness and enlightened feeling with which the investigation has recently been pursued in North Britain, there is every promise of important future results.

In the interesting work which we would now commend to the notice of our readers, Mr. Wilson has naturally commenced his investigations from the early traditions regarding the stronghold—the nucleus of the future capital; a spot selected, doubtless, on account of its advantageous natural position in those ill-omened times, when foray and retaliation continually blasted the fertile district of the Northern borders. It was only in the fourteenth century, with the accession of the Stuarts, that the importance of the chief burgh of Scotland took its rise. An able sketch is given by Mr. Wilson of the vicissitudes of later times; of the influence of relations with foreign countries, in consequence of the various royal alliances, the spousals of James II. with Mary of Gueldres, whose remains were of late, as it was by some supposed, disclosed to view in the sad destruction of the Church of the Holy Trinity, founded by that princess.¹ This interesting example of architecture, sacrificed for the purposes of a railway speculation, has supplied the subject of one of the numerous beautiful illustrations, chiefly from his own pencil, with which Mr. Wilson's volumes are enriched.

We read also of the joyous nuptials of James III. with the Princess of

Denmark, and call to mind their portraits, preserved at Hampton Court, with which many of our readers are doubtless familiar, as works of art, to be classed with the choicest examples of early painting preserved in this country. The limits of our present purpose will not, however, permit of more than a passing reference to the brilliant scenes and stirring incidents portrayed in Mr. Wilson's pages, amongst which may be mentioned the alliance of James IV. with Margaret of England, and the rash enterprise, so characteristic of the feeling and spirit of the age, which led that king to the disastrous field of Flodden. The touching strain of the ballads which recall the dismay and national depression of that calamitous period, present to us the state of the northern capital in more lively manner than any historical document, or municipal proclamation at the "City Cross," when all good citizens were enjoined to muster "at jowing of



The City Cross during a Proclamation.

¹ See Mr. Wilson's interesting correspondence regarding this discovery, *Gent's Magazine*, May, 1849, vol. xxxi, p. 522.

the common bell," whilst the women were exhorted to cease their clamour, and repair to church, to pray for the welfare of the state.

We must hastily follow Mr. Wilson through his interesting recital of the long minority which succeeded; the influence of foreign manners and fashions introduced by the young king's alliances; first with a princess of France, daughter of Francis I.; her melancholy death, the theme of some exquisite lines from the pen of Sir David Lindsay; and the second marriage of James with Mary of Guise. We pass on to the period when Scotland, under an infant queen, was again exposed to aggravated calamities, internal faction, and foreign cupidity; until the ambition and enmity of Henry VIII., foiled in his scheme to secure a match between the unfortunate Mary and Prince Edward, brought upon Edinburgh the calamity of devastation and plunder, few buildings, the churches and castle excepted, escaping conflagration, after the capture of the city by the Earl of Hertford.

The fatal slaughter at Pinkie was followed by a moment of popular excitement, during which, the Queen-mother obtained aid from the Court of France, where Mary had taken refuge. One of the earliest operations of the French commander was the fortifications of Leith, a post of importance, where may even now be traced vestiges of buildings erected at that period. We are enabled, by Mr. Wilson's kindness, to give the annexed representation of a picturesque relic of olden time, demolished only in 1845, and pointed out by local traditions as a chapel founded by Mary of Guise.

The events of the subsequent period, and all the reminiscences which Edinburgh presents in connexion with the disorder which accompanied the great events of the Reformation, the wreck of the monasteries and churches, in which



Ancient Chapel, Kirkgate, Leith.

nearly all the finest ecclesiastical buildings in Scotland perished, are replete with curious interest.

The fervour with which religious reformation was pursued, even in trifling matters, is curiously shown in a fact recorded by Mr. Wilson. "The queen still retained the service of the mass in her own private chapel, to the great offence of the preachers; but they had succeeded in entirely banishing it from the churches. The arms and burgh seal of Edinburgh, previous to this period, contained a representation of the patron saint, St. Giles, with his hind; but by an act of the town-council, dated 24th June, 1562, the *idol* was ordered to be cut out of the town's standard, and a thistle to be substituted in its place, though the saint's fawn has been since allowed to appear in his stead." A representation of the municipal seal, bearing the *idol*, is given, p. 73.

In the year which succeeded the death of the Queen Regent in 1560, and the departure of the French, whose protracted establishment at Leith had been the source of frequent disorder and violence, Mary returned to her capital, and took up her residence at Holyrood. To these times, proba-

bly, may be attributed some of the picturesque relics of ancient architecture, represented in the numerous illustrations of the work before us. The little building adjoining to the palace, of which we are enabled to offer the annexed representation, is associated in an interesting manner with the history of these times, as the outlet, according to tradition, by which the murderers of Rizzio effected their escape. It is known by the name of "Queen Mary's Bath." The pyramidal or conical roofs, with their dormer windows and lofty chimneys, the gables with corbie steps, such as appear in the view of "the Black Turnpike," where the ill-fated Mary lodged after her surrender to Morton, at Carbery Hill; these, with



Queen Mary's Bath.

other architectural features, which strike the eye as marked by a French or Flemish character, may probably be attributed to the influence of foreign alliances, so frequent in the annals of Scottish history. The elegantly designed relic of carved panelling (for the accompanying representation of which our readers are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Wilson), presents

all the characteristics of French decoration at the best period. The original is now preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh; and it formed part of the interior fittings of the interesting building near the New College, pointed out as the mansion occupied by Mary of Guise, mother of Queen Mary. Part of this structure still remains, and we must mention the plate, after a drawing by Mr. Wilson, which serves to illustrate his account of the building, as one of the charming subjects with which his volumes are filled. The arrangement and execution of this panelling precisely resemble the examples of the florid style of the *renaissance* of the period of Francis I. The armorial bearings have not been appropriated; they would doubtless indicate the builder of the mansion, and the two coats occur, impaled, with the date 1557, and initials A. A. upon a stone lintel, of which a woodcut is given by Mr. Wilson. The decorations of the ceilings and other parts of this house appear to have been highly curious, and included many French arms with *devises*, mostly taken from Paradin's work, first published in France in the very year above mentioned.

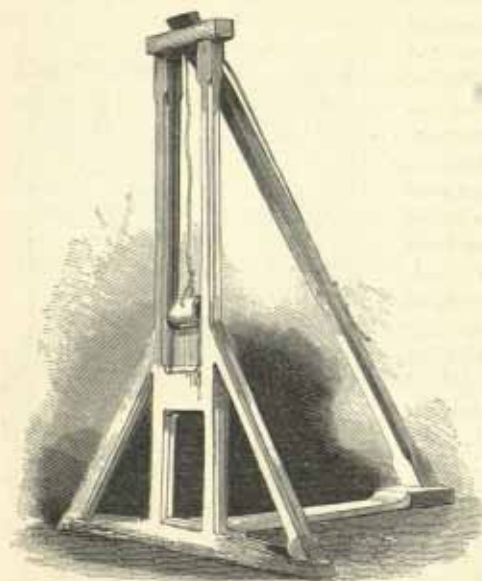
A less pleasing, but very curious relic of these times, of which also we are permitted to offer a representation to our readers, is the instrument of criminal execution, called the Maiden (see cut next page): the prototype of the guillotine, of which the memorable fact is recorded, that having been introduced into Scotland by the Regent Morton, he suffered an ignominious death by that very means, in 1581, having on the decline of his influence been condemned for the savage murder of Darnley.

Having briefly adverted to the more interesting periods of Scottish history, closing with the accession of James IV., who resided chiefly at Stirling, until he succeeded to the throne of the United Kingdoms, in 1617, we turn from the agreeable memorials of Historical incidents connected with Edinburgh, to the more detailed notices of its local antiquities and traditions. In these collections, commencing with the Castle, its ancient Norman church, a relic of architecture in Scotland which appears to have escaped notice, erected, probably, in the earlier part of the twelfth



Carved door from the house of Mary of Guise.

century, its strong defences and adjacent buildings surrounding the Castle Rock, our readers will find a multitude of curious and interesting remi-



The Maiden.

niscences. We looked, but in vain, for a portraiture of "Muckle Meg," the most famous of ancient cannon in these kingdoms, a national relic, formerly removed to the Tower Armory, and very properly restored to Scotland by George IV. at the instance of Sir Walter Scott. This primitive bombard is formed of iron staves and hoops, and, according to tradition, was presented to James II. in 1455. Those who are curious in this subject will remember, that we owe to a Scottish writer, John Barbour, the earliest record of the use of artillery in the field.

He states, in his metrical *Life of Bruce*, that "crakys of war" were used by Edward III. in his campaign against the Scots in 1327. In default of a figure of Meg of Mons, Mr. Wilson has obligingly permitted us to give the annexed representation of ancient artillery and warlike appliances, from an ancient sculpture once at Edinburgh Castle, and now preserved in the Antiquaries' Museum. Here are displayed various murderous inventions, especially chambers, suited for more rapid discharge, and used as late as the seventeenth century. In earlier times they were commonly employed, and, though rarely found, may be seen in various arsenals, as also in the curious collection found on the shores of the Isle of Walney, Lancashire, described in the *Archæologia* by Mr. Archibald.¹



Sculptured Stone, representing ancient artillery. Museum of Antiqu. Soc., Edinb.

Our limits will not permit us to follow our author in his interesting ramble of characteristic reminiscences through the "Lawmarket," and its

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii., p. 372.

history. We must refer our readers to the work itself for many romantic and striking incidents connected with the municipal and judicial monuments of the old capital, the Tolbooth and Parliament-close, a scene of more strange and remarkable vicissitudes than any other portion of the town, the adjoining church of the patron saint (the *idol* condemned by the Reformers), St. Giles, the Parliament Hall, the great south window of which may be perceived in the annexed charming little subject, representing the ancient thoroughfare, or descent to the Cowgate from the Parliament-close. They will accompany his progress, with increasing interest, through the intricate haunts and nooks of the city, the High-street, which still marks the line of the primitive thoroughfare from the Palace to the Castle; along which the rude huts of the early Cale-



The Back Stairs leading to the Cowgate.



The Canongate Tolbooth.

donians were constructed, as early, it is believed, as the ninth century. After gazing a moment at the picturesque Netherbow, demolished in 1764, they will pass into the Royal Burgh of Canongate and the Abbey Sanctuary, a fertile field for curious investigation, replete with interesting traditions, and, passing leisurely through many a scene of events of romantic originality, with which the picturesque character of "Auld Reekie" seems so strikingly to harmonise, will follow their agreeable *cicerone* to the

antique mansions long occupied by courtiers, or characters of note in suburbs, to Leith, so intimately associated with the history of the ancient capital, its harbour and fortifications,—the vestiges of the important fortress there erected by Cromwell, and demolished at the Restoration.

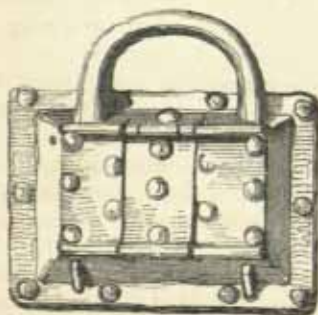


Fragment of the Citadel, Leith. In Couper Street.

The ecclesiastical antiquities of Edinburgh form the subject of a very valuable chapter. Many portions of architectural detail of the Norman age exist in the churches in and around Edinburgh, and the prevalence of remains of that period in parish churches of Mid Lothian seems to prove that a very general impulse had been given to ecclesiastical architecture about the period of the foundation of Holyrood Abbey, in the twelfth century. The "restoration" of St. Giles's church, in recent times, has added another example to the lamentable tale of destruction by which so many of our most valuable monuments have perished.

But we must take our leave of a work which presents no ordinary degree of attraction. There is a charm in the associations connected with every nook and purlieu of our ancient cities, in the traditions, the landmarks of great historical events, or the vestiges of progressive changes in manners and institutions, which is calculated to excite the interest and sympathy, not merely of antiquaries, but of every class of readers. The

history of a capital city may, indeed, be taken as the outline of the annals of a nation, and in the striking vicissitudes which Edinburgh has undergone, combined with the innumerable picturesque scenes which its ancient closes and wynds present, Mr. Wilson has found a theme of very pleasing variety. He has succeeded most happily, both by his pen and pencil, in giving to this series of reminiscences of Edinburgh in the olden time a highly agreeable and interesting character.



Ancient Padlock dug up in the Greyfriars churchyard, 1841.

Archaeological Intelligence.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND have recently circulated the following appeal for contributions to their museum, already well stored with objects of great interest, and of which, in great part, a catalogue has been published :

"The council, being exceedingly desirous of completing a systematic arrangement of the society's collection of antiquities, earnestly invite the clergy, landed proprietors, gentlemen in the direction of Scottish railways, and all who are friendly to the object of establishing a national museum of Archaeology in the Scottish capital, to contribute such objects as are best calculated to forward this desirable end. The museum is open to the public without any charge, and has been visited during the past year by 5330 persons. The first aim of the society is to render its collection as complete as possible in examples of British, and more especially of Scottish antiquities of all periods." The general enumeration of desiderata comprises—1. Celtic period. Stone celts, arrow-heads, and hammers; objects of bronze and bone; of amber, &c., moulds of bronze celts, and cinerary urns. 2. Romano-British period. Altars and inscriptions; pottery and glass; tessellated pavements, &c.; ornaments and weapons. 3. Anglo-Saxon period. Pottery and glass vessels; ornaments found in tumuli; bronze and iron implements. 4. Medieval period. Pottery and domestic utensils; arms and armour; wood carvings; furniture; painted glass; ornamental tiles, and rubbings of sepulchral brasses, &c. 5. Miscellaneous. Objects illustrative of obsolete manners, including domestic and personal appliances, with ornaments of every kind; topographical illustrations; portraits; coins and medals; rare books, unpublished poetry and music, autographs and historical MSS.

We hope that many who possess objects, trivial as single curiosities, invaluable as links in a chain of evidence, will contribute them for so good a purpose; that many also, in these times of discovery and excavation, will keep careful watch, and preserve what may be brought to light for national instruction.

In Ireland, it is satisfactory to learn that the precious collection of the Royal Academy, so speedily brought together and arranged by the efforts of a few energetic antiquaries, has received an accession which will greatly augment its value, for the purposes of scientific comparison. An arrangement of friendly exchange and correspondence has been very advantageously effected with the society of Northern antiquaries, and a series of examples, duplicates from the valuable collection at Copenhagen, have been transferred to Dublin, a collection of Irish antiquities being sent in return to the Danish Museum. The advantages of such facilities afforded to science are most important: the only means of attaining to sure conclusions in regard to the obscure vestiges of the earlier periods, is through careful comparison of numerous approximate types.

The antiquarians of Newcastle have projected a pilgrimage of no ordinary interest to the friends of Archaeology. They have arranged an

excursion along the site of the Roman wall, extending from Wallsend to the Solway, to take place at the close of the month of June, and invite the attendance of antiquarians from the south. We hope that this interesting expedition will be productive not only of gratification to those who may have the good fortune to participate in it, but excite a more lively interest in the preservation of the numerous Roman remains in that district, and possibly lead to the deposit of the more important of these vestiges, and of private collections, in the ancient fortress of Newcastle, a place worthy to receive such a museum as might readily be formed in the northern borders, and to which the collections of the society have recently, through the liberal assistance of the Duke of Northumberland, and other donors, been removed. The generous encouragement of His Grace is ever freely afforded to the prosecution of intelligent research into the history and antiquities of the northern counties; and the voice of their patron will, we are assured, not be wanting to stimulate the antiquarians of Newcastle to seize so favourable an occasion for collecting and recording the evidence regarding Roman occupation in the north. How valuable a chapter of an extended "*Britannia Romana*," so long a desideratum, might be concerted in this interesting pilgrimage. We hope to lay before our readers a report of its results.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Feb. 19, 1849. Mr. C. C. BABINGTON called the attention of the society to a singular specimen of fictile manufacture, a small vase, found on the site of the Roman villa at Comberton, and recently purchased for the society. It is rudely formed of common clay and coated with a red substance resembling a paste formed of pounded "Samian" ware. PROFESSOR CORRIE read an interesting account of the changes in costume in the university at different periods, and the edicts issued against its excess.

March 5. DR. THACKERAY exhibited a cast of one side of the fine seal of Pilton Priory, Devon; it exhibits three tabernacles; in the central niche appears King Athelstan, by whom the lordship was given to the Abbey of Malmesbury, of which Pilton was a cell. On the dexter side is a scutcheon charged with a dragon displayed (or an eagle?) on the sinister side, the supposed bearing of Mercia and Wessex. Legend,—*Hoc Athelstanus ago quod presens signat imago*. This seal had been erroneously assigned to the monastery of Middleton; this error is corrected in the last edition of the *Monasticon*, and an engraving of the seal given (vol. iv., pl. 24) as also in Dr. Oliver's *Monasticon Dioc. Exon.* p. 245. Mr. BABINGTON exhibited a specimen of the satirical medallions, bearing, on one side, the head of a pope, which, when inverted, presents a diabolic head, surrounded by the words—*Ecclesia perversa tenet faciem diaboli*. On the reverse are similarly shown the heads of a cardinal and a fool,—*Sapientes stulti aliquando*. It was found at Burwell, and is attached to a tobacco-stopper. A similar medallion is in the society's museum, and the Rev. E. Ventris stated that he was in possession of another. PROFESSOR CORRIE exhibited a rare volume of sermons from his own library. They were preached in the University by Stephen Baron, last head of the Franciscan Order in Cambridge (he died, 1520), and are curious as illustrating the state of the Church and University in temp. Henry VIII., just previous to the Reformation.

The Rev. W. R. COLLETT exhibited a drawing of mural frescoes lately found, and now destroyed, in the north aisle, Stoke Church, Suffolk. They represent two female saints, one, probably St. Lucy, holding a palm branch in her right hand, and a singular vessel or lamp in her left; the other is St. Ursula, crowned; a number of small figures, representing the 11,000 virgins, sheltered under her robe. Professor Corrie and the Rev. E. Ventris made some observations upon the costume of students and others in the university at different periods.

May 14.—*Anniversary.* The election of the officers and council for the ensuing year took place. The Rev. George E. Corrie, B.D., Norrisian Professor of Divinity, was elected President; Mr. C. C. Babington, M.A., *Treasurer*, and the Rev. W. R. Collett, M.A., *Secretary*. The Annual Report was read, in which the following statements were made.

"The museum has continued to increase both by donations and the purchase of numerous valuable specimens of antiquities, most of which have been found within the County of Cambridge; and it may now be confidently referred to as creditable to the society. As its existence and value become more generally known, it will doubtless receive still more numerous donations, and thus attain the station of a county museum of antiquities, in which nearly all the Archaeological specimens found in this neighbourhood will be deposited. The additions by purchase are necessarily very limited, owing to the small funds at the disposal of the council.

"Another Part of the publications of the society (No. XV.) has recently appeared, which it is confidently believed cannot fail to give satisfaction to the members, and to confer great honour upon its author, the Rev. C. Hardwick, who has ably endeavoured to show to what extent St. Catherine of Alexandria may be considered as an historical personage, and how far the accounts of her are purely legendary. He has annexed to this dissertation a semi-Saxon legend of St. Catherine, previously nearly unknown, and almost inaccessible to the students of the early forms and progress of the English language. It is greatly to be wished that the society had it in its power to undertake the publication of other mediæval manuscripts of great interest, which exist in our university and collegiate libraries."

Miscellaneous Notices.

A very interesting publication, illustrative of the progress of Monumental Art, has been announced, consisting of the most remarkable of the ancient tombs at Iona. The curious sculptured memorials of the western islands are almost unknown, except by the few specimens of which Pennant gave representations in his "Tour in Scotland." This class of antiquities is highly deserving of attention; the sepulchral remains at Iona and Colonsay include examples of great interest and beautiful design. It is proposed to publish fifty lithographic plates, by subscription, at a very moderate price. Those who may wish to encourage so desirable an undertaking will send their names to JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., the Hall, Clapham Common.

Mr. Westwood has undertaken a new series of examples of the Art of

Illumination, in a form more adapted for general circulation than his useful "*Palæographia Sacra*." It will comprise illuminated illustrations of the Bible, selected from various MSS. of celebrity, chiefly in English collections, and include, as far as practicable within the limits proposed, a collection which may afford the means of comparing and contrasting the styles of art of the principal schools of design during the Middle Ages. It will contain forty plates, and may be taken in monthly parts. (London: C. Dolman).

A new edition of Dr. Lingard's valuable History has been announced by Mr. Dolman, by whom subscribers' names are received. The work has received most careful revision, and a great mass of additional information, the result of the indefatigable labours of the venerable author, will enrich this reprint.

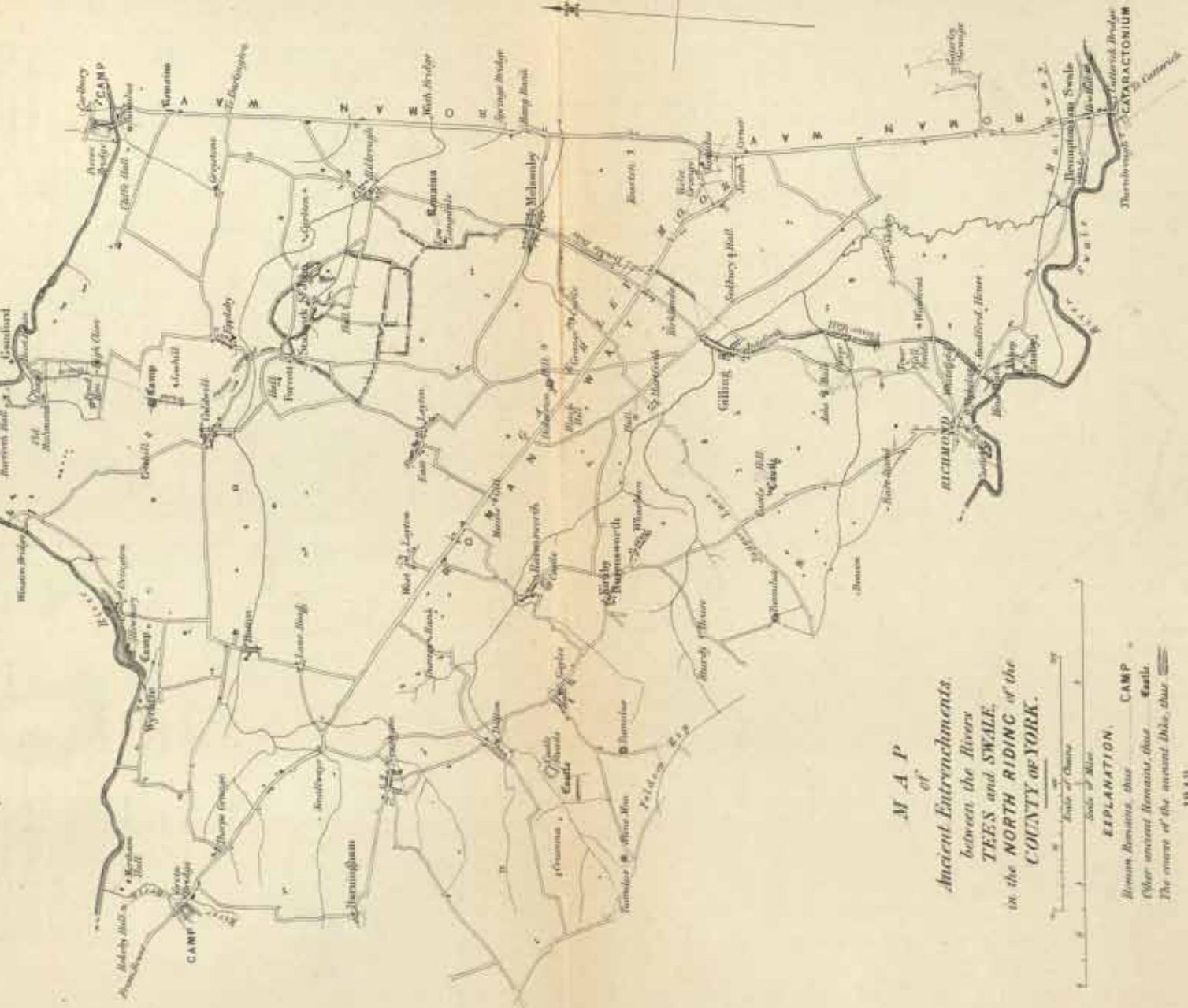
The first part of a selection of interesting subjects of mediæval antiquity has just been published by Mr. Bell, entitled "*Antiquarian Gleanings in the North of England*," consisting of examples of furniture, plate, and objects of historical interest, with which the old mansions and private collections in the north are richly stored. These ancient relics have been drawn, and the plates etched, by Mr. W. B. Scott.

Mr. Boutell has produced a portion of his new work, an "*Historical and Descriptive Sketch of Christian Monuments in England and Wales*," to which allusion was made in the last Number. It will consist of four parts; the first comprising the slabs and sepulchral antiquities of the simplest class, some of which are decorated with crosses and other ornaments, but without effigies. It is illustrated by a numerous variety of beautiful subjects, in great part unpublished hitherto, and includes an attractive summary of the subject of sepulchral cross slabs, of which Mr. Cutts has for some time been engaged in preparing a monograph, as announced, for speedy publication, in the last Journal. The scope of Mr. Boutell's work is more extended, and it will form a very useful manual of monumental antiquities in England.

In the last Journal, mention was made of the proposed publication of a work on Ecclesiastical Antiquities, by the Rev. Arthur Hussey. A prospectus and specimen have since been issued, and may be obtained on application to Mr. J. Russell Smith, 4, Old Compton Street, Soho. The work will comprise the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey; and form a comparative list of the churches mentioned in Domesday, and those of more recent date, with notes on their architecture, sepulchral memorials, and other antiquities. Subscribers' names received by Mr. J. R. Smith.

. We regret exceedingly that the press of matter in the proceedings of the Monthly Meetings obliges us to defer noticing many interesting works until the October number of our Journal.

C O U N T Y O F D U R H A M



*MAP
of
Ancient Entrenchments
between the Rivers
TEES and SWALE,
in the NORTH RIDING of the
COUNTY OF YORK.*



EXPLANATION.
 Roman Remains, thus **CAMP**
 Other ancient Remains, thus **Castle.**
 The course of the ancient Dike, thus

The Archaeological Journal.

SEPTEMBER, 1849.

ON THE ROMAN ROADS, CAMPS, AND OTHER EARTHWORKS,
BETWEEN THE TEES AND THE SWALE, IN THE NORTH
RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

THE district of Yorkshire, situated between the Tees and the Swale, between Darlington on the north, and Richmond on the south, was one of the most important military positions occupied by the Romans in the north of Britain. It is in this district that the great Roman road, which may be traced through the county in a continuous line, from Doncaster to Catterick, separates into two branches, one of which, passing by Greta Bridge and Bowes, proceeded to Carlisle (Luguvallium), the other crossing the Tees at Pierse Bridge, was continued to Newcastle (Pons Ælii). These two lines of communication, by which the south of England was thus connected both with the eastern and western extremity of the Roman Wall, may be still very clearly traced, from their point of divergence a little north of Catterick, throughout the whole of their course northward through Yorkshire; and the site and scale of the camps by which they were defended are most clearly indicated by the remains at Catterick, Greta Bridge, Pierse Bridge, and Bowes.¹

The extent, the preservation, and the historical importance of these monuments of Roman occupation, well deserve the study of the archaeologist; but this part of Yorkshire has other special claims on his attention.

¹ The maps to which the following observations refer, were made at the desire of the Duke of Northumberland, under the direction of Mr. C. Newton, of the Department of Antiquities, British Museum. Great advantages were derived from the use of maps in possession of his Grace, and of the Earl of Zetland; from those of Sir

William Lawson, as well as from his local knowledge; from those of Mr. Gilpin of Sudbury; from the Tithe Maps under the care of the Ven. Archdeacon Headlam, and the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Richmond. In the derivation of names of places, assistance was rendered by Mr. Just, of Bury, Lancashire.

The district, which has been already described as situate between the Tees and the Swale, is traversed throughout this whole space by a vast dike, or line of earthworks, which extends, with more or less of continuity, from Easby on the Swale to Barforth on the Tees, passing in its course some entrenchments of a singular kind, at Stanwick and Forcett.

It is proposed in this memoir, to give some account of the whole of these early remains; commencing with the Roman roads and camps. We shall then proceed to trace the course of the dike, offering some conjectures as to its origin and purpose. A notice of some other camps and earthworks in the district, of uncertain period, will conclude the memoir.

The shape of the whole district is that of an irregular triangle, containing between sixty and seventy square miles; the south-west boundary of which, as will be seen by the accompanying General Map, may be defined by a line drawn from the junction of the Greta and the Tees to Barn-ingham, passing over the elevated moorlands of Crumma and Feldorn to Richmond, and continued from this spot to Catterick along the course of the Swale. The River Tees itself may be taken as the north-west limit; and the east side of the triangle is formed by the Roman Way from Catterick Bridge to Pierse Bridge.

The valley of Gilling, which runs up from Catterick in a north and west direction, appears to have been taken advantage of by the Romans as a line of defence on the south of their road to Greta Bridge, to which it forms an enormous ditch; and, at the same time that this road overlooks the Gilling Valley, it forms a triangle with the other Roman Way, on the eastward, and the course of the Tees; within this smaller triangle lie the entrenchments at Stanwick and Forcett, to which we have already alluded.

The whole of this area from the moorlands on the south to the Tees on the north is completely commanded by Two posts of observation; the elevated and rounded hill of Diderston, situated on the north side of the Roman Way to Greta Bridge, and nearly in the centre of the whole district, and the Camp at Cauldwell, which is placed about the centre of the smaller triangle formed by the Roman Roads and River Tees.

We shall now proceed to trace the Roman Road which

forms the east side of our triangle, commencing at the south extremity, near to Catterick Bridge.

Most writers on the Roman antiquities at Catterick have placed the station of *Cataractonium*² in Thornbrough³ Pasture; but it remained for Sir William Lawson, the present proprietor of this spot, to discover the foundations, and thus to place the site beyond doubt. The station appears to have been placed on a gently rising ground, on the south bank of the Swale, about 180 yards above Catterick Bridge, in a field known as Thornbrough Pasture.

About half of the east wall has been uncovered, from about the centre to the south-east angle, which is rounded off; thence in continuation, the south wall has been laid bare by digging, as far as the gateway, on which the road from Aldborough (*Isurium*) runs in a straight line, as may be traced across the fields. The remains, consisting of two or three courses of masonry, standing on the foundation course, are 7 ft. 6 in. in thickness, and without slope, as far as can be seen at present; the length on each front that has been opened, may be about 90 yards, and the depth of the excavation from 2 to 3 feet below the surface. The bearings of these foundations run in the direction of the four cardinal points, *by compass*, and the north wall must run nearly parallel to the course of the River Swale.

The Roman Way from *Isurium* forms at the gateway an angle with the south front; and that in continuation towards the north leaves the north front at the same angle, the two roads forming an angle of 150° , with the angular point towards the west; the east front consequently has been drawn at right angles to the line bisecting this angle of the roads.⁴ How far the walls extended to the westward is yet to be discovered; but, from an irregular line of defence which has been uncovered, and which commences about the same distance from the south gate, that the gate is from the south-east angle, it seems probable that the gate where the road entered, will be found to be in the centre of the front.

Should this be the case, the camp will have been com-

² Probably derived from *Cæd-dar-ich*, Brit.,—Camp on the water.

³ The frequency of the occurrence of the word *Thorn*, (*Thor*) at places of defence, renders it probable that the camps were dedicated to the Norse Deity.

⁴ The Roman Station at Lincoln appears to have been formed at an angular point of the Roman Way in a similar manner; though at Lincoln the angular point is towards the east.

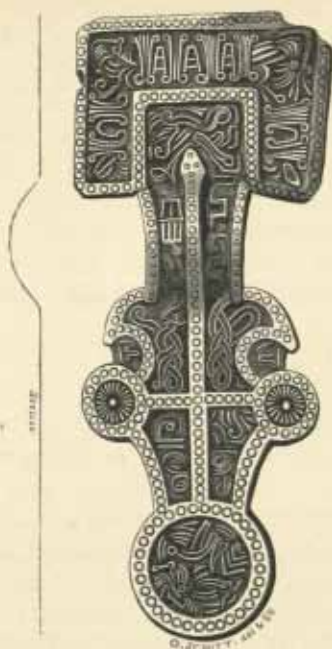
manded by the higher ground above on the west ; but this construction may have been adopted perhaps to secure a moderate descent from the north gate to the river.

Should the above conjecture as to the position of the other angles prove correct, the sides will be relatively 240, and 175 yards, and the area within the walls of the station about 9 acres. The remains that have been from time to time discovered at Thornbrough, are in themselves sufficient evidence that a Roman camp, as well as a town, has been placed here. In Whitaker's *Richmondshire* (ii., p. 24), are engravings of two portions of columns with their bases, resembling those recently dug up at Aldborough, and which probably formed part of a temple. As early as the reign of Charles I. a large bronze caldron, full of Roman 3rd brass coins, was discovered on this spot ; the caldron is preserved at Brough Hall, but the coins have disappeared. Sir William Lawson possesses a number of other interesting Roman antiquities found on the site of the camp, among which may be particularly mentioned two lions, sculptured in stone, and probably of a late period, and two bronze fibulæ, exhibited in the Museum of the Archaeological Institute at the York Meeting. Representations of these ornaments, probably of early Saxon date, are here submitted to the reader. (See Woodcuts, half orig. size.) Horsley found no inscriptions at Thornbrough, but one has been discovered since, dedicated to the "Dea Syria."⁵ Traces of the Roman Road, where it left the station on the north, are visible in the black earth on the edge of the river, and in a slight elevation on the opposite bank. In proceeding to the north it joins the present road at about a mile from Catterick Bridge, and coincides with it till we come to the second mile-stone, where the present road deviates a little to the eastward and shortly rejoins it again. The Way continues straight to about 300 yards to the north of Scotch Corner, where the traces of the Roman Road, from Greta Bridge, have been found to fall in at a farm called Violet⁶ Grange ; here the road to Pierse Bridge, makes a bend to the eastward, at right angles to the line from Greta Bridge, and about a quarter of a mile in length. This spot is about 510 feet above the sea.

⁵ Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, ii., pp. 19—24.

⁶ Whether this very unusual name may be derived from the Roman "Via," and

have marked the intersection of these roads at this point, is left for the consideration of the philologist.

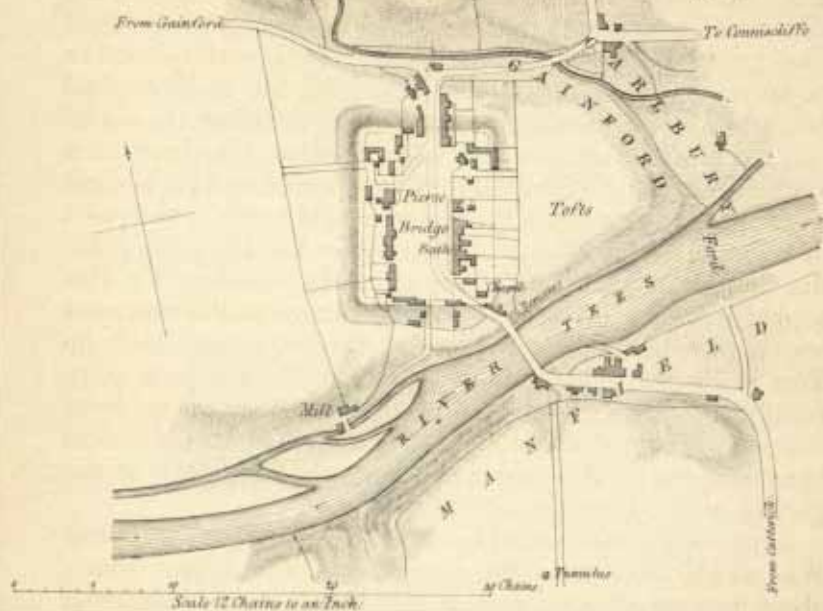


Saxon Fibula found near Catterick Bridge
(Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.)



Bronze Cruciform Fibula. in the possession of Sir William Lawson, Bart.
Found at Thornbrough, near Catterick Bridge, Yorkshire.
(Length, 5 inches.)

Ancient Camp
in the
COUNTY of DURHAM.
1848.



Ancient Camp
in the NORTH RIDING of the
COUNTY of YORK.
1848.



On the north of this place, and on a line bisecting the right-angle just mentioned, at the distance of about 220 yards, are the remains of a tumulus, which, as far as could be judged from cursory examination and inquiry on the spot, seemed to be ancient. It is probable, that, when this was at its original height, Cataractonium to the south, Hang Bank on the north, and the hill of Diderston on the north-west, may have been visible from its top; it would thus have served as a convenient signal post. At about a quarter of a mile north of the point of intersection the road makes a counter bend so as to point due north; it is difficult to explain the necessity for this second angle, for, though the original change to the westward was required in order to reach the favourable ford over the Tees at Pierse Bridge, this deviation would have been more readily accomplished had a straight line been drawn from the point of intersection to Pierse Bridge, than by the double bend adopted in this instance, for which the nature of the ground does not suggest any reason.

In proceeding northward towards Pierse Bridge, the Roman Way was to the right of the present road, and distant from it about its own breadth, and, as Horsley observes, "continues visible,"⁷ though the stones have been nearly all taken to mend the modern road. It is indicated on the map by a dotted line. Between Kneeton and Hang Bank it falls in with the present road, and continues along it till we come within about 150 yards of Hang Bank, where the present road, and probably the ancient one, turns aside to the eastward to avoid the hill, regaining the line a little below the bank, and crossing to the westward to avoid a small stream at Springs Bridge, regaining the line again about 130 yards beyond Springs Bridge.⁸ Thence it crosses Wath Bridge at about 290 feet above the sea, and, rising to a height of 325 feet at Loesy Cross, continues the same straight line to within 500 yards of the Tees, where it bends to the eastward, coinciding with the present road, to within 180 yards of the river; thence the Roman line seems to have continued straight down the narrow lane and over the ford to a hollow way, which now forms the boundary between Gainford and Carlbury.⁹ See the Plan of Pierse Bridge Camp in the accompanying illustrations.

⁷ Brit. Romana, p. 401.

⁸ One of the men employed in making the causeway at this place, some years since, informed us, that the Roman work was found considerably below the surface.

⁹ The occurrence of this name so near to the Roman Camp, renders it probable that the Britons called the place *Cær*, and that the Saxons added their own word *Bury*—a "Camp."

Thus it appears that the Roman Way did not pass through the station at Pierse Bridge ; but Mr. Denham of that place, who has paid considerable attention to the antiquities of the village, affirms, that in dry weather the mark of a way may be seen across the field called the Tofts, to the Roman Road. In descending the hill from the turnpike gate towards Pierse Bridge, at a spot where the modern road branches off to Cliffe Hall, a Roman monumental slab, with an inscription, was recently found, in lowering the bank to join the Roman Way. A representation of this slab will be given hereafter.

We have now traced this road to the most northern limit of our map, the River Tees ; thence it is continued with more or less interruption to Vinovium (Binchester).

Returning to the point of divergence at Scotch Corner, which we have already noticed, we find that the Greta Bridge line of road runs through the farm called Violet Grange, and falling into the present road at the turnpike gate, continues straight for about 600 yards further ; at which point it is about 600 feet above the sea.

Here the line makes a bend of about four degrees towards the north. It was probably here that Dr. Horsley considered the road to turn towards Catterick Bridge.¹

About 300 yards beyond this last mentioned place, the Roman Way, which continues to coincide with the present road, crosses the road from Melsonby to Gilling.

On reaching Diderston it runs about 300 yards south of that very remarkable hill, between it and Black Hill ; these, it is presumed are the two spots alluded to by Dr. Horsley as "a tumulus on the east side, and an exploratory fort on the west."²

Though Black Hill is a commanding position, there does not appear to have been any entrenchments made on it ; but Diderston probably has had some addition on its summit, whether for sepulchral or exploratory purposes.

This hill has been conjectured by Mr. Cade³ to be the *Wilfare's Dun* of Bede, which opinion may be strengthened by the derivation the name admits of from the British,—*Wylfa-dun*,—the *watch-hill*.

¹ "This branch has generally been thought to strike into the other branch about two or three miles north from Catterick Bridge ; the present highway does so in fact, and this no doubt has occasioned the mistake. For the Roman Way,

after the modern has left it, proceeds as nearly as I could judge, directly to Thornbrough, still continuing large and conspicuous."—*Brit. Romana*, p. 401.

² *Idem*.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. x., p. 55.

About 1100 yards to the east of Diderston Hill is an entrenched spot with the ruins of some building on it, called Grange Castle.

In the parish register of Melsonby at an early period (1587) an entry occurs frequently of "Didersey⁴ Grange," which is supposed to refer to this enclosure.

From the appearance of the entrenchment it would seem to have been a Roman camp to defend the signal post; but, as the masonry has been decided by a competent judge to be medieval, we must suppose the building to have been constructed subsequently to the camp; this is the more probable, as the foundations do not extend over the whole of the interior of the work, nor touch the rampart in any part.

This appears to be the "square platform, with a small one in the middle resembling a table, both of which are entrenched," mentioned by Warburton;⁵ but, if by his "larger piece of ground entrenched in the figure of a triangle on the south-west of the above," he meant the elevated spot called Gilling Bank, this seems to have nothing more on it than the rubbish from a quarry.

At Diderston the Way gains its greatest altitude, being 670 feet above the sea; and a change in the line takes place of about two degrees to the northward. This inclination is still further continued in order to pass the stream at Mains Gill, the modern road coinciding in the bend. On the top of Dunsey Bank the altitude is about 610 feet above the sea; here the road bears still further to the north, till it has descended part of the hill, when it bears away south towards Smallways, to pass the brook with the advantage of higher ground, and a better foundation than could have been found by continuing the straight line.

At 120 yards beyond Smallways the modern road returns to the original line, and we must suppose that the Roman Way followed the same course, for there are no traces of any other line.

Thence with small deviations it runs to Greta⁶ Bridge, and probably passed the river a little below the present

⁴ This name is spelt in various ways, Diderston, Diddersley, and Didersey; in Domesday we find, "Malsanabi and Dirdreston." The height of Diderston Hill is about 700 feet above the sea.

Its derivation is possibly from the

British 'Y-dre-dun,—the "Home near the hill," or the "Camp."

⁵ Lansdowne MSS., 911.—Pp. 164-5.

⁶ Perhaps the name of this river may be derived from *Griota*—"Pebbles,"—(old Norse, or Danish) and *Æ*—"a Stream."

bridge, though there is not any appearance of it in the banks of the stream.

Had the Way traversed the camp through the east gate, which is still visible, it must have deviated from the line for that purpose, which was not the case at Pierse Bridge, neither is there any appearance on the banks of the Tutta Stream to lead to a supposition that the road had issued at the western gate. (See the Plan of Greta Camp, in the plate at page 217.)

It is therefore probable that it kept the line of the present road, under Rokeby Wall, to the end of the Park, and then took its new direction towards Bowes, (Lavatræ) entering that station at the north gate.

Horsley says, "The fort itself has not reached within the Park, but the Military Way has gone through it, and crossed the Greta a little below the present bridge, and falls in again with the high road, at a house a little south of Greta Bridge,"—"It leaves the fort about a furlong or two on the southward side."⁷

No signs of this are visible in the Park, nor could any traditional account of it be met with in the locality.

For an account of the Roman inscriptions found at Rokeby, the reader is referred to Horsley and Whitaker in their notices of this Station. With respect to the position of the camp, in regard to that at Pierse Bridge and Catterick Bridge, it may be remarked that they are placed nearer one another than is usual with Roman stations in Britain, which generally occur at intervals exceeding twelve miles; and that in each case, the river is placed between the Romans and their enemies, the Brigantes; by such an arrangement of camps, any outbreak on the part of this powerful tribe would probably have been more easily suppressed than by any other mode of defence known to the Romans.

It is further presumed, from the remains discovered at each place, that Pierse Bridge⁸ and Greta Bridge camps, were both inferior in construction, and probably long subsequent to that of Cataractonium.⁹ And, on a careful examination of the remains, mentioned by Horsley, and other writers, with such as have been lately brought to light, it seems evident that this part of England was occupied by the Romans to a late period.

⁷ Brit. Romana, p. 486.

⁸ Pierse Bridge is the "*Ad Tisum*" of Richard of Cirencester.

⁹ Whitaker's Richmondshire, i., p. 143.

Having thus described the Roman Works within this triangular piece of country, we will now proceed to trace the course of the remarkable dike, which runs nearly north from the Swale to the Tees, and, though not in a straight line, is nearly parallel to the Roman Road which forms the east side of the triangle. Its entire course is laid down in the General Map to which we have already referred. Commencing on the south, it appears to have crossed the Swale at a place, called in the old boundary rolls of Richmond, Hind Wath, about three miles above Catterick Bridge, and half a mile below Richmond.

The exact spot where it passed the river can only be inferred from the traces of the dike; in the district on each side south of the river it is called *Sixon's Loaning*, and on the north, *Road Dike*,¹ in the boundary rolls to which we have already referred.

Ascending from the low ground, called Lowbackhouse Jug, where it is obscured by the alluvium of the valley, it suddenly appears in great strength and perfection as the boundary to the lands of St. Nicholas, where advantage of the ground has been taken to form the rampart so as to be a defence against the east. This character the work maintains more or less the whole way, the dike on the *west* of the ditch being stronger than that on the *east* of it.

About 350 yards from the Swale, it crosses the road from Richmond to Easby, and seems to have followed the course of the lane, on the west of the house called Sandford House, but it is here so obscured, that whether the lane occupies the space of the ditch, or of the rampart, it is impossible to say.

At the end of the lane, it ascends Whitfield Pasture, forming the east boundary of it, and also of the Borough of Richmond; here it is in great preservation, both dikes and ditch being frequently visible, and it is probable that this is the part referred to as Road Dike in the before-mentioned boundary roll.

Crossing the road from Richmond to Skeeby it proceeds nearly straight up the fields, called in the maps of the property, the Gill Fields, which, it is presumed, were so called from the formidable ditch which thus traverses them.

On gaining the summit of Breckon Fields, it runs about 400 yards to the east of the Watch Tower, or Gazebo, called

¹ Clarkson's History of Richmond, p. 425.

Oliver Duckett, and seems so placed as to command the ground to the eastward. At this point of its course it is about 600 feet above the sea, and an extensive and beautiful prospect may be seen from it; descending thence, it becomes obscure and obliterated by the plough for two fields, when it enters the grounds of Oliver Farm, and is known to the old people by the name of Oliver Gill.

Through these grounds the whole work may be easily traced, till it descends to the small brook which flows from the plantations at Aske Hall, where it is obliterated for a short distance, and again appears tolerably perfect in a field called the Cow Pasture, or Gore Field, so called perhaps from the ditch. It is then lost in the low grounds as we approach Gilling. Had it proceeded straight from thence it would have passed the east end of the lane in Gilling, called Mill Gate; but in that case it would have had to traverse ground which, before the modern drainage, must have been frequently submerged; and, as there are traces of a dike similar to it on the side of the road entering Gilling, on the borders of some fields, called collectively *Anteforth*, it is presumed that the dike took the line of the present road through Gilling, and maintaining its curve, was continued to the spot a little on the south of the farm called Kirklands, where remains of it are still visible.

On crossing the Gilling Beck it would be 315 feet above the sea. Here the dike exists well preserved, having been planted with trees by the Vicar of Gilling, to whom, on the enclosure of Gaterley Moor, this portion was allotted. Following the line beyond his house for about 400 yards, we cross the Roman Way from Greta Bridge towards Catterick.

Here the dike is about 600 feet above the sea.

At this place we might expect to find some evidence to show whether the formation of the dike was prior to that of the road, but the entrenchment is so much obliterated on each side the road that this cannot be positively decided.

The ground seems to show that the dike has been destroyed on each side to form the road; at the same time it must be remembered that the road has been in use for centuries as a high road to Carlisle and the north-west of England.

Proceeding northwards, the traces of the ditch are very visible, and vestiges of the two dikes occasionally, where the fences cross it, by which they have been preserved.

Before its enclosure this district was called Gaterley Moor, and the earthwork was called the "Double Dikes," from the perfect state of the entrenchment. Old people take pleasure in describing the height of the dikes, and the enormous depth of the ditch ; all this is now levelled, nothing remains to test the accuracy of their memory but the crossing fences.

Thence the dike proceeded to Melsonby, where are persons still living who can recollect and point out its course through the village, but the inquirer must rest satisfied with their accounts, for there are no traces to be seen. A little north of Melsonby, however, there are faint traces of the ditch in the field called Ladywell, and after crossing the lane which leads to Upper Langdale, and following a short lane, through which it doubtless ran, we find traces of the ditch in the field beyond, easily to be distinguished from the more natural water-course which falls into it from the westward. From this place it becomes very visible, and, after making two considerable angles, for which no apparent cause can be assigned, one to the westward, and another to the northward, it passes the farm called Lower Langdale, and, a little beyond, branches out into those singular entrenchments of which the origin and purpose have given rise to much ingenious conjecture.

Over what space of ground these works originally extended cannot now be determined, but it is probable that they originally included the abrupt angles at Langdale, which we have just mentioned.

It is equally impossible to fix the precise point at which the dike entered these entrenchments, and where it issued from them to resume its course as a single line.

But, as we draw near these earthworks from Langdale we find that at the south-east corner of the Park the dike is brought up to the angle of the earthwork in such a manner, that the rampart of the work serves as a traverse to the approaching line ; and, supposing the dike to have been a road, this feature would seem to mark the spot where it entered the entrenchments from the south ; and, if we adopt the same kind of indication as our guide, the double and treble traverse approaching the Tofts' earthwork, from Forcett, would seem to have defended the entrance to the north.

Not less are the difficulties in tracing the line of the dike beyond Forcett, where it appears to emerge from the entrenchments at a place near the village Pound.

Vestiges, but of a somewhat questionable character, induce us to believe, that it may have proceeded along the pathway by the road side to Eppleby, and thence into the Cow-pasture by the side of the road to Cauldwell, through which the footpath runs, and where remains of a ditch and two dikes are still visible ; but it must be observed that these faint and isolated traces are not necessarily connected, and that they are separated by a brook, at the ford, over which no marks of the dike are to be seen, though they might have been expected there had the main line proceeded in this direction.

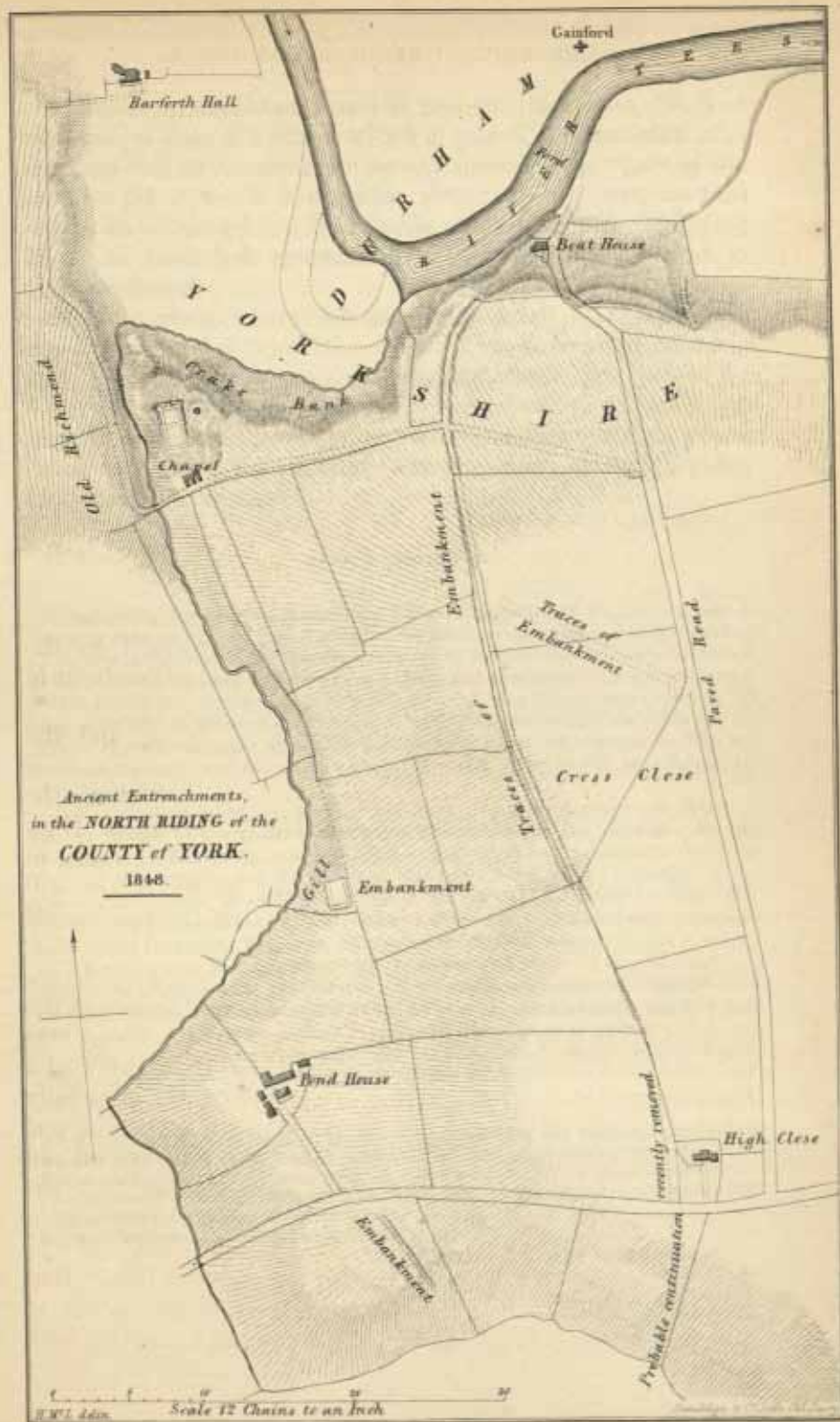
The farther course of the dike through Cauldwell, as laid down in the accompanying General Map, is purely conjectural, till we come to the Camp at Sowhill ; in the field immediately south of this, the fence of the bridleway appears to have been placed on the mound, and the road probably runs in the ditch itself.

The camp, which seems to have been a post of observation, is about 450 feet above the sea, but is so obliterated by the plough, as to make it difficult to say whether it has been in the form of a square or an ellipse.

It is about 90 yards square ; near it is a spring, and the spot is called Old Cauldwell.

North of this spot, the dike cannot be traced along the bridleway ; but, an old man named Thomas Eland, of High Close, states that he remembers destroying a large dike in the field to the west of his house, traces of which are still visible, and we may therefore conjecture that the line passed in this direction.

North of High Close, traces begin to reappear, which are laid down in another of our illustrations. (See the Plan of the supposed course of the Dike from this point to the Tees.) On the west side of the fields called the Cross Close we find a fence standing on a bank, and a little farther a ditch partially filled up, with remains of a dyke running sometimes on one side of it, sometimes on the other, accompanied by an old footpath. Here the traces become more distinct, and the dikes with the included ditch are very visible, forming a curve to descend to the ford over the Tees opposite Gainford ; and it is within the remembrance of people now living, that the ditch has been filled up which ran through the garden at the back of the cottage known as the Boat-house at this ford.



It has been supposed that the present road from the ford to Eppleby (See the Plan), which is paved, is connected with this line, but its construction noway resembles any part of the ancient dike; nor is it probable that any way over the ford is now to be traced, as the river is much too powerful during floods to have left remains of a causeway constructed in ancient times.²

The last place where we have any trace of the dike in Yorkshire, is the top of the Cliff. This appears at an early period to have been scraped down and made precipitous for a considerable space; and on the mound called "the Chapel Garth," which commands a considerable view both up and down the river, has probably stood a castle or watch-tower to defend this passage.

HENRY MACLAUHLAN.

(To be continued.)

In publishing this valuable Memoir, the Central Committee of the Institute wish at the same time to express their thanks for the great services rendered to Archaeology by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, not only in furthering generally the objects of the Institute, but more especially by originating and promoting researches relative to British and Roman Yorkshire. They would, above all, take this occasion to record, and most gratefully to acknowledge, the act of noble liberality which has placed at the disposal of the Institute the survey of a part of the North Riding, between the Tees and the Swale, recently prepared with the utmost care and ability by Mr. Macaulan, by his Grace's order.

The Committee regret that they are unable at present to engrave this Map in a manner worthy of the accurate and beautiful execution of the original. In this Memoir more illustration has not been attempted than is compatible with the limits of this journal; and the principal object has been to call attention to the remarkable vestiges of early occupation in the part of Yorkshire in which Mr. Macaulan's researches have been made, and to induce archaeologists to examine more closely the system of military defences to which these remains appear to belong. At a future period the Committee hope to publish the whole of Mr. Macaulan's plans on an adequate scale, together with other valuable illustrations of antiquities from the same district, kindly contributed by the Duke of Northumberland; and they trust that they will ultimately be enabled to complete that History of British and Roman Yorkshire, originally undertaken by the Institute at his Grace's suggestion, and of which the general outline was traced out at their meeting at York.

² Mr. J. R. Walbran says, "In dry weather, I have seen in the Tees at Gainford a track of large rough stones ridged up towards the centre, which is connected with an elevated paved road which may be traced southward towards Forcett, and

probably is of the same age as the Scots Dike, and other earthworks in the parish of Forcett."—MS. notices communicated to the Archaeological Institute at their meeting in York, 1847.



Port Dafarch, Holyhead Island. ♣ The place where the Urns were found. ♠ The Green.

ACCOUNT OF SEPULCHRAL DEPOSIT, WITH CINERARY URNS, FOUND AT PORT DAFARCH, IN HOLYHEAD ISLAND.¹

COMMUNICATED BY THE HON. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY.

WITH NOTICES OF ANCIENT INTERMENTS DISCOVERED IN ANGLESEA AND NORTH WALES.

It is remarkable that few particulars have been recorded with precision, by antiquarian writers, regarding interments of the earlier ages discovered in North Wales. The general practice of burial under the heap of stones or mound of earth, the cairn or the barrow, appears, indeed, to have prevailed. The nature of the rude sepulchral structure must obviously, in every age, have been slightly modified in accordance with the character of the surface, or the soil: wherever this was freely strewn with fragments of stone, the *carnedd* would be formed; ² whilst, in low positions, the

¹ These interesting urns and remains, of especial value for comparison with discoveries in Wiltshire and other parts of England, were exhibited in the museum formed during the late Meeting of the Institute at Salisbury.

² See accounts of sepulchral *carnedd*s, in Anglesea, in which interments were found. Rowlands' *Mona*, p. 215; Pennant's *Wales*, vol. ii., pp. 259—262; *Archæo. Camb.*, vol. ii., p. 3. Sir R. C. Hoare

adverts to the frequent occurrence of cairns or *carnedd*s in Wales, especially on the summits of hills: they have frequently proved to be sepulchral, but, as he remarks, were occasionally raised for other purposes. *Ancient Wilts*, vol. ii., p. 113. Some interesting notices of sepulchral antiquities and usages in Wales, may be found in the *Cambrian Register*, 1796, p. 362. See also Fenton's *Pembrokeshire*, pp. 237, 349, 476, 579, &c.

alluvial mould afforded materials for the tumulus, quickly coated and protected by the sward. In some instances the ready supply of slabs, or large pieces of rock, caused the construction of the sepulchral cist; and examples are not wanting in North Wales of receptacles of this description, in which the unburned remains have been found deposited. Such was the remarkable tomb, called *Bedd Gwrthetryn*, near *Nevin*, in *Caernarvonshire*, traditionally believed to have been the resting-place of *Vortigern*.³

There is, at present, no sufficient evidence on record to enable the archaeologist to assign vestiges of this class to distinct periods, or to classify these sepulchres in accordance with any peculiarity of their construction, or their contents. The occurrence of cinerary urns does not appear to have been frequently noticed. The careful examination of the numerous grassy tumuli in the northern extremity of *Flintshire*, between *Newmarket* and *Caerwys*, supposed, with much probability, to have been the scene of the slaughter of the *Ordovices* by *Agricola*, might be productive of much curious information; being examples of which the age may be considered ascertained. In these barrows, according to *Pennant*, urns have repeatedly been found.⁴ Many, doubtless, are the ancient battle-fields in the *Principality*, marked by the thickly ranged mounds of this description, such as are seen in the plain between *Dolgelly* and *Tanybwch*, in *Merionethshire*, which would throw an important light on the obscure history and usages of our forefathers.

In the month of October, 1848, an interment, which presented some unusual circumstance in the mode of deposit, was found on the shores of the harbour, or bay, called *Porth Dafarch*, about midway between the *South Stack* and *Porth-y-Capel*, on the estates of *Lord Stanley of Alderley*, in *Holyhead Island*.⁵ The tenant, *Mr. Roberts*, was occupied in collecting stones, suitable for the construction of some farm building. On the right of the road leading down to the bay, there was a small mound, or barrow, originally, it is probable, of greater elevation than at present: its dimensions

³ See *Bishop Kennett's "Parochial Antiq. Hist. of Alchester,"* vol. i., p. 437; *Pennant's Wales*, vol. i., p. 205. A remarkable group of *kistvaens*, surrounding a cromlech, existed near the road leading from *Newport* to *Fishguard*. They were opened by the late *Sir R. C. Hoare* and *Mr. Fenton*, and contained charcoal, bones,

fragments of rude urns and sea pebbles. *Fenton's Pembrokeshire*, p. 555; *Hoare's Ancient Wilts*, vol. ii., p. 115.

⁴ *Pennant's Wales*, vol. i., p. 3.

⁵ A brief mention of this discovery was made in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. iv., p. 67.

are about 30 feet only in circumference. It had apparently been much lowered at some period, and a rude enclosure-wall had once been formed adjoining to it, or partly traversing it, by which the shape of the little tumulus had been changed. At this spot the tenant was removing a stone of some size, which seemed suitable for his purpose, and on this being displaced, an earthen urn, described as resembling a beehive, was discovered beneath, which mostly crumbled to pieces. A few fragments only were preserved,

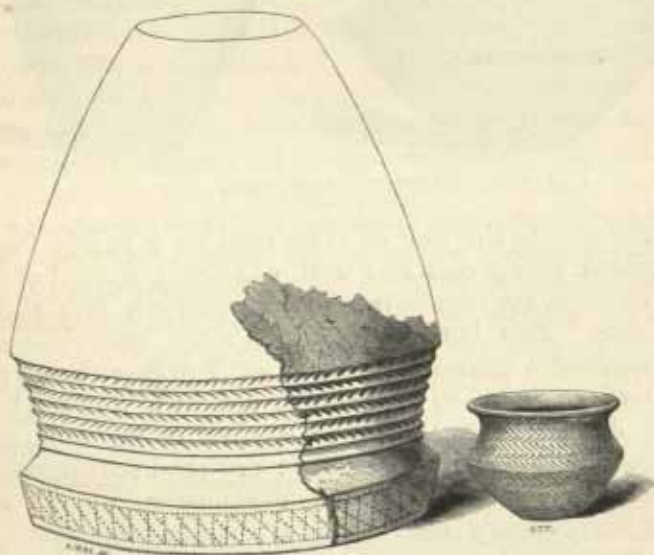


of which the most considerable is here represented. (See woodcut.) It is of a very coarse, light brown ware, formed by the hand without the lathe; the interior, near the mouth, as well as the exterior, ornamented with zigzag scorings. In general character, it appears not dissimilar to cinerary urns found in Wiltshire and other parts of England. It is probable that this large urn, which had been placed in an inverted position,

had become decayed by moisture and proximity to the surface, the interment being less than 2 feet beneath the sward. It has been supposed that the urn was open, or originally broken, at the side uppermost in its actual position; and that the opening had been closed by the flat stone, which first led to the discovery. It may seem more probable, however, that the urn had been placed entire, with the mouth downwards; the bottom, thus inverted, being protected by a flat stone, laid over it when the mound was raised. This part, placed nearest to the surface, had become decayed, and crumbled away through the moisture and superincumbent weight.

On searching further, a small urn of unusual form and fabricated with considerable skill, was found, placed within the larger urn. Both contained ashes, fragments of burned bones and sand, of which some part had probably fallen into the cavity when the top stone was removed. The smaller urn was placed in the centre, upon a flat stone, and the exterior urn had been carefully protected all around by a little wall of pieces of shingle, set edgeways, about 6 or 8 inches in height, and serving to protect the deposit from the weight of the surrounding soil. The mouth of the urn, indeed, was so firmly fixed and embedded in this manner,

that it proved impracticable to extricate it without breaking the vessel in pieces. This exterior urn appears to have been of great size : the diameter at the mouth must have measured nearly 13 inches ; the height cannot now be ascertained. The strongest parts of the fragments, which have been preserved, measure nearly seven-eighths of an inch in thickness : the surface is of a dingy brown colour, extending only through a slight crust, the interior being dark, black, and deficient in compactness. The outer side is scored around the rim with diagonal and vertical lines, formed as if by the pressure of a coarse cord upon the clay ; and it is ornamented by several grooves or channels of equal width, marked with zigzag lines, impressed in like manner, and with great regularity. Each of these last impressions seems to have been produced by a little dentated punch, about half an inch in length. On the inner side,⁶ the mouth of the urn is likewise ornamented with a corded pattern, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep. (See woodcut.) The small urn, which is of lighter colour, very compact and well formed, measures $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches diameter at mouth : its height is 3 inches ; diameter of base, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



Restoration of the broken Urn, showing the supposed proportions of the pair.
(One-sixth original size.)

⁶ This scoring on the *inner* side does not appear to be of frequent occurrence. See a drinking cup, Hoare's *Anc. Wilts.* vol. i., p. 237 ; Fenton's *Pemb.* pl. i., fig. 1, p. 350.
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It is marked, over the entire surface, as is also the lip, within, by lines scored with a fine-pointed tool, and forming a succession of zigzag bands. (See woodcut.) This urn, as it is stated, was not inverted. The urns had been placed on a flat stone, forming a sort of floor. In the preceding woodcut, their proportion is shown, as nearly as it can be ascertained, by careful observation of the fragment of the larger urn.

A second similar deposit was brought to light, adjacent to that which has been described: the outer urn had become quite decayed, and crumbled into black dust; within it had been placed a small urn, of still more diminutive size than the former, and quite plain, without any ornamental scorings: it was, fortunately, preserved, and measures in height $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches; diameter of mouth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of widest part, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; base, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Like the first, it contained ashes.⁷ (See woodcut.)



Urn found at Porth Dafarch.
(One-third original size.)

A few feet to the west of these remains, a rudely formed cist, placed nearly east and west, was found, formed of four slabs of stone, set edgeways, and covered by a fifth slab of large size. This burial-place bears much resemblance to the remarkable graves discovered at Towyn-y-Capel, near Holyhead, as described in a former volume of the *Archaeological Journal*.⁸ No bones, or remains of any kind, as it is stated, were found in this cist: dry sand only appeared, covering the bottom. Careful examination of the spot having subsequently been made, a considerable quantity of bones were found scattered around; but as, unfortunately, no one witnessed the first discovery, except the agricultural labourers, and the mound was afterwards disturbed by

⁷ Compare a drinking cup (?) found in Wiltshire, very similar in form. Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, vol. i., p. 85.

⁸ See the memoir by Hon. William O. Stanley, *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. iii., p. 226.

persons in quest of treasure, on the report of the discovery being spread, it may be doubtful whether these dispersed remains should be assigned to the first or second place of interment above described.

Many stones of considerable size, measuring as much as 3 feet square, it should be observed, lay in the sand around : they had, possibly, formed a cairn, or a rude kistvaen, which had become denuded of soil, so that the stone covering the urn was nearly exposed. There was also a larger slab, which might have formed an upright stone, or *maenhir*. The mound was covered with green sward, previously to the excavation. In former ages, the sea had, probably, reached only to within 100 yards or upwards of this tumulus ; but there had been a gradual encroachment, and the waves now wash the foot of the mound.

The Bay of Porth Dafarch, situated on the southern shore of Holyhead Island, about two miles S.E. of the South Stack, affords the best landing-place on that part of the coast. Shortly before the establishment of steamers—facilities being desirable for landing passengers and mails, when the packets from Dublin were occasionally wind-bound during easterly gales, and unable to round the South Stack—this bay was considered the most eligible position for the object required. Considerable expense was consequently incurred by Government in forming a road leading from Porth Dafarch to Holyhead, a distance of about two miles. The following year, however, the advantages of steam navigation were rendered available on this important station, and the landing-place, with the road of communication, became useless. A trap-dike, of considerable geological interest, runs across the bay, and may be traced near the coast, cropping out of the sand, which, being mixed with a detritus of sea-shells, forms a valuable manure, and is carted away in quantities. The general appearance of the spot, and position of tumulus, are seen in the view which accompanies this memoir. (See p. 226.)

It is much to be regretted that no precise statement of this discovery can now be obtained ; the particulars above given have been collected by careful inquiries from the tenant. In the neighbourhood of the spot, further inland, there are several green mounds, which have some appearance of being sepulchral, but the sand has drifted much, and formed round heaps over projections of the rock.

The supposition which the appearance of the two urns (first

described) suggested, was, that the tumulus might have covered the remains of a mother and her infant, and this conjecture has been strikingly confirmed by subsequent investigation. On submitting the remains with which the small urn was filled to the examination of an eminent comparative anatomist, Mr. John Quekett, Assistant Curator of the Museum of the College of Surgeons, to whose obliging aid in elucidating questions connected with animal remains the Institute had previously been indebted,⁹ that gentleman at once pointed out half-burnt fragments, which might undeniably be distinguished as portions of the skeleton of a very young infant, with other fragments, the remains of a young adult, the age presumed, from the occurrence of a fragment of the jaw-bone, enclosing one of the "wisdom teeth" not yet cut, to have been about twenty-four years. The bone of a frog was also found, with several small land shells; and, on close inspection of the sand, six or seven living specimens of the *Ptinus fur* appeared, some perfect insects, others in the pupa or larva state. These little beetles were unusually small and pale-coloured, arising, doubtless, from long confinement in so unusual a position, the *Ptinus* commonly feeding on wood, paper, or leather. A doubt has been expressed, whether it were possible that animal life could be thus preserved; and it was suggested that the insects might have found their way into the urn after its discovery. This, however, certainly had not occurred. The larger fragments of bone were all found to be channelled by the slow operations of these little creatures, whose food, in their larva state, these half-burnt remains had supplied. On submitting the insects and portions of bone to Mr. Westwood, one of our highest authorities in all that concerns insect life, he at once named the species, pointed out its diminutive growth, owing to unsuitable food and being kept from the air; and he recognised the slow operation of the larva in the furrowed bones, which served to sustain life. Mr. Westwood also stated that similar examples of the preservation of insects had come under his observation, and adverted especially to a remarkable instance noticed a few years since in Lancashire.¹

Among the sand and bones, one small rivet, as it seemed, of bronze, in perfect preservation, was found; it measured

⁹ See the curious evidence kindly supplied by that gentleman in regard to the tradition of human skin, at Hadstock, &c.,

Archaeol. Journ., vol. ii., p. 185.

¹ An account of this curious discovery will be given hereafter.

about an eighth of an inch only in length, but sufficed to prove that some object, of wood, bone, or other perishable material, and compacted with metal, had been either burned or deposited with the remains. On emptying the little urn, a remarkable appearance was noticed: numerous filaments, evidently the remains of some vegetable structure, formed a kind of irregular network over the interior surface of the urn. At first sight, a supposition suggested itself that these might be the traces of a *mycoderma*, or some vegetation, which had become developed in the urn subsequently to the deposit, and in consequence of moisture. On careful examination, however, with a powerful lens, Mr. Quekett was enabled to affirm that these were the dry ribs of the leaf of some species of *Pteris*, a kind of fern abounding near the spot. He compared the structure with recent specimens of fern, and the fact seemed undoubted that the urn had been lined with leaves of that plant previously to the ashes being placed in it. With these leaves, possibly, might have been introduced the germ of insect life, the singular development of which has been described.

A circumstance deserving of attention also presented itself in the examination of these remains. With the portions of human bone appeared fragments, which could confidently be pointed out as those of some small animal. Mr. Quekett was unable positively to assert the kind of creature to which they had belonged, but he stated his opinion that they probably formed part of a small dog.

It must be noticed, that only a small portion of the contents of the two urns were procured and submitted to scientific examination. It is very probable that some of the remains originally placed in the larger urn had, in the confusion of opening the mound, without any proper care, been mixed with those of the smaller vase. This cannot now be ascertained, nor whether the remains were originally placed in distinct receptacles respectively, but the facts now detailed are the result of the most careful investigation, and it appears certain that the deposit consisted of the remains of a person in the prime of life, probably a female, and of an infant newly born, or of the tenderest age.

The existence of the remains of a dog in this deposit, although it cannot be affirmed positively, is by no means improbable. It is stated that the bones of dogs have repeatedly been discovered in the tumuli opened in Wiltshire; it may suffice to advert to an instance which occurred during

the researches of the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, near Everley, in that county.² In this barrow the skeleton of the dog was not, indeed, laid with the burnt remains of his master; it lay above them, much nearer the surface, but there can be little question that, as Sir Richard remarked, the deceased, whose bones were found surrounded by a wreath of the horns of the red deer, with several arrow-heads of flint among the ashes, had been skilled in the chase, and that his faithful attendant had been interred over his grave. The bones of the horse have also repeatedly been found in British tumuli.³ These usages in our country are strikingly in accordance with the ancient practice of the Gauls, recorded by Cæsar, who states that the funerals of that people were not devoid of sumptuous ceremony, and that they threw upon the pile every object, and even those animals which the deceased, when living, had regarded with attachment. "*Funera sunt, pro cultu Gallorum, magnifica, et sumptuosa; omniaque, quæ vivis cordi fuisse arbitrantur, in ignem inferunt, etiam animalia.*"⁴ The deposit of an urn of diminutive size, enclosed within one of large dimensions, is a circumstance specially deserving of notice, as of exceedingly rare occurrence in the investigation of British interments.

The usual character of such deposits in Wales is thus given by Pennant, in his account of Llanarmon, Flintshire. "*Sepulchral tumuli*" (he observes) "*are very frequent in this parish. I was present at the opening of one, composed of loose stones and earth, covered with a layer of soil about 2 feet thick, and over that a coat of verdant turf. In the course of our search were discovered, towards the middle of the tumulus, several urns made of sun-burnt clay, of a reddish colour on the outside, black within, being stained with the ashes they contained. Each was placed with the mouth downwards on a flat stone; above each was another, to preserve them from being broken by the weight above. Mixed with the loose stones were numerous fragments of bones, such as parts of the thigh bones, the arm bones, and even a skull. These had escaped the effects of the fire of the funeral pile, and were deposited about the urns, which contained the residuum of the corpse that had been reduced to pure ashes.*"⁵

² Ancient Wilts, vol. i., p. 184. See the account of barrows opened near Amesbury, pp. 124, 125; and at Wilsford, pp. 208, 216. The skeletons of the dogs were usually found above, as if interred

posterior to the primary deposit.

³ Ancient Wilts, vol. i., p. 86.

⁴ Cæsar. Comment., lib. vi., c. 19.

⁵ Tour in Wales, vol. i., p. 381.

In tombs of the Anglo-Roman age, the remarkable usage of enclosing a small cinerary urn in one of larger size, has repeatedly been found; for instance, at Lincoln, and in the cemetery at Deyril Street, Southwark, where two large *ossuaria*, enclosing urns, were found in 1836. (*Archaeologia*, vols. xii., p. 108; xxvi., p. 470; and xxvii., p. 412). Mr. Disney has preserved, in his valuable Museum of Antiquities, at the Hyde, Essex, a diminutive vase, found within one of large size, at West Hanningfield Common, in 1823. Both contained bones, those which filled the smaller vase being of very small size, and the supposition naturally suggested itself, that the urns contained the remains of a mother and her infant.⁶ A fine globular *ossuarium*, with a cinerary vase enclosed in it, found during recent railway operations at Old Ford, Essex, is in the possession of the Dean of Westminster. In recent discoveries at Balmer, near Lewes, a number of Anglo-Roman cinerary urns have been found, each enclosing a small urn, inverted, and apparently not containing ashes. In tumuli of the earlier period, small vessels, of various forms, designated by Sir Richard C. Hoare as drinking cups, have often been found, placed *near* the remains, at the feet of the skeleton, or at the side of the head, but in no case, as far as I am aware, *within* any British cinerary urn found in Wiltshire. Sir Richard Hoare notices repeatedly the burial of infants in Wiltshire barrows, and occasionally with remains, probably of the mother, as at Cop Head Hill, near Warminster.⁷ In a tumulus near Amesbury he discovered two skeletons of infants deposited in a very singular manner, each having been placed over the head of a cow, which, we might conjecture, had supplied nourishment during the brief term of life. It must be noticed, as a curious observation, that in every case thus described, the skeleton has been found, indicating, as it might be thought, a peculiar usage, as regards children of tender age, analogous to that of the Romans; among whom, as shown in the Memoir on Mr. Neville's curious researches at Chesterford, given in this Journal, the burial of infants was not accompanied by cremation.⁸

⁶ See the "Museum Disneianum." A representation of the small urn has been previously given in the *Archaeol. Journal*, p. 85, of this volume.

⁷ *Ancient Wilts.*, vol. i., p. 68. A sea

shell (Nerite) lay near the infant skeleton. See also interments of infants, pp. 77, 115, 118, 121, 159, 167, and 211.

⁸ *Archaeol. Journal*, p. 21, of this volume.

The question naturally occurs, whether the tumulus at Porth Dafarch ought to be regarded with certainty as a British burial-place; or whether, situated so close to the shores which, from the earliest times, must have been exposed to piratical incursions of Danes and Northmen, and especially to the assaults of the restless plunderers from the opposite coasts of Ireland, the vestiges of olden times now described may not be assigned to the stranger, to whose aggressions these parts were, even as late as the thirteenth century, frequently a prey. The inquiry is one of considerable interest. It is very probable that the Irish made occasional sojourn on these coasts: Camden, indeed, asserts distinctly that, upon the decline of the Romans, invaders from Ireland came into Anglesea, and cites in proof, the existence of certain hillocks, surrounded by a foss, which are called "the Irishmen's huts," as also the spot named from that people, "*Yn hericy Gwidil*," the scene of their victory, under Sirigi, over the aborigines.⁹ The annotators on Camden have questioned the correctness of the words "*Yn hericy Gwidil*," and suppose them to have been printed erroneously for "*Cerig-y-Gwydel*," "Irish stones;" for a place so called is found in Llan Gristiolis parish, adjacent to Din Drivel, a fortress near which Caswallon routed the Irish. In a wood at Llygwy, on the north-east coast of Anglesea, there were to be seen certain walls, rudely constructed of large stones in circular order, enclosing spaces about fifteen feet in diameter; these were commonly called "*Cittier Gwydhelod*," or Irish cots. Rowlands, in his *Mona*, describes these sites of primitive dwellings upon the open heaths, and *Rhosydd*, or habitable lands, of Anglesea, consisting of oval or circular trenches, universally admitted to have been occupied by small dwellings, and called "*Cyttier Gwyddelod*, viz., the Irish men's cottages." He questions, however, their having been occupied by Irish, who came only for pillage, and had no occasion to construct cottages; whilst the term *Gwyddelod*,—*sylicestres homines*,—as he asserts, denoted the aborigines,—the wood-rangers, by whom the island was first cleared.¹ Sir William Betham appears to concur in this notion. On the west flank of Holyhead mountain, at the farm belonging to Lord Stanley, *Ty Mawr*, as also on the north-east side, near the quarries lately opened, there exist mounds of the kind in question, which have always been called the "*Irishmen's huts*,—*Cyttir Gweddilod*." They are situated above a creek on the coast, not far from the South Stack, favourable for the landing of pirates from Ireland; and in these mounds were discovered, about the year 1834, various objects of bronze, spear-heads, celts, rings, &c., resembling such as are frequently found in that island.² The little inlet is still known by the name Porth-y-Gwyddel. The probability that this spot, at no great distance from Porth Dafarch, might have been occupied by the pirates, appears to favour the popular tradition; whilst the ancient designation of the spot where Sirigi made slaughter of the natives, near Aberfraw,—*Cerrig*

⁹ "Hoc tamen attexam: Romanorum in Britannia jam divergente imperio, quidam ex Hibernia in hanc (Anglesey) etiam irrepserunt. Nam præter tumulos fossa circumdatos, quos Hibernicorum casulas vocant, etiam locus est *Yn hericy Gwidil* ab Hibernicis denominatus, qui ducæ Sirigi, Britannos

eo loci fuderunt, ut Triadum libro memoratur." Camden, Brit., p. 540, ed. 1607.

¹ Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua*, p. 27, edit. 1766.

² They were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries by Lord Stanley, May 21, 1835. *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., p. 483.

-y-Gwyddel,—and that of the scene of his defeat by Caswallon, about A.D. 440,—Llan-y-Gwyddel, or Cappel Gwyddel,—near Holyhead Church, may justly be regarded as corroborative of the notion that the name is applicable rather to the Irish rover, than to the first settler in those islands.² Some mention of this curious subject has previously been made in the *Journal*; it may suffice now to remark that the smaller urn found at Porth Dafarch, wholly covered with zig-zag scorings, is both dissimilar in form to those found in England or Wales, and in its fabrication wholly different to the larger urn, by which it was covered. This last bears a greater resemblance to primitive cinerary vases of England and Wales, whilst the few examples described as found in the sister kingdom, are far more elaborately ornamented with chevrons scored lines over the greater part of the surface, and appear analogous to the smaller urn, above described. May not this little cup have been brought from Ireland by the pirate chieftain, and the larger vessel have been the ordinary manufacture of the natives of Mona?³

It has been stated also, that, in Ireland small urns have been found, not unfrequently, deposited within those of larger size, containing bones and ashes.⁴ Mr. John Bell, of Dungarvan, communicated to the Archaeological Association in 1845, a very curious account of such a deposit: the large urn was inverted on the floor of a rudely formed chamber; within it was the smaller vessel placed amongst the ashes, and, as in the interment at Porth Dafarch, in an *erect* position.

The deficiency of circumstantial statements respecting cinerary urns, and the details of sepulchral usages in Wales, has already been stated. It may, therefore, be desirable to append to the foregoing memoir, the brief notice of a discovery of singular interest, in Anglesea, of which, it is believed, no account has hitherto been given, except in a valuable periodical of limited circulation, the "*Cambro-Briton*," from which the following particulars are extracted:—

"It is said, in the *Additions to Camden*, edited by Gough (vol. iii., p. 200) that, according to tradition, the largest of the numerous cromlechs in Anglesea is the monument of Bronwen, daughter of Llyr Llediaeth, and aunt of Caractacus. The precise site of this noted pile is not stated: a local antiquary of the last century, Mr. Griffith, in a letter to Mr. Vaughan of Hengwrt, speaking of Anglesea as the burial-place of many distinguished persons in ancient days, observes, 'as to Bronwen, the daughter of Leir, there is a crooked little cell of stone, not far west of Alaw, where, according to tradition, she was buried.'"

In 1813 an interment was found on the banks of the river Alaw, in Anglesea, of which the following account was communicated to the "*Cambro-Briton*," by the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, having been sent to him by Richard Fenton, Esq., of Fishguard.⁵ Its special interest was thus stated by Sir Richard:—

"During the long and minute examination of our numerous barrows in

² Rowlands' *Mona*, pp. 27, 37, 147; Penant's *Wales*, vol. i., p. 277.

⁴ Compare the elaborately decorated urns found in the Co. Down, *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i., p. 108; and in Co. Tyrone,

Journal of Brit. Archaeol. Assoc., vol. i., p. 244.

⁵ *Journal Archaeol. Assoc.*, *ibid.*

⁶ *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii., p. 71. October, 1820.

Wiltshire, and especially in the neighbourhood of Stonehenge, I had often reason to lament, that, by their contents, we could form no conjecture, either at what period, or to what personage, the sepulchral tumulus was raised. But, from the following record, this mysterious deposit seems to have been ascertained:

"A farmer, living on the banks of the Alaw, a river in the Isle of Anglesea, having occasion for stones, to make some addition to his farm-buildings, and having observed a stone or two peeping through the turf of a circular elevation on a flat not far from the river, was induced to examine it, where, after paring off the turf, he came to a considerable heap of stones, or *carnedd*, covered with earth, which he removed with some degree of caution, and got to a cist formed of coarse flags canted and covered over. On removing the lid, he found it contained an urn placed with its mouth downwards, full of ashes and half-calcined fragments of bone. The report of this discovery soon went abroad, and came to the ears of the parson of the parish, and another neighbouring clergyman, both fond of, and conversant in, Welsh antiquities, who were immediately reminded of a passage in one of the early Welsh romances, called the '*Mabinogion*' or '*Juvenile Tales*,' the same that is quoted in Mr. Davis's '*Latin and Welsh Dictionary*,' as well as in Richards', under the word *Petruel*, (square)—

** Bedd petruel a wnaed i Bronwen ferch
Llyr ar lan Alaw, ac yno y claddwyd hi.**

** A square grave was made for Bronwen, the daughter of Llyr, on the banks of the Alaw, and there she was buried.**

"Happening to be in Anglesea soon after this discovery, I could not

resist the temptation of paying a visit to so memorable a spot. I found it, in all local respects, exactly as described to me by the clergyman above mentioned, and as characterised by the passage cited from the romance. The tumulus raised over the venerable deposit was of considerable circuit, elegantly rounded, but low, about a dozen paces from the river Alaw. [This spot is still called *Ynys Bronwen*, or the Islet of Bronwen, which is a remarkable confirmation of the genuineness of this discovery.—Ed. Camb.-B.] The urn was presented entire, with the exception of a small bit out of its lip, was ill-baked, very rude and simple, having no other ornament than little pricked dots, in height



Urn of Bronwen the Fair. Date, circa A.D. 50.
(One-sixth original size.)

from about a foot to fourteen inches, and nearly of the following

[†] Sir Richard has given an extract of this curious account. *Ancient Wilts*, vol. ii., p. 112.

shape.* When I saw the urn, the ashes and half-calcined bones were in it. The lady, to whom the ancient tale ascribes them, was Bronwen, daughter of Llyr Llediaith, (of foreign speech), and sister to Brân the Blessed, as he is styled in the Triads, the father of Caractacus. By the Romance her adventures are connected with Ireland, where she was ill-treated by Matholweh, then king of that country, in consequence of which she left it, and landing in Wales, the Romance tells us, she looked back upon Ireland, which freshening the memory of the indignity she had met with there, broke her heart. To confirm the fact of the affront given her, one of the Triads (that very ancient and singular Welsh chronicle by *Threes*) records it as one of the three mischievous blows (with the palm of the hand) of Britain, viz., the blow of Matholweh the Irishman (Gwyddelian), given to Bronwen, the daughter of Llyr."

In 1821 Bronwen's urn was in the possession of Mr. R. Llwyd, of Chester.¹ It was subsequently deposited in the British Museum, and by the kindness of Mr. Hawkins, keeper of the antiquities, we are now enabled to give a correct representation of this interesting relic. Its dimensions are as follows. Height, 12 in.; greatest diam., 11 in.; diam. of mouth, 9 in.

In the periodical to which we are indebted for the foregoing account, a curious notice is also preserved of the discovery, in March, 1821, of ten urns at Llydsu, Caernarvonshire, near a supposed Roman way. They lay about a foot beneath the surface, occupying a circular space, about five yards in diameter, which appeared to have been surrounded by a wall. They were of rude fabrication, filled with bones, and in one was a small piece of bronze. Each urn was protected by four upright stones, forming a small cist, with a flat stone on the top. Unfortunately they quickly crumbled to dust, and no portions could be preserved.²

A. W.

ON THE GAD-WHIP SERVICE, RENDERED AT CAISTOR CHURCH, FOR LANDS AT BROUGHTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

ANY one who has given to the pages of Blount's *Ancient Tenures* even a cursory attention, must have been amused, not only with the variety, but in some instances with the singularity of the rents and services reserved by our kings and their barons, on granting out lands to tenants when military service or the value of the return was not an object. Of these the services in Grand Serjeanty formed a numerous class, being for the most part those of which we were accustomed to hear when a coronation was about to take place,

* A figure was given in the *Cambro-Briton*, supplied by Mr. John Fenton, partly from his father's sketch, "and from having seen some scores of the same urns, which are uniform in their proportions or shapes, whether

found in Wales, Wiltshire, or elsewhere."

² See the "Three Fatal Slaps." *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii., p. 10.

¹ Note in *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii., p. 371.

² *Cambro-Briton*, vol. ii., p. 430.

and the tenants claimed to perform the services by which they held. They contributed to the state and magnificence of the ceremony, and the gratification of the attendance, and the piece of plate or other valuable article which fell to the tenant's lot as his fee, made the service to be regarded by him as more a benefit than a burden. Passing by these, and also the services in Petty Serjeanty, where the tenant had to render to the king something in the nature of arms or armour, or at least relating to war, there were numerous instances among the tenures in socage, both of the king and others, in which the services reserved were very fanciful, and a few in which they seem whimsical; such as lifting up the right hand towards the king on Christmas day wherever he might be in England; hunting the king's wild greese (swine) on a certain day; gathering wool off whitethorns for the queen; holding the lord's stirrup on certain occasions; and what, let us hope, was not very rigorously exacted, rendering a snow-ball at Midsummer, and a red rose at Christmas. One man held by saying a Paternoster daily for the king's soul; another by saying five Paternosters daily for the king's ancestors; from which services these tenants may be assumed to have acquired their surname of Paternoster. A Percy, a scion of the noble house of Louvain, held property at Levington, Yorkshire, by a service no doubt far more agreeable than most others, viz., by repairing to Skelton Castle on Christmas day, and leading the lady of the castle from her chamber to chapel, and thence to her chamber, and afterwards dining with her before he departed.

But one of the most extraordinary tenures escaped the notice of the assiduous collector above named, and his editor, Mr. J. Beckwith, though the service has been only recently discontinued. The earliest mention I have found of it is in Gough's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, vol. ii., p. 276, on the authority of a communication made to the Spalding Society. There is also an account of it in the "*Gentleman's Magazine*" for 1799, taken from the "*British Critic*" of the same year, and of this the editor of the third and last edition of Blount's *Ancient Tenures* has availed himself; but for the more full and correct account which I am enabled to give, the Institute is indebted to Mr. Moore, of Lincoln, who has lately brought the subject before the Society in a communication read at one of our monthly meetings. The service was

rendered at Caistor Church, Lincolnshire ; the property held by it, which is said to have comprised the Manor of Broughton and 2200 acres of land, lies in the parish of Broughton, near Brigg, in the same county, about twelve miles from Caistor, and was sold by auction in 1845. I cannot do better than state the ceremony from the Particulars of Sale circulated in 1845, as the sellers had the best means of ascertaining the facts, and were concerned to set them forth correctly :

"This estate is held subject to the performance, on Palm-Sunday in every year, of the ceremony of cracking a whip in Caistor Church, in the said county of Lincoln, which has been regularly and duly performed on Palm Sunday, from time immemorial, in the following manner :

"The whip is taken every Palm-Sunday by a man from Broughton to the parish of Caistor, who, while the minister is reading the first lesson, cracks it three distinct times in the Church Porch, then folds it neatly up, and retires to a seat. At the commencement of the second lesson, he approaches the minister, and kneeling opposite to him, with the whip in his hand, and purse at the end of it, held perpendicularly over his head, waives it thrice, and continues it in a steadfast position throughout the whole of the chapter. The ceremony is then concluded.

"The whip has a leathern purse tied at the end of it, which ought to contain thirty pieces of silver, said to represent, according to scripture, 'the price of blood.' Four pieces of Weechelm Tree, of different lengths, are affixed to the stock, denoting the different gospels of the holy Evangelists. The three distinct cracks are typical of St. Peter's denial of his Lord and Master three times ; and the waiving it over the minister's head, as an intended homage to the blessed Trinity."

In addition to what is contained in the foregoing extract, Mr. Moore furnished the following information respecting this service and the estate for which it was rendered :

"I have never been able to trace this custom to its source. It would appear to have prevailed in very primitive times, and yet the circumstance of the custom requiring the more essential part of the ceremony to be performed during the reading of the *second lesson*, is scarcely reconcilable with this idea ; but I am induced to think that the custom prevailed long before our present ritual existed, and that it has in this respect been accommodated to the changes which Time has effected in the services of the Church. Unfortunately the title-deeds do not contain the slightest reference to the custom. I have no means of tracing the title beyond 1675. The parish of Broughton is a very large one, and anterior to 1675 belonged, with some small exceptions, to the Anderson family ; but whether Stephen Anderson, the then owner of the manor, and the 2200 acres of land sold in 1845, was owner of the other part of Broughton, which has long been in the possession of Lord Yarborough's ancestors, I cannot say. A partition of the property appears to have been made between two coheirresses ; and the manor and 2200 acres being settled in 1772 by Sir Stephen Anderson

of Eyeworth, on his niece, Frances Elizabeth Stephens, and her issue; upon her death it became the property of her son, Ellys Anderson Stephens, who died in 1844, leaving four daughters and coheirresses; and who, in 1845, sold the property to a client of mine, Mr. John Coupland, and who afterwards sold the manor, and about 600 acres to Lord Yarborough, 982 acres to myself, and other portions to different purchasers, reserving to himself about 200 acres.

"I cannot make out when this partition (above alluded to) took place. The deed or will by which it was effected would probably refer to the custom and provide for the performance of it; but there is no document with the title-deeds tending to show whether the custom was due only in respect of the manor, and 2200 acres, or in respect of Lord Yarborough's portion of the parish as well. The fact of a partition having taken place rests rather upon tradition than evidence; but, supposing it, as I do, to be a fact, it seems strange that the title-deeds should be silent as to the obligation imposed upon the owner of the manor, to perform the service by which the whole property was held. The manor and estate sold in 1845, were of the tenure of ancient demesne; a tenure which is very rare at this time of day, at least in this part of the world. Probably a reference to Lord Yarborough's title-deeds would clear up the mystery; or Sir Charles Anderson may have the means of doing so.

"I may also refer to Sir Culling Eardley, as possibly in a condition to throw some light on the subject; for it was to him and his ancestors, as lords of the manor of Hundon in Caistor, to whom this service was due, and for whose use the whip was deposited, after the service, in the pew of Caistor Church, belonging to the lord of the manor of Hundon."

From the preceding information communicated by Mr. Moore, the manor of Broughton, and about 2200 acres of land in that parish, appear to have been ancient demesne, and held of the manor of Hundon in Caistor, by the service specified in the particulars of sale; and it is supposed that the rest of the parish was formerly held with it by the same tenure and service. The fact, however, of the tenure being ancient demesne does not clearly appear in Domesday, which is the proper evidence of that tenure. Under the head of "Terra Regis," in Lincolnshire, fo. 338. b., occurs the following entry:—

"Manerium } In Caſtre et Humendone habuit comes Morcar III
et Burgus. } carucatas terre ad geldam. Terra ad vi carucas. Ibi
habet Rex in dominio i carucatam et xl villanos et xii sochmannos cum
tribus carucis. Ibi Ecclesia et presbyter quos episcopus Lincolnie clamat.
Ibi IIII molendina XIII solidorum et IIII denariorum et l x acree prati.
Tempore Regis Edwardi valebant xxx libras modo l libras. Ad hujus
manerii aulam pertinent Catenai et Usun III carucatæ terre ad geldam.
Terra ad viii carucas ibi in dominio II carucæ et xx villani et xv sochmanni
et x bordarii habentes ix carucas. Ibi ccc et l x acree prati. Ad eundem
manerium jacet Hundredi soca."

Here we have mention made of Caistor and Hundon, but nothing of Broughton; nor can I find the last in any other part of Domesday. Catanai and Usun are probably Cadney and Howsham, which are much nearer to Caistor. Seeing the extent of Broughton and its distance from Hundon, I can hardly think it is comprised in the above extract as part of the carucates of land there mentioned. Assuming, however, that the manor of Broughton and the 2200 acres were ancient demesne (which they may have been, notwithstanding it does not clearly appear in Domesday), that circumstance points to an Anglo-Saxon origin for this custom; since lands held by that tenure were part of the demesnes of our Anglo-Saxon kings, or at least of the last of them, Edward the Confessor: and the original service, however it may have been since varied, was, I think, certainly reserved at an early period, and probably before the Conquest.

It was a rare occurrence for any large quantity of land to be granted out at a single rent, unless as parcel of a manor; and it is very improbable that the 2200 acres should have been granted to be held by so singular a reservation as this, if they did not form part of the manor of Broughton. And if that were the case, I am not much surprised at the title deeds not noticing this peculiarity of the tenure; for, even had there been a partition, as Mr. Moore supposes, I do not think it very likely there would at that time have been any attempt to make an arrangement for the performance of the service, as the party who took the manor in its reduced condition would have been regarded as the person to perform it, as a matter of course, and for his own interest; and no effectual means could have been devised for averting the consequences of his failing to do so. If there be more than one manor in the parish of Broughton (no uncommon case), Lord Yarborough's ownership of the rest of the parish may be accounted for, without the necessity of supposing a partition to have taken place. The court rolls, rental or custumal, of the Manor of Hundon would be most likely to contain some notices of this singular reservation.

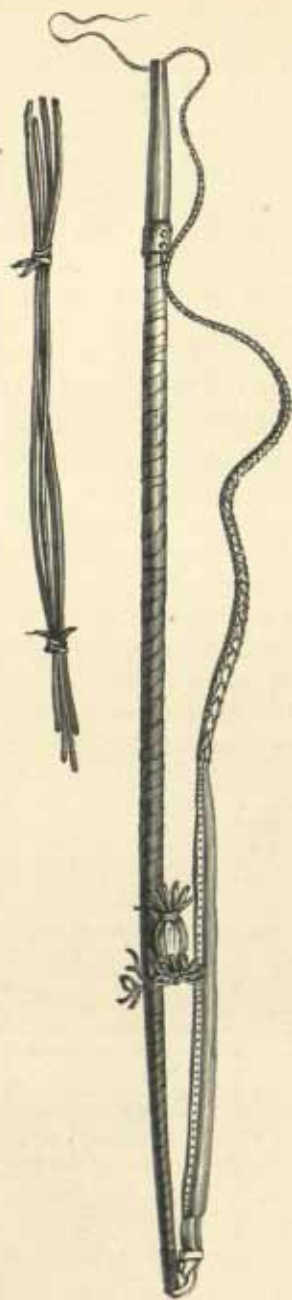
All the versions that I have seen of this custom, favour the opinion that it had some reference to the subject of the second lesson for Palm Sunday, which is the 26th chapter of St. Matthew; and if so, it would seem likely to follow, that the principal part of the ceremony always took place at the

reading of that chapter; but in that case it has clearly undergone some change, because, until the last revision of the Book of Common Prayer, there was no proper second lesson for the morning of Palm Sunday; but the 26th chapter of St. Matthew was part of the Gospel for that day, and had been so from Anglo-Saxon times.

Perhaps the better opinion is, that the custom, recently discontinued, had been so varied from time to time as to have borne at last little resemblance to what originally took place. I do not suppose that in its commencement it was regarded as at all irreverent, or was intended to be otherwise than most decorous, according to the ideas of a semi-barbarous age. What it really was at first I fear it may now be impossible to discover or conjecture. The explanation suggested in the particulars of sale appears to me too much in accordance with modern notions, to be altogether correct. Some allege a tradition, that it was a self-inflicted penance by a former owner of the Broughton estate, for killing a boy with such a whip. I see nothing in the ceremony to countenance that view of it; nor does it seem in itself probable. May not this notion of penance have been suggested by the account given of the supposed origin of a curious custom, which exists at Whitby, of making, what is familiarly called, "the Penny Hedge," on Ascension-day, and consists now of constructing a slight fence on the shore, below high water mark, with a few stakes, struts, and wattles (locally termed yadders or yethers). The particulars of this singular service, rendered by a tenant to his lord, will be found in Charlton's History of Whitby.

From the Whip, which had so prominent a part in this matter, some have been disposed to derive the distinctive name of Thong, formerly affixed to Caistor, when it was called Thong Caistor, or Thong Castle. This is at least as probable as the tradition which would account for that name, by alleging that Caistor, like Carthage, was built on as much ground as an ox-hide cut into thongs would encompass.

Whatever may have led to this strange reservation, or whatever may have been the origin of the old name of Caistor, I cannot but think that the custom in question, at its commencement, had reference to some of the various ceremonies which took place on Palm Sunday, difficult as it is to reconcile the recent usage with them entirely. The probability



The Old-whip, formerly used in the Manorial Service rendered at Broughton Lincolnshire

From the Original, presented to the Museum of the Institute by Joseph Moore, Esq., of Lincoln.

of this will be rendered more apparent, I hope, if we recur to the details of it. The man who came to render the service brought with him a whip, resembling a cart-whip, but locally called a Gad-whip, or Gad (of which a few words presently), a small purse of leather (the account in the "Gentleman's Magazine" says it was of green silk), containing some silver (*qy.* thirty silver pennies originally), and tied at the upper end of the whip, and four pieces (slender rods) of wych-elm, of different lengths, varying from 3 feet 2 inches to 2 feet 7 inches, or thereabouts, which were bound to the handle of the whip. We are indebted to Mr. Moore for one of these Gads, which, with its appendages, he very obligingly presented to the Institute during the meeting at Lincoln, and of which a representation is here given. (See cut.) It is not an ordinary whip, but of rude workmanship, and made in a peculiar manner for the occasion, there having been a new one of the same kind every year.¹ The handle, which is of ash, bound round with white leather to within $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the butt, is 5 feet 8 inches long, and tapered off somewhat obtusely at the lower end, but without any metal point.² The lash is of white leather, probably cow-hide, and is 7 feet 9 inches long, the upper part for 30 inches not being braided. Whether it was once both a goad and whip, or denominated a Gad by analogy, because, as a whip, it answered the purpose of a goad for driving animals, I must leave the curious to determine for themselves.³

¹ Another of these whips was exhibited in the museum formed during the Meeting of the Institute, with the broken fragment of a third. These relics of a very singular custom were regarded with much interest, and our best thanks are due to Mr. Moore, for depositing one in the Museum of the Institute.

² It appears probable that this might have served as a goad, in the original intention of the whip: and this supposition would certainly supply a satisfactory explanation of the name.—A. W.

³ Anglo-Sax. Gad—*stimulus*, the point of a weapon. "A gad—*gerua*." (Catholicon Materna Lingua, dated 1483. MS. Engl.-Latin Dictionary in Lord Monson's Library, compiled in Lincolnshire, as is supposed.) The Promptorium Parvulorum, compiled at Lynn, in Norfolk, in the 15th century, gives "Gad or gode, *gerua*, *scutica*." (Various readings—*gadde*, *gnade*, *gadde* or *whyppe*. This last is as the word stands in Pynson's printed edition.) The

Promptorium also gives "Gad (or rodde, Pynson) to mete with londre, *Decempeda*, *pertiox*."—"Gode, *supra* in Gade." "*Mastigia*, a gadde." (Ortus Vocabulorum.—) Palsgrave gives, in his *Eclaircissement de la langue Francoyse*,—"Gadde for oxen, *equillon*." In the Craven dialect—"Gad, a long stick, also a tall slender person; the gads are sometimes sharpened with iron." In Brockett's North Country Dialect—"Gad, gaed, or ged, a fishing rod, a wand, a long stick with a pike at the end, formerly used to drive oxen when they were employed as beasts of draught." It is a term still used for a cartman's whip:

"He cryt, Theyff! call all! call all!
And he then lete the gad-wand fall."

The Bruce.

"Gad, a hedge-stake or stout stick."—Barnes' Dorset Dialect—"Ane rod is ane staffe or gade of tymmer quhairwith land is measured." Skene v. *Particula*. J. K., in the New English Dictionary, 1759,

Now, as to what was done: the bearer of the whip so furnished, before entering the church, cracked it thrice in the porch, at the reading of the First Lesson; at the reading of the Second Lesson he knelt before the minister, and, after waiving the whip, with the purse attached, over the minister's head thrice, he held it steadily over his (the minister's) head while he read the rest of the Lesson, and afterwards he deposited the whip, &c., in the seat of the Lord of the Manor of Hundon. In this I apprehend there is little in common with what took place under the ancient ritual; and, as the gospel was hardly read from so high an elevation as the desk, the whip may have formerly been shorter. Palm Sunday at that time was remarkable for some very popular and peculiar ceremonies, both in the churches and out of doors. They differed at different places. At an office before mass, the hallowing of the palms was effected, for which, as real palms could not be obtained, branches or rods of willow, box, and other trees, were substituted, and, when hallowed, were called palms, whatever they might be. Then there was a procession, not only about the church, but through the town or village, the host, or sometimes an image, being carried on an ass, or on a wooden figure of one, followed by the priests and others bearing palms and singing, while boughs and garments were strewed in the road before the ass, in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphant entry into Jerusalem. Little crosses made of the consecrated palm were inclosed in purses as a protection against the evil one, and also against storms. There were also certain performances, in which an angel and a prophet were among other *dramatis personæ*; but the particulars of these I have not met with. May not the whip, the purse, and the four pieces of wych-elm, have been originally presented to the priest for the purpose of being used in some manner on Palm Sunday? The whip to drive the ass, and to repress the too eager curiosity of the thoughtless and irreverent portions of the crowd, though of late somewhat inconveniently long; the purse for receiving a

gives, "a gad, a measure of nine or ten feet."—Nares, *v. Gad*, cites Hoole's Ariosto, x. 73, where "a slender gad" is mentioned, carried by horsemen lightly armed ("with jacks"):

"They run on horseback with a slender
gad, [long.]
And like a spear, but that it is more

In the Scottish dialect Gad is a fishing-rod. Douglas, in his translation of Virgil, speaks of "gadwandes" for driving cattle. Baret, in his *Alvearie*, 1580, gives both—"a gadde or goade, *stimulus, pertica stimulatæ, esguillon*," and "a gadde or whippe, *flagellum, fouet, ou encourgée*."—A. W.

piece or cross of consecrated palm for the Lord of Hundon ; the thirty silver pennies (if contained in it) as an allusion to the price of the betrayal, and intended, perhaps, as the priest's fee or an offering ; and the four rods of wych elm to be hallowed for palms, to be borne by the lord and some of his family,—for great importance was attached to bearing the palms in the procession ? There would be nothing inconsistent with this supposition in the whip, as well as the purse and palms, being afterwards delivered to the Lord of the Manor of Hundon, as evidence of the tenure ; nor in the money also being handed over to him, if it were not the priest's fee or an offering. Perhaps, if we knew more of the practices of the Church in Anglo-Saxon times, we should be able to find a more satisfactory explanation of these things in relation to the proceedings of the day. There is, however, a difficulty in reconciling what has been said of them with the opinion that this ceremony always took place at the reading of the twenty-sixth chapter of St. Matthew ; because, since in the ancient ritual that was part of the Gospel at the Mass, the presentation of the whip, &c., would have taken place *after* the palms had been blest, and the procession was over. It is true the benediction of the palms is sometimes mentioned as following the Gospel, but it was the Gospel of that particular office, which, according to the present Roman Ritual, was the first nine verses of the twenty-first chapter of St. Matthew, the portion of the Gospel history which the procession was intended to commemorate. Is it not likely that the ceremony in question originally took place at this Gospel ; that at the Reformation, when the office for hallowing the palms and the procession were abolished, it was transferred to the Gospel of the day, which consisted of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh chapters ; and that when the former of these became the Second Lesson, the ceremony which had become associated with it was performed, as it has recently been, at the time of reading that Lesson ?

If the ceremony be regarded as referring to the subject of the twenty-sixth chapter of St. Matthew, the whip might represent the scourge, and the purse and thirty silver pennies be intended for the purse borne by Judas, and the price of the betrayal ; but then it is not easy to assign any meaning to the pieces of wych-elm, and the purse was a very small one to represent that borne by Judas. As to the three

cracks of the whip in the porch, these may probably have referred to the denials of St. Peter, to whom, with St. Paul, the church is dedicated; and it may be observed that, as those denials occurred out of the Sanhedrim or council, this may have been signified by the porch being chosen for the performance of this part of the ceremony. I see nothing in the First Lesson of the day to which it could possibly allude, nor in the Lesson of the ancient ritual for the benediction of the palms (Exodus, xv., 27, and xvi., 1—7), according to the Roman Missal. It is hard to conjecture at what part of the ancient office for Palm Sunday this commencement of the ceremony could have taken place.

Upon the whole, my conviction is, that very great changes were made from time to time in the mode of rendering the service by which the Broughton estate was held, until it had little in common with the original, and as these ought to have been matters of arrangement between the lord and the tenant, if the documents relating to the Manor of Hundon extend sufficiently far back, it is very likely something might be found in them respecting the alterations which took place at the Reformation, and also in 1662, when the Book of Common Prayer was last revised.

Every one must approve of the discontinuance of this singular interruption of Divine service; but it may not be without interest to the members of the Institute to have so curious a remnant of ancient usage brought before them; and, as one obscure matter often throws light on another, when they are brought into comparison, so this may happen presently to illustrate, or to be explained by some dark passage, with which it has not yet been compared.

W. S. W.

NOTICES OF A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY OF SILVER ORNAMENTS IN A TUMULUS AT LARGO, IN FIFESHIRE.

COMMUNICATED BY ROBERT DUNDAS, ESQ., OF ARNISTON.

In a former Memoir on Ancient Personal Ornaments found in the British Islands, the readers of the Journal have been made acquainted with an interesting discovery of gold armillæ, found on the shore of Fifeshire, in 1848, and laid before the

Institute by Mr. Dundas.¹ We have now to relate, by the kindness of that gentleman, another very curious discovery, made some years since upon the estates of the late General Durham, in the same county. Our best thanks are also due to Mrs. Durham, of Largo House, with whose obliging assent the valuable antiquities, forming the subject of the present Notices, have been entrusted to us for exhibition; and the accompanying representations have been prepared by Mr. Shaw for the gratification of our readers.

The village of Largo, situated on a bay on the northern shores of the Firth of Forth, was, doubtless, on account of its sheltered position and good anchorage, at all times a frequented and important haven. The bracelets above mentioned, were found on the sandy shore of this harbour, at or near a spot marked by tradition as a site where treasure had previously been brought to light. The singular discovery of silver ornaments or armour, the particulars of which have been very kindly communicated by Mr. Dundas, was made about three miles from the coast, on the estate of Largo, northward of the Bay. The precise facts connected with the discovery have not been ascertained: the precious deposit lay in a tumulus, known by the name of "Norrie's Law;" the person by whom this valuable hoard was disinterred is still living, and in good circumstances; he resides at Pitlessie, in Fife, but, as too frequently occurs in cases of treasure trove, the circumstantial details are lost in impenetrable mystery.²

The supposition that the remarkable collection of silver relics discovered at Norrie's Law, were, in fact, parts of *warlike* equipment, a notion suggested, possibly, by some local tradition regarding a chieftain there interred,³ appears to have been received on the authority of Mr. Robertson, a silversmith in the neighbouring town of Cupar, who was the chief purchaser of the precious metal.

It is greatly to be regretted that the circumstances under which the discovery occurred, render it impracticable to obtain a circumstantial and scientific account. Twenty years had elapsed after the opening of the tumulus, when the atten-

¹ See p. 53, in this volume of the Journal.

² It is singular that even the year in which the find took place, does not appear to be positively ascertained. Mr. Buist states that it occurred "about 1819;"

but, in Mr. Chalmers' *Monuments of Angus*, the year 1817 is named as the time of the discovery.

³ See the account of such a tradition, stated to have subsisted in the neighbourhood, given at the close of that Memoir.

tion of Mr. Buist, of Cupar, who had been engaged in investigating the sculptured monuments, or cross-stones, of Scotland, was directed to the subject, and a Memoir was compiled by him, with the purpose of making so curious a discovery known to antiquarians, and eliciting further information. We are indebted to his Report, of which a copy has been obligingly supplied by Mr. Dundas, for the following interesting particulars :—

“The fragments of the Norrie’s Law Armour, now in the possession of General Durham, consist of two circles or armlets, rather rudely formed, and in indifferent preservation—of two bodkins of the most exquisite workmanship—of two lozenge-shaped plates, marked with the symbols of the cross-stones—a beautiful finger-ring, in the form of a coiled serpent—a small sword hook—the mouth-piece and tip of a very large sword-scabbard—an ornamented circular plate—and various other lesser fragments, whose uses have not been precisely determined. They contain twenty-four ounces troy of fine silver. They appear to have been found about the year 1819, in or near a stone coffin in an artificial heap or tumulus of sand or gravel, called Norrie’s Law, on the boundaries betwixt the estates of Teasses and Largo. They formed part of a rich coat of scale armour, the pieces of which consisted of small-sized lozenge-shaped plates of silver, suspended loosely by a hook from the upper corner. The helmet and shield and sword-hilt were, when found, quite entire, as were some portions of the sword-sheath. This seems to have been a large cross-hilted weapon, such as were commonly used with both hands. No parts or relics of the blade were discernible. No bones, ashes, or human remains, appear to have been found near. The pieces of armour were withdrawn, piecemeal, and sold by a hawker for what they would bring, and to whomsoever chose to purchase them. The uses of the plates are unknown, as also the meanings of the symbols so emphatically engraved on them. The circles resemble certain mysterious gold ornaments found in many parts of Ireland, and which have so entirely perplexed the most minutely profound Irish antiquarians.⁴ It cannot, however, be pronounced that the similitude amounts to any distinct measure of identification, though it is not to be overlooked, when we keep in view that the symbols of the plates are identical with those of the stone crosses, that these, again, are peculiar to Ireland and Scotland, in both of which countries they abound.—A considerable number of coins, now wholly lost sight of, and said to have borne these symbolic markings, were found along with the armour of Norrie’s Law, and about forty of the same kind were found in an earthen pot at Pittenweem, in 1822. It is said that these were destitute of inscription or written character. A considerable part of the armour was partially corroded, the alloy having been eaten away as if by some weak acid, exactly after the manner of that employed in certain operations of modern silversmiths. The bullion in this case was much more pure than in those cases where it remained solid and untouched. It was, in fact, reduced to the state of porous, brittle, spongy silver. The parts affected in this way were those lowest down, which seemed to have suffered from very long exposure to some subtle corrosive. The

⁴ We are not aware that the peculiar Z-shaped ornament has been noticed on any ornament or sculpture found in Ireland. The gold ornaments to which Mr. Buist alludes, are possibly the crescent-shaped plates often found in Ireland, which bear resemblance to certain symbols sometimes found in connection with the Z-shaped symbols upon cross-stones in Scotland, as at Glamis and Crostoun, Forfarshire; Elgin, Muir of Rhyrie,

Aberdeenshire, &c. Circular gold plates have also been found in Ireland, bearing the symbol of the cross, such as are represented in Camden’s *Britannia*, edit. by Bp. Gibson, in the *Account of Co. Donegal*; in Ware’s *Antiqu. of Ireland*, vol. ii., p. 126; and *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i., p. 244. These, however, do not appear analogous to the “circles” in question.—A. W.

upper portions were fresh, compact, and entire. In them the silver was nearly the same as our present standard.

"These are nearly all the facts which have as yet been obtained from trustworthy sources respecting the Norrie's Law Armour."—Mr. Buist, in the Preface to his Report, adds the following statement:—"For the information in regard to the lost portion of the Norrie's Law Armour, I have been indebted to Mr. R. Robertson, jeweller, Cupar, or to individuals to whom I have been by him referred. Mr. Robertson first made a purchase of 5*l.* worth, subsequently two of 10*l.*, and knew of another made by some one about Edinburgh to the amount of about 20*l.*; and is under the belief that perhaps as much as that may have been carried away and bestowed on various uses. This, by rough computation, may, together with what remains, be reckoned not much under four hundred ounces of pure bullion. Mr. Robertson has, as may readily be supposed, a peculiarly distinct recollection of the forms of the various portions of the armour procured by him, and gives a most vivid description, in particular, of the rich carving of the shield, the helmet, and the sword handle, which were brought to him crushed in pieces to permit convenient transport and concealment."³

The Report, to which we are indebted for the foregoing information, is illustrated by lithographic drawings which represent the supposed armlets, bodkin, oval plates, and the spiral ring: with these is also given a sketch of the shield and sword-hilt, drawn, as it is believed, from Mr. Robertson's description. On the former, of which the dimensions are given, 16 in. by 10 in., appears a figure of a mounted warrior, his right hand resting on his sword, the point of which is supported by his foot. The shield has the upper edge shaped with two curves, meeting in a central apex, resembling the debased form of scutcheon prevalent only in the last century. The sword-hilt appears equally conjectural; both appear to be drawn conformably to the notion which a vague description of a shield and a sword would suggest, and deserve notice only in default of all other evidence. The other lithographs represent twelve of the curious sculptured crosses in North Britain, on which the mystic symbols appear, and a cross at Largo, of the same period, exhibiting various animals, mounted hunters, and interlaced ornaments. It was found many years since, broken into several fragments; and having been reunited, was securely placed by General Durham in the grounds at Largo.

In the magnificent volume recently published by Mr. Patrick Chalmers, accurate representations of the principal objects found in Norrie's Law have been given, of the original size.

³ "Report by Mr. George Buist on the silver fragments in the possession of General Durham, at Largo, commonly called the Silver Armour of Norrie's Law. To the Fifehire Literary and Antiquarian Society." Dated, Cupar Museum, Nov. 1, 1839. Printed in

the Fifehire Journal Office, 1839, pp. 4, 4to, with three lithographic plates, representing the principal silver relics, various cross-stones in Scotland on which the mystical Z-symbol is sculptured, and two views of the cross at Largo.

As this costly work, presented to the Bannatyne Club, is in very limited circulation, and will not be generally accessible, it has seemed desirable to give representations in this Journal, by which the attention of archaeologists may be drawn to the singular character of these remains, which we now proceed to describe.

1. The two ornaments designated by Mr. Buist as "circles or armlets," appear to be portions of the large ring-fibulæ, of common occurrence in Ireland, the *acus* being in both instances lost. There can scarcely, however, be a question, when we compare with this the numerous Irish brooches of this type, some of them having the *acus* of very extravagant length, some enriched with the most elaborate ornament, that these also are fibulæ. One measures $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, and is nearly circular; the other had lost a part of the hoop, and been clumsily repaired, so that the diameter measures, in one direction, only 5 in., in the other $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. The flat part, where the hoop is disunited to admit of the *acus* passing through, measures in breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Compare the beautiful ring-brooches represented in Walker's *Dress of the Irish*, p. 15; Dublin Penny Journal, vol. iv., p. 45; Vallancey's *Collect. Hib.*, vol. vii., and the splendid examples given by Mr. Fairholt in his interesting *Memoir on Irish Fibulæ*, published in the *Transactions of the Archaeological Association at Gloucester*, p. 89. It may deserve observation, that none of these have the hoop twisted, as in the examples under consideration, but they are ornamented occasionally in a manner which would appear, like the deep spiral groove, ill suited to the free movement of the *acus*. A ring-fibula, with singular twisted hoop, however, but the ends not dilated, found in Livonia, is given in the *Annals of the Antiquaries of the North*, 1836. Mr. Fairholt seems to regard this type of fibula as exclusively Irish; fibulæ of analogous form have been found in England, such as the specimens from Westmoreland, figured in a previous page of this volume, where a notice of another English example will be found.⁶ A single English fibula of the type, with dilated ends, resembling those from Largo, is figured by Pennant. It is a fragment, found in a pond in Brayton Park, Cumberland, of silver; diam. 4 in., and much ornamented; the *acus* lost. A large silver hook, weight 2 oz., was found with it.⁷

⁶ See p. 70, of this volume.

⁷ Pennant's *Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 44.

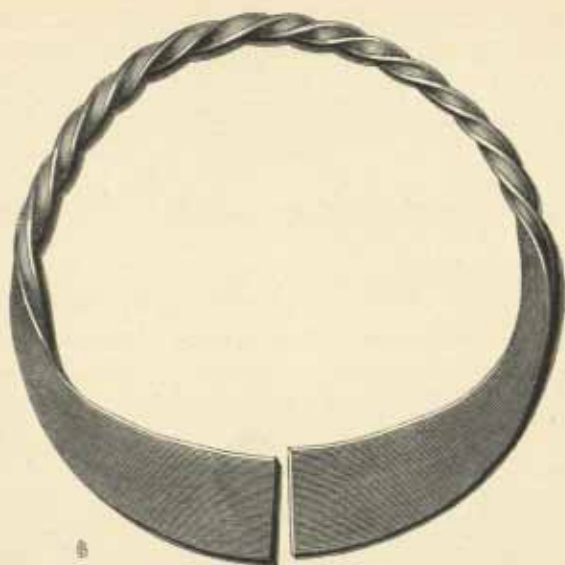


Fig. 1. Portion of a Fibula.
(Half the original size.)



Fig. 2. Plate with Scrolls in relief.
(Half the original size.)

SILVER ORNAMENTS FOUND AT LARGO.



Fig. 3. Scale-like Plate.
(Original size.)

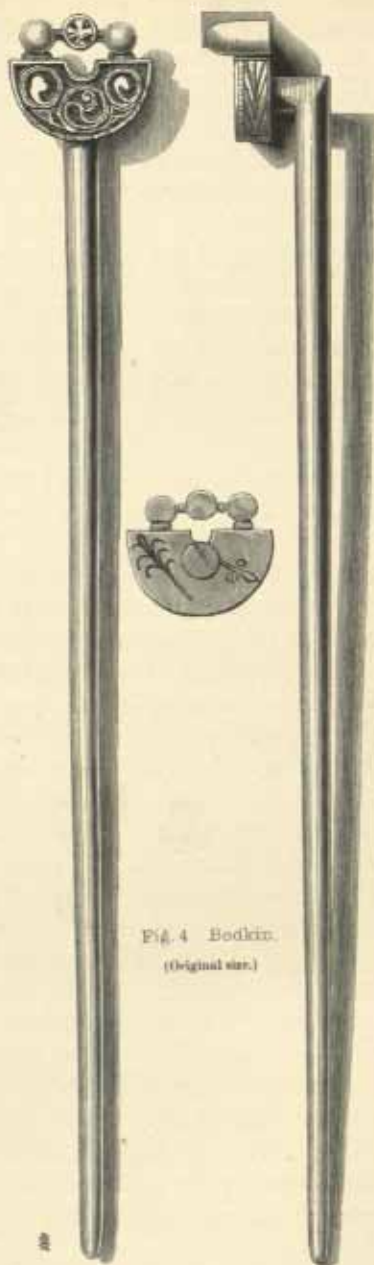


Fig. 4. Bodkin.
(Original size.)

2. A plate of silver, enriched with singular scrolls, or foliated ornaments, in very high relief: three of these remain; there was obviously a fourth, connected with the corresponding scroll by a narrow neck, the plate being formed with an irregular oblong opening in the centre. Dimensions of the plate $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 4 in.; length of the opening $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; projection of the ornaments more than $\frac{1}{4}$ in. They appear to have been cast, and are formed with great elegance of outline and skilful workmanship. This, probably, is the fragment which had been considered the "mouth-piece of a very large sword-scabbard," as described by Mr. Buist. It may bear some similarity to the plate serving as a guard, on swords of the seventeenth century, but has no parallel in weapons of earlier date, and it may safely be affirmed that it was not destined for such a purpose. There would appear to be a certain analogy in the ornamentation of this curious relic, with the designs on the bronze antiquities found at Polden Hill, and those from Stanwick, now deposited by the Duke of Northumberland in the British Museum. The peculiar element of ornament seems, however, indubitably to be found in decorative bordures of MSS. of the seventh and eighth century, designated as of the Irish-Saxon School; and it may be traced in the "double-spiral" ornament of the Northern Antiquaries. No precise parallel, however, to the type here exhibited, has hitherto been noticed. (See Woodcut, fig. 2.)

3. Two plates described as lozenge-shaped, but the form seems rather to resemble a leaf: they are precisely similar, with the exception only that on one the marginal line has been burnished out: it is still perceptible. Weight, 598 gr. and 517 gr. respectively. They exhibit the mystic symbol, found on sculptured crosses in Scotland, and as it is believed in that country alone. The annexed representation (fig. 3.) of the same size as the original, renders description of this device needless: it is deeply engraved, and the cavities were, very probably, enamelled. It is seen on various cross-stones represented in the works of Gordon, Pennant, and Cordiner, but correctly shown only in the beautiful volume produced by Mr. Chalmers. In these sculptures the Z-shaped symbol sometimes occurs with a serpent twined round it in place of the circles; the extremities are usually branched, and one

* See sculptures at St. Vigean's: Chalmers, pl. III., Meigie, pl. VII., and Ballutheron, pl. VIII.

of them often, as here, is fleur-de-lysé : the head of an animal is often annexed, as in these examples ; sometimes it is rudely figured by scroll foliations, forming a similar outline. Near to it are represented a mirror, sometimes with two handles or rings, (?) a crescent, possibly the gold lunular ornament, frequent in Ireland, and a comb : the crescent sometimes traversed by a V-shaped symbol, one extremity branched, the other similar to a fleur-de-lys : the *triquetra*, a fish, animals and horsemen are also introduced. But for a precise notion of these mysterious devices we must refer our readers to Mr. Chalmers' beautiful plates.

Objects of metal, exhibiting the peculiar spiral ornaments of this character, are of excessive rarity in England. Almost the only well-marked examples exist in the Museum of the Warwickshire Natural History and Archaeological Society ; they were found at Chesterton, in that county, and may be assigned to the seventh century. It is interesting to observe that while one pair of roundels there preserved, exhibit almost precisely the type of ornament shown on the silver plates from Largo, (fig. 3.) as may be seen by the wood-cut given with the Notes on the Art of Enamelling, in a former volume of the Journal ;⁹ a second pair ornamented with a cross, present a close resemblance to other roundels combined with the Z on sculptured crosses in North Britain.¹ This last Warwickshire example is figured in the Journal of the Archaeological Association (vol. iii., p. 282). Two other objects, of similar ornamentation, found in a tumulus in Derbyshire, may be seen figured in the Archaeologia (vol. ix., p. 190). In Ireland, and especially in the Museums of the Royal Irish Academy, works in metal, and enriched with enamel (the *Opus Hibernicum*?) characterised by similar ornament, are to found in greater variety.

In regard to the intention of these singular plates, no probable conjecture has hitherto been proposed. Mr. Buist speaks of "scale-armour, the pieces of which consisted of small-sized bronze-shaped plates of silver, suspended loosely by a hook from the upper corner." If these be the plates in question, it is obvious that they were not destined for such a purpose, the small spirally engraved boss at the "upper corner" being, in both the plates received from Mr. Dundas,

⁹ Vol. ii., p. 162.

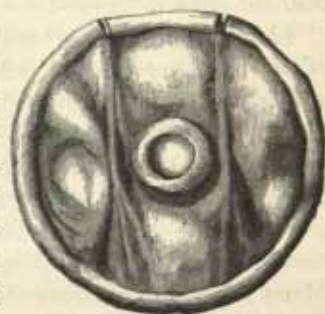
¹ Compare especially Fordown, pl. xiv. in Mr. Chalmers' work.

without any *perforation*; the reverse of the stud, or boss, is hollow, but no apparent means of suspension or attachment can be discerned, as would naturally be expected at first sight. The reverse of the plates is quite plain, and slightly convex. May they not have been destined for some mystic or magical purpose?

4. A pair of bodkins, used probably for fastening the dress, measuring in length rather more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. They are precisely similar, except that on the reverse of the head of one of them is engraved the mystic **Z** symbol. (See wood-cuts, fig. 4, orig. size.) The head is beautifully chased, apparently for enamel, the ornament being spirals of the type prevalent in the MSS. before-mentioned. The head is of very singular fashion, hitherto found, as I believe, in Ireland alone. It consists of a semicircular button, surmounted by three projecting studs, the central one bearing a Greek cross *patée*. A similar pin, of bronze, and rudely fashioned, occurs amongst the antiquities from the tumulus at Lagore, Co. Meath, described in this Journal, by Mr. Talbot.² Another, of silver, similar in the peculiar fashion of the triple head, is figured in Walker's "Dress of the Irish," pl. II. The ancient Sumptuary Laws, given by Gen. Vallancey, prescribe the lawful value of the silver bodkins, of various classes; that of the king or bard being fixed at 30 heifers.³

5. A fragment of a diminutive pin of similar fashion, length, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; the central stud appears to have been set with a gem.

6. A disc, of stout plate, measuring in diameter 3 inches, with a central boss. At the upper edge are two holes, possibly for the purpose of attaching it to the dress. A smaller disc, like a button, diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in the centre, formed with a deep casement, as if intended to be set with a gem, or other ornament. There is no apparent means of attachment as in the former.



Half size of Original. 430 grs.

7. Two fragments of armillæ, beaten out so that the inner side is hollow, the outer face convex. Width, three quarters

² See p. 105 of this volume.

³ Collect. de Reb. Hib., No. IV. The Irish ornaments of this kind are exceedingly curious. See specimens in Dublin Penny Journal, vol. iv., pp. 45, 56.

of an inch. The extremities are hammered out flat, and rounded. They are devoid of ornament.

8. A fragment of fine interlaced chain, of silver, bearing resemblance in workmanship to the portions of chain found with Saxon coins and remains in Cuerdale. (See *Archaeol. Journ.*, vol. iii.)

9. A spiral silver ring, measuring nearly seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and weighing 120 grains. It had apparently been shaped by the hammer, the outer side slightly rounded and much worn in parts, the edges serrated, as shown in the annexed representation: these denticulations were not continued along the entire thread of the spiral; they were cut on the *inner* edge only of each extremity, extending nearly half an inch in length, a portion (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch) was left plain,



Spiral silver ring found at
Largo.
(Weight, 120 grains.)

whilst the central part of the thread was serrated on *both* edges. Several examples of the spiral ring may be cited, discovered in Britain: the intention was to permit their being worn on a finger of any size. Compare one found with Saxon remains in Kent (Douglas's *Nenia*, pl. xv., p. 64); and another found on the finger bone in a tomb in the Isle of Wight, (*Transactions of Archaeological Assoc.*, Winchester, p. 152).⁴

10. A double hook, in form of an S, described by Mr. Buist as a "sword-hook." Length, 1 inch.

11. Numerous fragments of thin plate, possibly the remains of the coating of a shield. On some marginal portions appears a border of oblong projections, hammered up, possibly to represent nail heads. Width of the border three-quarters of an inch, each boss three-eighths of an inch broad. The plate, when entire, appears to have been round, resembling possibly the bronze plating of ancient British bucklers: the curve of one portion suffices to show that the circle measured 21 or 22 inches in diameter, which is only 3 or 4 inches less than the ordinary dimensions of the tarian. It deserves notice that the embossed ornament, although more rudely wrought, bears much resemblance to that of the gold corslet found at Mold.⁵

12. A narrow band, like a riband, of silver, very thin,

⁴ See also spiral rings found in the North of Europe: Wagener, figs. 10, 442, 1067.

⁵ *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., p. 425.

and seemingly much worn. It is of uniform width, about half an inch; the length at present upwards of a yard; one end, which appears perfect, tapering gradually to a point. Intention wholly unknown.

The collection now described consists of the small portion of this remarkable discovery which came into the possession of the late General Durham, being those pieces which were left or neglected by the finder; they were picked up by the brother-in-law of the tenant and another person, both now deceased, who brought them to the General. Two remarkable relics, a bodkin and one of the scale-like plates, were rescued from the crucible, in consequence of subsequent inquiry, and were added to the collection at Largo House.

There are many points of highly interesting inquiry suggested by the examination of these curious relics. As regards the period to which they may be assigned, the evidence supplied by illuminated MSS. would lead to the conclusion that they belong to the seventh or eighth century. It is, therefore, satisfactory to establish a date upon no ill grounded evidence; many questions, however, are presented, of great moment in reference to an obscure period of the history of these islands, which must be left to future investigation. The strongly marked analogy of forms or types of ornament with those prevalent in Ireland;—the source whence that singular rudiment of decorative design was derived, by some archaeologists attributed, and with much probability, to an Oriental origin;—the purpose for which these objects were destined, assumed, perhaps on no sufficient evidence, to have been connected with appliances of warfare;—above all, the historical importance of the inquiry as relating to vestiges of international relation, to the influence of hostile migration or primitive commerce,—these and other questions into which it is not practicable now to enter, will suggest themselves to the archaeologist, in connection with the subject before us, as matters fraught with most curious interest. The striking identity in details connecting these relics with some of the earliest Christian monuments in North Britain, will stamp them also with an unusual value.

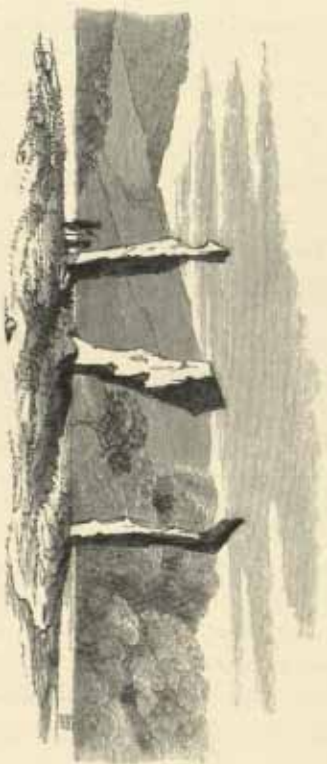
It will scarcely be conceived that a deposit of such large intrinsic value would accompany the obsequies of any invading chieftain, who casually perished in some piratical

encounter on the shores of the Firth of Forth, long infested by the marauding navigators of the North.

The name of the sepulchral mound merits a brief notice. The term "Law" is applied to the various hills in the neighbourhood, as also in other parts of Great Britain, being used to designate an elevation either natural or artificial. In Staffordshire and Derbyshire, the primitive tumulus is termed "Low;" in Ireland they are known as "Lawes." Jamieson remarks that it might be supposed, if the name be derived from the Anglo-Saxon,—Llaewe, Llawe, *agger*, *acervus*,—that it had been primarily given to artificial mounds raised over the dead, and afterwards transferred to natural elevations. The question may perhaps be legitimately raised, whether the "Law-hill" of North Britain, the ancient place of legislative assembly in certain districts, the Laug-berg of Iceland ("*locus publicus ubi judicia peraguntur*"), is a term radically the same as the Anglo-Saxon word. Upon this point we must refer our readers to the observations in Jamieson's valuable Dictionary.

In the designation, Norrie's Law, the notion naturally presents itself that some tradition may be sought, which might aid in the appropriation of the tumulus. We must leave this inquiry to Scottish etymologists. Mr. Cosmo Innes remarks that the name occurs in other places, and that he has been unable to offer any explanation which might serve to throw light upon the present inquiry. Similarity of sound might recall the Norman name, *Le Noreis*—the Northron; but this seems obviously irrelevant to the question.

In the neighbourhood of Largo may yet be seen a remarkable example of the stone monuments of a very early age, usually known as the "standing stones of Lundin." Three only now exist, as shown in the annexed representation. Tradition, however, says that there was a fourth stone, destroyed by treasure-seekers, who dug it up; and it is believed that the stones are as deep below the surface as they rise above it. They are formed of yellowish-coloured sandstone, apparently the same which abounds in the neighbourhood, containing fossil ferns, and where exposed to the weather, they have assumed a picturesque, grey colour. They stand on a flat piece of ground about three quarters of a mile from Largo Bay. The dimensions of the most lofty are,—16 feet high by $3\frac{1}{2}$, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick; the smallest measures $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $7\frac{1}{2}$, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick. We are indebted to the



The Standing Stones of Lunneth, near the Bay of Largs, Fifeshire.

kindness of Mr. Dundas for a drawing and description of this venerable vestige of remote antiquity.

ALBERT WAY.

NOTE.

The value of popular tradition will be fully recognised by those who are engaged in Archaeological inquiries; it must, however, be always received with the utmost caution. It may deserve mention, although a doubt has been expressed as to the existence of such tradition, previously to the discovery being made at Largo, that, as we have been assured, an obscure belief had subsisted amongst the neighbouring peasantry, that in "Norrie's Law" had been deposited a warrior and his steed, placed in an erect position. He was, according to this popular relation, the chief of a great army, and his armour was of massive silver; in the whole host, he alone was armed in that manner.

Singular as this tale may appear, such tradition is not without parallel in the records of our National Antiquities. In the Ashmolean Museum a gold plate is preserved, which was found in the latter part of the seventeenth century near Ballyshannon, solely in consequence of the song of a harper who chanced to come in whilst the Bishop of Derry (Dr. Hopkins) was at dinner. The Bishop, desiring to know the purport of his lay, the herdsman was called in as interpreter, and explained it to be this: That at a certain spot a man of gigantic stature lay buried, his breast and back covered with plates of gold, and large golden rings upon his fingers. On digging at the place, this plate, still to be seen at Oxford, and another were found. Bishop Gibson relates this remarkable incident in his edition of Camden's *Britannia*.⁶ Another striking circumstance of a similar nature has occurred in more recent times. Some years previously to the discovery of the golden corslet at Bryn-yr Ellyllon (the Fairies' or Goblins' Hill), near Mold, in Flintshire, now deposited in the British Museum, an aged woman, returning late from Mold, imagined that she had seen a spectre cross her path to the identical mound where the skeleton encased in gold was subsequently found; she described the phantom as of gigantic size, and clad in a coat of gold, shining like the sun. This she related the next morning to the farmer, whose workmen actually found the corslet in 1833, and there can scarcely be a question that a lingering remembrance of a tradition which she had heard in early years associated with the "Goblins' Hill," presented to this woman's imagination such a golden effigy.⁷

NOTICES OF ANTIQUITIES, AND OF CATACOMBS DECORATED WITH FRESCOES, DISCOVERED AT KERTCH, IN THE CRIMEA.

THE Archaeological research, zealously and successfully prosecuted in the southern part of the Russian empire, in recent times, has been productive of many important results. Some of our readers are, doubtless, acquainted with the discoveries, comprising gold ornaments of the most elaborate and skilful workmanship, brought to light at Kertch, and made known to the archaeologists of Western Europe

⁶ Edit. 1695, p. 1022. See also Catalogue of the Ashmolean Museum, p. 139.

⁷ *Archæologia*, vol. xxvi., p. 425, where a representation of this corslet is given. A

corslet of gold sold for 600*l.* to a goldsmith at Cork, was found near Lismore. Walker's *Dress of the Irish*, p. 177.

through the interesting Memoir given by Mons. Raoul Rochette, in the *Journal des Savans*. The detailed accounts of subsequent investigations have, as we believe, been published only in Russian—a language rarely studied in this country—and in works difficult of access to the English antiquary. It has, therefore, appeared desirable to invite attention to these curious remains in the ancient kingdom of Bosphorus; and it is hoped that the following notices may prove acceptable to the readers of the *Archaeological Journal*.

The town of Kertch is situate in the Crimea, on the Strait of Jenicale, and occupies the site of the ancient Panti-kapæum, the capital of the kingdom of Bosphorus. The entire district around Kertch, and from the Black Sea to the Sea of Azof, is studded with tumuli of great antiquity, now known under the general appellation of kurgans, and which rise to the height of from 25 to 30 feet above the level of the plain. There are two great ranges of these kurgans. The first and principal range runs in an almost uninterrupted quadrant from the Sea of Azof, and extends to Pavlovsk. The other range, commanding all the immediate environs of Kertch, extends westward, and terminates at the mountain Mithridates. For centuries these tumuli have been excavated for the purpose of finding treasure. The Genoese and Turks alike ransacked them for the gold they were believed to contain; and when the Crimea fell into the possession of Russia, in the year 1774, every one was allowed to explore them at pleasure. It was not until 1820 that a proper restriction was imposed upon this practice: in that year Count Rumjanzov obtained from the Russian Government the exclusive right of excavating the kurgans.

In the year 1828 the *Archaeological Museum* of Kertch was established, and from that period the director of the Museum has acted as superintendent of the excavations. This office was performed by Herr Blaramberg, the first director, until his death in 1832, when it devolved upon his successor, Herr Ashik, who has produced an important work upon this interesting subject.¹ About ten of these kurgans are excavated every year, and the most precious portion of the objects dug up are deposited in the *Hermitage* at St. Petersburg, the remainder finding a place in the Museum at

¹ Description of a Pantikapæan Catacomb, ornamented with Frescoes. (Kerchenskiya Drevnosti, &c.) Odessa, 1845. Fol.

Kertch. These particulars are taken from an article in Erman's "*Archiv für wissenschaftliche Kunde von Russland*:" Band 4, 1844,² in which the author observes, "The result of the excavations at Kertch, notwithstanding their great importance for history and antiquities, have remained almost unknown to the learned world, so little has the public interest in them been aroused, even in Russia, to the present time. How few are there who know that that kind of ancient vase, which is improperly termed Etruscan, is also dug up in Russian ground—that Greek sculptures of the highest art are dug out amongst us—that we possess splendid monuments of Cyclopæan architecture, and that, far from both capitals, on the extreme edge of the southern Steppes towards the Black Sea, there exists another Herculaneum, another subterranean Etruria, rich in treasures, often unique in their kind, and which throw light upon the darkest periods of the past."

The curious publication by the Director of the Kertch Museum (Anton Ashik), to which allusion has been made, consists, for the most part, of a description of the frescoes on the walls of one of the catacombs or kurgans, opened by him in the year 1843. He states that, up to the year 1834, not one of the searchers after antiquities suspected that in Panti-kapæum, as in Italy, there existed catacombs cut in the rocks; the discovery of this interesting fact belongs properly to himself. These tumuli had been opened by many archaeologists, but it had escaped their attention that under these mounds were concealed an innumerable number of funeral caves. This discovery was made in the following manner:—In the year 1834, while superintending the excavations of the kurgans, and observing closely the regular ranges of these tumuli, M. Ashik observed that at the foot of each mound, towards the north-east,³ there was a small cavity in which the earth was always moist, whence the herbage there was more green than in the other parts of the tumuli. He immediately ordered one of them to be opened. At the depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet they came to a rock, in which was a cutting of the width of 7 feet, the space between the two walls being filled up with rubbish: following this narrow way to about the

² See also Demidoff, *Voyage dans la Russie Méridionale*, vol. i., p. 535 et seq.; vol. ii. p. 1, et seq.

³ This fact is very striking. In British tumuli the deposit has frequently been found in a similar position.

depth of 18 feet, they came to a semicircular opening, which proved to be the entrance to a subterranean vault. A stone slab, intended as a covering for the entrance, was found removed from its place, whence it was concluded that the vault had been visited at some former period. The entrance being filled up with stones, it was impossible to enter the catacomb otherwise than by crawling on hands and knees. The chamber was 14 feet long, $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, and 8 feet 9 inches high. In the centre there stood a sarcophagus made of ordinary Kertch stone: the bones of the deceased were collected into a heap. On the left side of the catacomb a niche was formed in the rock, in which lay three skeletons placed with regularity. There was a good deal of earth in the vault, on sifting this some pieces of gold were found, which had probably ornamented the dress of the deceased person whose remains were in the sarcophagus. A great many fragments of earthen vessels, phials, and two broken amphoræ, were also found. It was evident that the catacomb had been already plundered. The key of these ancient structures had, however, been discovered, and in the course of the year M. Ashik opened as many as twenty catacombs of different sizes. In some of the tombs he found coins of Sauromates VII., with the head of the Emperor Constantine on the reverse; also earthen lamps, amphoræ, and phials.

Amongst the catacombs discovered by M. Ashik, there was one with three divisions, and with circular openings on both sides, by which it was connected with other catacombs having similar openings. In this manner, five catacombs were united, forming nine separate funereal chambers. In the first, there lay eighteen skeletons, by twos and threes together, on benches cut out separately from the rock itself. Altogether there were forty-eight skeletons in these vaults, lying in regular order, but in different directions. The catacombs of Pantikapæum are cut in the rock similar to those in the ancient Tarquinia, and are from 11 to 14 feet, and sometimes more, below the level of the road.

M. Ashik, anxious to discover catacombs which were untouched, and which might merit full attention, continued his labours, and, in 1841, he opened one in two divisions, the walls of which were covered with paintings. Of the character of these interesting specimens of art he gives the following account:—

“ These paintings excel every thing of the kind which had

been discovered up to that time in our subterranean Etruria ; not so much however by their execution as by their subject. I showed them to many learned archaeologists of Italy and Germany, to whom it appeared incredible that objects of antiquity so remarkable could be found in Taurida. The painting of the catacombs belongs to the Greek style—there is observable in it, however, the reflex of art prevailing in Rome at the commencement of the Christian era. The walls of the catacombs were covered with stucco or plaster, on which the drawings were made in water-colours—white, black, red, yellow, blue, green, grey—with the same colours, in short, which are observed in the frescoes discovered in several parts of Tuscany, particularly near Corneto, in the year 1831. When we entered the catacomb the painting was very fresh and no where injured. I immediately commenced copying the paintings, and in three days, with the assistance of M. Stephanski, draftsman to the Kertch Museum, I succeeded in making a faithful fac-simile, corresponding to the original even in the minute parts. It was observed that the air penetrating into the vaults, from which the rays of light had been excluded during the course of many ages, destroyed not only the paintings, but even the plaster. In fact, the next day after they were discovered there appeared on the walls a great deal of humidity, the colours began to grow pale, and the plaster to detach itself from the wall and fall at the slightest pressure. Almost all the monuments of funereal painting discovered in Italy have undergone the same fate ; *there*, likewise, they have not been able to protect them against the influence of the air and damp."

This talented archaeologist then gives a minute description of the frescoes, ten in number, preceded by a description of the catacomb in which they were found, and illustrated by twelve plates, representing the drawings in outline. A satisfactory notion of these examples of ancient art can only be gained by reference to the work itself ; we will, however, lay before our readers the following description of the catacomb and of one of the frescoes at length, as an example of their highly curious character :—

"The tumulus in which this catacomb was discovered, measured in the centre, is 13 feet in depth, to the top of the catacomb. The digging was carried on, as has been cus-

tomary, perpendicularly to the base, from the north-east, and was commenced at the spot where the hollow was observed, to which allusion has previously been made. On penetrating into the cavity about three feet, a cutting in the rock was found, 3 feet 10 inches wide; following this direction, more than five feet in depth, the excavators came upon the slab covering the entrance to the cavern. This entrance was of the height of 5 feet 6 inches, and 2 feet 4 inches wide. The entrance to the tomb was filled with earth, from the very top where the rock commences: in this earth were found pieces of amphoræ, fragments of painted vases, and phials. The earthy portion of this rubbish was light, whence it might be concluded that the grave had been already despoiled; this was subsequently confirmed, when, having arrived at the slab, it was found that it did not fit close to the entrance of the tomb. Having been removed with difficulty, the next proceeding was to clear away the earth, which had fallen through the uncovered opening into the first chamber, which was about 14 feet in length, 10 feet 3 inches wide, and 6 feet 3 inches high. The second chamber was about 12 feet long, 9 feet 9 inches wide, and about the same height as the first. In both divisions were found fragments of vases, amphoræ, and phials. There is no doubt that precious objects had been deposited here; and that, had the catacombs not been already pillaged, besides the frescoes, constituting in themselves an important discovery, the Museum would certainly have been enriched by considerable acquisitions of objects of antiquity."

M. Ashik then proceeds to give a description of the frescoes of the first chamber—"The drawings on this wall are divided into two portions or lines, ornamented above the frieze with a grey flower, 1 foot 3 inches wide. This frieze comprises, in itself, ten oblong squares: in the centre is represented a head in profile, with the mouth half open; at the sides are peacocks, and in the remaining squares are seen two masks of fauns, with long ears, two ordinary female masks, and three branches of the pomegranate tree, with flowers and fruit. Along the whole length of the frieze, below, there is a garland of vine branches, and clusters of grapes. Immediately below the garland, in the centre of the wall, there is represented a couch, on which a male figure reclines, with the left elbow resting upon a cushion; in the

right hand, which is elevated, it holds a bunch of grapes. This figure, which is clothed in a rose-coloured girdled tunic, is enveloped, up to the middle of the body, in a yellow-coloured cloth; near the pillow is a little three-legged side-table, on which lies some round object, resembling a pie or bread; before the couch is a stool; further on, on the right side, is an attendant in a short Grecian tunic, with sleeves, and of a pale grey colour, in half-boots, and with a narrow yellow under-garment. In the right hand, which is extended towards the reclining figure, there is a cup, probably containing some liquid, poured out from a vessel which a servant holds in the left hand. Immediately behind these last are three male figures, almost in the same position, enveloped in mantles, in short under-garments of different colours, and in half-boots: further on is an olive-branch. On the left side of the recumbent figure is seen a group of eight women, in long tunics, and different-coloured mantles; three of the women are represented sitting, with stools under their feet. The first female figure occupies the principal place, sitting in a large arm-chair with four legs. Their costume consists of a long tunic, of a yellow colour, and a white peplum."

The subjects in the lower part are thus described—"Under the socle the width is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On the left side there are six horsemen, armed with spears, rushing upon their enemies. All these warriors are bareheaded, in pale grey doublets, red under-garments, and half boots. Under the caftan appears what resembles a leathern cuirass, of a blue colour. The horses are without saddles, with bridles only. On the right side there are five horsemen, also galloping, with spears; between these two groups, three warriors, slain, are lying upon the ground; two of them are overthrown, together with their horses; the third is likewise thrown from his horse; his cap is fallen from his head, and lies by the body. The position of this group, and the costume of the warriors, is very striking. The first and the third of the five horsemen are clothed in long, girded, sleeveless Greek tunics, of a pale grey colour, with squares; on their heads are pointed caps, with ear-pieces, and with tufts on the top; the three remaining horsemen have, like the three who are slain, sleeveless tunics of a yellow colour. Over the tunics they wear armour, completely covering the breast; the under-garments are of a red colour; they have boots; on the heads of these

warriors are pointed caps, with ear-pieces, but without tufts on the top. Two warriors, having long tunics and caps, with tufts, are sitting on their horses [sideways], in the same manner as ladies in Europe in modern times."

The rest of the frescoes are described with equal minuteness, and are no less curious and interesting. The author has introduced into his work, chapters "On Ancient Pagan Catacombs in General," "On Roman Christian Catacombs," "On the Paintings of the Ancients," and "On the Various Representations upon Ancient Tombs and Monuments," &c. But these are all subordinate to the description of the frescoes.

These researches must be regarded as of high interest, in connection with the discoveries made in recent years in various parts of Western Europe, illustrative of the sepulchral usages and decorations of former times. We regret to be unable to lay before our readers a specimen of the curious illustrations which accompany M. Ashik's valuable publication. The English archaeologist will not fail to recognise the curious coincidence in the fact of the deposit in these *kurgans* being commonly on the north-east side of the tumulus, which is in accordance with the observation frequently made in the examination of barrows in our own country.

J. WINTER JONES.

THE CORDWAINERS AND CORVESORS OF OXFORD.

(Concluded from page 159.)

It has been already observed that the annual meeting was holden upon the Monday after St. Luke's day,¹ but sometimes it took place on the festival itself, and from the 22d Hen. VIII. to the 25th Eliz. (1583), either upon that or upon the Sunday. With respect to the place of assembling, it was prescribed by the Ord. 2 Eliz. to be at the Master's house, but we may suppose, in the absence of better information, that when the company became more numerous, it was somewhere in the vicinity of the White Friars; and certainly it was so after the 37th Eliz. (1595), when, in the Mastership of Mr. Thos. Bland, they commenced building a common hall, called Shoemakers' Hall,² upon leasehold ground at Bocardo.³ For this, however, they had scarcely funds

¹ See Ordinances, 2 Eliz.

² B. 103, 116.

³ B. 109.

sufficient to raise the necessary supplies;⁴ the only assistance they are recorded to have received in the work being the gift of a tree valued at xs. from Mr. Richard Knight of Headington, xxs. towards glazing the windows from Mr. Cossam, Alderman, "sometymes Mayor," and who had been five times Master, and xs. for the same purpose from Mr. Thos. Bird, Clerk of the Company.⁵ It has been conjectured, and with apparent probability, that this Hall was the inn now called the Three Goats (a short mode of describing the shoemakers' arms), and which is the property of the city of Oxford.⁶ How long they continued to occupy their new building is not known; but in the years 1617-18-19,⁷ we find them letting a tenement and garden, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Michael, which must have been the same property, as not the slightest hint occurs that they were possessed of any other. In 1631, Mr. Arnold is credited with 10*l.* for the rent of his house "nere Bocardo;"⁸ and as, in 1634, mention is made of a house then sold for 140*l.*,⁹ it seems most probable it was "the Hall."

The business of the annual meetings, when assembled, was to collect and pay over the fee-farm rent, elect new officers, make presentments and admissions, with such orders as were necessary, and, lastly, to settle their accounts.¹ When these matters were all disposed of, the new master was to give them a dinner, under penalty of 6*s.* 8*d.*,² the latter being an act of duty not always performed, as the individual might prefer paying the penalty when the Company became very numerous;³ and the funds necessary for celebrating the festivity could only be raised by a tax upon themselves. For, as they had no endowment,⁴ and no

⁴ B. 109. The fine, writings, and fees cost 23*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.*, and being short of money they were obliged to permit Mr. Cossam, the master, to retain the lease as a security for a sum he had lent them. This was repaid in 1602. B. 116, 109.

⁵ B. 177.

⁶ See the concluding note.

⁷ D. sub annis.

⁸ B. 146.

⁹ D. sub anno.

¹ In 1588 the accounts began to be taken on the following day. B. 95.

² Ordin. 2 Eliz.

³ The list from 1660 to 1709 varies from 80 to nearly 100 names. D. They are now (1848) only 16 ordinary, 16 honorary members, and the steward.

⁴ And only two permanent benefactions: the first, of *vj* *viii* *d.* a year, was left by the will of Mr. Alderman W. Payne, twice mayor and six times master, who died, it is supposed, about 1619 or 1620. B. 178, also B. 38, for his wife's legacy, and compare pp. 83, 178. The second, of 5*l.*, was given by Mr. Timothy Carter, on his being appointed steward in the place of Mr. Bird, October 22, 1627; and was to be lent gratis on good security, to two free-men of the company, 50*s.* each, for two years, one of the first nominees to hold the loan for one year only, so that an appointment should take place every year afterwards. D. 2. The benefaction was applied in 1701, when the accounts which have been inspected end. E. sub anno.

license to purchase or hold lands in mortmain, their income depended entirely upon what they raised by weekly payments,⁵ by the cobblers' "quarterages," as they were called, by fees and fines upon admissions, penalties and amerciaments, and occasional gifts, which were very rare and small; so that there was really nothing to expend. Their ordinances enabled them to demand a breakfast from new members,⁶ which was sometimes given and sometimes compounded for;⁷ but at an early period, the Company, being very few in number, seem to have looked for something more from those who could afford it, and, besides the admission fine, to have suggested what was called "les proffers,"⁸ and also a repast; in fact, a dinner. What the first of these was is not clearly explained; but it may have been some small contribution to be *offered* to the general fund; but the degree of pertinacity with which both of them, the dinner especially, is represented in the Company's records as a free and voluntary act of liberality, is truly amusing. For instance, on the 3d Sept., 3d Eliz., Edward Kyrkeman was admitted, and paid, in ready money, xls.: the minute then goes on to say, "Also he made the occupacyon a dynner at his admyttinge of hys fre and franke good will which came of hymself, which cost hym xxij^s." ⁹ Again, on the 30th day of November, in the same year, Thos. Andrewe was admitted, and paid, "in redye money, to the use of the sayd Guyld, xls. And his dynner, which he made of his propre and fire will withoutt any provocacyon of any of the sayd occupatyon or any other man's compulsyon, come to xvs.; and to bothe these said sommes and the contents heryn conteyned he hathe putte his hand the day and yere above wrytten."¹ And so in other cases. We have the particulars

⁵ "Thys gedyrring was begoon in the tyme of John bromlay warden of the crafte of cordwainers of Oxford. In the xxj yere of the rene of kyng hary the vij that heverymann a j d a weke to the box y^e ys to saye that tyme beyng warden John bromlay odyr waya callyt John pouges Rychard pyttys John symon Wyllm camden Robard holbeke John henenam & thay getortt by theym selfe- vth vth 1st ob & then com in Rye barlaw in the xxiiij yere of the rene of kyng hay the vijth & he payde in that yere iiijth iiijd and so the full sm^e trays to vth ixth oth ob." A 65. and see 54; also minutes of courts of 24 Hen. VII. A. 63. and 1 Hen. VIII. p. 64.

⁶ Ordin. 2 Eliz.

⁷ In 2 Rich. III. John Seman compounds for 13^s 4^d. A 5. and on the 10th January following, John Tackley & Wm Bracier for xx^s each. A 7. See also B. 25. and D. in 1640. In 1641 the members newly admitted, give money or plate, but neither breakfast or dinner, D.

⁸ See 1st year of Rich. III. A. 4. In p. 86. W Saytt makes his prayer and Rye bartram hys profyr. A 35. W^m Camden compounds pro convivio; but he seems to have been rather a slippery subject.

⁹ B. 23.

¹ B. 24. See also 23, 35, &c., and A. 21, 35, and 86.

of one of these dinners, which, although curious in itself, is still more curious when considered as an illustration of the voluntary system; for at the very time the individual giving it was feasting the craft "of his own free will, without any provocation of any man whatsoever," pecuniary difficulties compelled him to offer a surety to the Guild, to secure to them the payment of ten shillings at the next Michaelmas twelvemonth.

M^d that Wylliam sāyll had made hys prayr the xvj day of aguste the xiiij yeer of the Rene of kyng henre the viij & he hase brogge in liij^s iiiij^d of Rede monay & John coper ys surte (i. e., surety) to paye to the sayd crafte at syent mychell tyde com̄ a twelmond next afte^r the date of thys wrytyng—x^s furtherer to be thay for sowrun; (to be therefore sworn).²

The above is the memorandum of Mr. Sayll's admission, the following is that of his dinner, the particulars of which are recorded in a vacant part of page 21, Book A.

Itm for y ^e profer off W. Sāyll	
It in brede	ix ^d
It In ayll	ij ^s
It In pyggys	ij ^s iiiij ^d
It In gys (geese)	ii ^s
It kapons	iiiij ^s ij ^d
It In leggys of moton	x ^d
It In marybons	ij ^d
It In flower	viiij ^d
It In kreme	iiij ^d
It In melke	viiij ^d
Itm In suatt	ij ^d ob
It In wette (wheat)	iiiij ^d
It all maner of px spyes (picked spices?)	ij ^s
It collys	viiij ^d
It cokys waggys (wages)	xij ^d
It for turnyng of y ^e broche (spit)	ij ^d
It for lame ³	xx ^d
It for eggys and boter	vij ^d

These, however, were but occasional festivals. The annual dinner must have always been a matter of some little difficulty on account of the expense; for there is an order of Oct. 25th, 1585 (27 Eliz.), that the master should, upon his first election, pay xxs., and the second time vis. viiij^d,⁴ while

² A. 86.

³ This word is blotted, and the reading given is doubtful. If correct, Mr. Sayll

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may have been entertaining his guests with lammas lamb.

⁴ B. 91.

on a previous occasion, in the 3rd year of Eliz., they had generously voted the master five shillings towards his dinner.⁵ In whatever way the expenses of them were paid, these entertainments must have continued; since there is an order of Sept. 17, 1613 (11 Jas. I.), for suspending them during four years; which, in 1616, was continued for seven, and in 1623 for six years more.⁶ In 1631, we find them revive; and the Company rich enough, by their prudent management, to give 120*l.* for the purchase of a small property at Kennington, Berks; which, however, they parted with two years after.⁷ Subsequently to this period, we have the particulars of many dinners; and in the accounts of two years, which are given below, one of these will afford a tolerable idea of the nature of the entertainment. In later years, the practice was to allow the master a certain sum, leaving him still the nominal giver of the feast; which, it may be supposed, was not only for the purpose of lessening a cost which became too great for individuals to bear, when the members of the society were rapidly increasing, but also for that of checking the extravagant expenditure into which such celebrations are often apt to run.⁸

Anno Dni 1631.⁹

Civitas } SS. The Acçompts of Mr. John Bannister late Master of the
Oxon. } Incorporacon of Cordwayn's infranchised wthin the said
City & Suburbs thereof and William Cowdry late Warden of the same incorporacon Made & taken before the nowe Master & wardens and by the rest of the said Incorporacon the Eleaventh day of November in the Seaventh yeare of the raigne of o^r sov^raigne Lord Charles by the grace of God King of England Scotland fraunce & Ireland defendo^r of the fayth &c.

⁵ B 23. They gave the same sum in 1665. E.

⁶ See D. sub annis.

⁷ It was conveyed in trust for them to Mr. T. Carter, the steward, and John Bannister, a member, and was sold again for 136*l.* D. 1634. The conveyance to the trustees is dated April 4, 7 Charles I.

⁸ In 1696, 6*l.* were ordered to be allowed to the master towards the dinner for seven years; which was continued in 1700 for fourteen more, and this in turn suspended in 1702, for seven years, in consideration of anticipated law charges in defending their privileges against foreigners. D. From 1709 to 1713, 6*l.* are

charged; from 1714 to 1736, 8*l.*; in 1739, 6*l.*; in 1740, 8*l.*; and afterwards there is either no dinner, or an inconsiderable allowance made for it E. Some further notices will be found in F. in the years 1714, 1717, 1721, 1736, 1739, after which time no master is to be allowed more than six pounds. In 1741, it is suspended for five years. In 1746, 40 shillings are allowed; in 1748, 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* to the Warden; in 1751, two pounds to the Master. Of these entries, the most extraordinary is that of 1721, by which, after granting 8*l.* towards the dinner, two persons "are desired to see it Leyd out."

⁹ B. p. 146.

RECEIPTES.

Imprimis received in the Boxe	£84	0	0
Item of Mr. Arnold for the Rent of his house nere Bocardo . .	10	0	0
Item of John Swadlinge for a half yeares rent for certen Aytes, Hawes, & waters lying in the pishe of Kenning- ton in the County of Berks lately purchased of the said John & ffelix Swadlinge his brother & since leased to the said John	4	0	0
Item of Richard Crawford the some of three pounds due to the said Incorporacon by Bond	3	0	0
Item of Thomas Banckes for his admission into the Incor- poracon	7	0	0
Item of Robert White for the like	6	10	0
Item of John Carter for the like	6	10	0
Item of Thomas Clarcke for the like besides his dinner . .	3	10	0
Item of George Major for his allowance by the whole Incor- poracon to Cobble	0	10	0
Item of thapprentices enrolled	0	11	0
Item of the Company of Coblers	0	6	8
Item due to the said Company by the said John Banister as Master of the said Incorporacon	0	6	8
Item of William Ewen towards the payment of a debt by bond due to the said Incorporacon	0	10	0
Item of Richard West towards the payment of a debt due by him	0	10	0
Item of Mr. Thomas Penne according to the last will of Mr. Alderman Payne	0	6	8
Summa Recepconum	127	13	6

PAYMENTES.

Imprimis to the Prisoners of Bocardo	0	2	6
Item paid to the said John & ffelix Swadling for the purchase of the formenconed Aytes & waters	100	0	0
Item to Mr. Croke for his hand to thacknowledgm ^t of a Deed about that purchase	0	4	0
Item for writing the Deeds & enrollinge them at London . .	2	6	8
Item to the Boatemen to see the ground purchased . . .	0	2	6
Item for a Boxe to keepe the writeinges	0	0	8
Item for Drinkeinge at 7 sev ^r all times	2	1	9
Item paid to the widdowe Palmer	3	0	0
Item given to her husband's Buriall	0	10	0
Item given at a meeting by the Consent of the Company towards the buriall of Robert Williams	0	10	0
Item given at the Dynmer at old Mr. Clarks for Wyne & Musicke	0	15	0
Item for thexchange of light gold	0	5	0

Item given Peter Kirwood upon tharrest	£0	2	0
Item paid Christ Church Rent	1	11	0
Item to the Chamblins of the said Cittie	0	1	0
Item for the Dynner	5	3	7
Item to the Musicōns at the Dynner	0	6	8

Summa soluconum	119	2	4
See there Remaynes	8	11	2

Wch is now paid by the said Accomptants to the newe
Master and Warden.

Out of wch

There is now paid & deliv'd to Mr. Steward for his fee for the whole year	1	10	0
--	---	----	---

And out of the Remaynder there is given as followeth:

Imprimis to Benjamin Whiteing	0	5	0
Item to Goodwife Meeson	0	5	0
Item to widdowe Hartley	0	5	0
Item to widdow Palmer	0	5	0
Item to Roles	0	2	6
Item to the Prison ^r s of Bocardo	0	2	6
Item to Nicholas Plott Henry Weekes & Richard West 5 ^s apeece in toto	0	15	0
Item xx ^s of W ^m Ewen's debt forgiven him if he pay the Residue			
Item then spent	0	1	2

And the Residue of the said Eight pounds Eleaven Shillings & two-pence being fyve pounds is now putt in the cōmon Boxe of the said Company in the chARGE of the said new Master. And alsoe the said late Master & warden have now Deliv'd to the said now Master & Warden two Silv^r Bowles and Thirtie silver Spoones being the goods of the said Company Togeather wth one Bond of Jeromy Johnson Another Bond of Richard Crawford & Mr. Phillippe dodwell one other Bond of William Ewen & one other Bond of Nicholas Plottes and the Chest wth all the Charters Deeds Leases evidences Bookes & wrighteinges belonging to the said Company in such mann^r as hath beene accustomed, And see the said Accomptants from thes their Accompts are dischargd in the p'sence of the sayd Company.

“Memorandū that on Monday next after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist being the 23^h of October in the Twentieth yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God King of England, &c. Annoq: dñi 1644,¹

John Hudson is elected Maister of Thincorporacon of Cordwayner infranchised within the Citty of Oxon & Suburbes of the same for the yeare ensuing & is sworne,

Richard Selwood is elected Warden of the said Incorporacon for the yeare ensuing and is sworne.

Richard Hore	}	are elected key keepers for Thincorporacon aforesaid for the yeare ensueing & are sworne
William Arnold		
Richard Phillipps		
Richard firogley		

Stephen Prince	}	are chosen searchers for the yeare ensueing & are sworne
Michael Cripps		

Robert Tipping is chosen by most voyces to have 50^s of Mr. Carter's money for one whole yeare.²

The accompts of Thomas Hore maister of the Companye of Cordwayners infranchised within the Citty of Oxon and Suburbs thereof, and of William ferryman Warden of the said Incorporacon taken the 21th day of October Anno dñi 1644 Annoq RR's Caroli nunc Angl &c Vicesimo

RECEIPTS.

Inprimis received at the accompts	£00 03 04
Item of Widdowe Carter for her admittance to use the Trade of a Cordwayner	00 03 04
Item of John Dorman for his Quarteridge the yeare past	00 01 04
Item of Anthonye Huell for his admittance into y ^e Company	00 03 04
Item for his Breckfast	01 00 00
Item of Marke Wakefield for his Admittance & ffor his Breckfast	01 03 04
Item of Humfray Hanns for his Admittance	05 00 00
Item of John Carter for his Admittance	00 03 04
Item for his Breckfast	01 00 00
Item of Simon Baker for his Admittance	00 03 04
Item for his Brekefast	00 10 00
Item of Thomas George for his admittance	00 03 04
Item for his Breckfast	01 00 00
Item of John Jackman Cobler for giveing him leave to take his Kinsman an Apprentize	00 05 00
Item of William Cowderye for A fine	00 00 06
Item of John Tengele for A fine	00 00 08
Item of Edward Brookes for A fine	00 00 08
Item of Thomas Ledbrooke for A fine	00 00 08
Item of John Blake for a fyne	00 00 08
Item of Stephen Gurden for A fyne	00 00 06
Item of Thomas Bartlett for A fyne	00 00 06
Item of Stephen West for A fyne	00 00 06
Item of Lawrence Reynolds for A fyne	00 00 06
Item for the Inrolling of 14 Apprentizes	01 15 00
Item over & above o ^r flee flarme	00 09 00
Item of Anthonye Goulde for a Warden's place	01 10 00
Item of James Launt for a Warden's place	01 10 00

² See p. 267., note 4.

Item of Thomas Ledbrooke for a Warden's place	£01 10 10
Item for my second tyme being Master	00 06 08
Item of the Coblers for the Quarteridge	00 03 04
Sum Recepconum	34 04 04

PAYMENTS.

Inprimis to Mr. Steward	01 10 00
Item to his man	00 05 00
Item to the prisoners at Bocardoe	00 02 10
Item to the Masters men	00 01 00
Item spent in Wine	00 06 00
Item given to Goodman Barton	00 02 00
Item given to Goodman Brookes	00 02 00
Item for the arresting of Anthonye Haell & of Marke Wakefeild	00 02 06
Item to Mr. Painton & Mr. Goode for ffees & for draweing the Co ^t	00 06 06
Item to the Smith for A new Key & mending the Chest	00 01 06
Item given him to drinke	00 00 04
Item spent at the coming into the Company of Humfrey Hanns	00 05 06
Item, spent at the coming into the Company of John Carter	00 04 04
Item for A Warr ^t to bring John Worley A Journeyman before Mr. Mayo ^r for keeping shopp	00 00 06
Item to the Constable	00 00 04
Item spent at the coming into the Company of Symon Baker and Thomas George	00 05 06
Item spent at A meeting of the Companye the 20 th of September	00 07 00
Item given for the carrying y ^e Companies Chest	00 01 00

UPPON A DYNNER FOR THE WHOLE COMPANY.

Inpris for 2 Crapps of Beefe ³ & A surloyne halfe A sheepe 2 leggs & A loyne of Mutton	02 02 06
Item 2 Crapps of Beefe & 4 leggs of mutton	01 04 00
Item 3 leggs of mutton	00 06 06
Item 4 marrow bones A Neats Tongue & Uderne	00 03 06
Item 5 piggs	00 12 00
Item 4 couple of Chicken	00 03 04
Item 6 Couple of Rabetts	00 09 00
Item 20 pounds of butter	00 08 04
Item spent the same tyme	00 02 00
Item for bread & flower	00 12 00
Item for 3 Kilderkins ⁴ of Beere	00 18 00
Item given the Brewers & spent on them	00 01 04

³ The Crop of Beef, a term still used in Oxford market, is a portion of the beast comprising the ribs and part of the neck.

⁴ i.e., 54 gallons. By turning to the list of the Company for this year, Book D,

we find it consisted of about 56 individuals; so that even if all were present, the allowance of liquor was on no limited scale.

Item for one pound of sugar 3 q ^{rs} of A pound of pepper & 2 q ^{ts} of Vinegar	£00 04 2 ^{ob}
Item for large mace Cloves Currants Capers & 2 lemons	00 03 4
Item for Eggs	00 01 8
Item for Turnepps & Carretts	00 00 6
Item for Colly flowers	00 00 4
Item for Wine ⁵	00 07 3
Item for the musicons	00 06 00
Item to the Cooke & his Boy	00 10 00
Item to a man to kill the piggs and Chicken and scalding them	00 02 00
Item for 2 Turnespitts	00 02 00
Item for A Woman to wash the pewter and make all things cleane	00 01 00
Item for bakeing 5 pasties	00 02 00
Item for A pound of Rozen ⁶	00 00 06
Item to Goodman Hart for keepeing y ^e dore	00 01 00
Item to the Carpenter for setting upp A Table	00 00 06
Item for 3 sacks of Cole and for Woode	00 08 06
Item for A bushell of small Cole	00 00 04
Item for pepper and for milke	00 00 04
Item spent on the Cooke and his Company on Soneday night when he made the pasties	00 01 06
Item for washeing the Linnen	00 01 06
Item for A Wine glasse	00 00 06
Item for halfe A pound of Butter	00 00 06
Sum	09 17 09

	l.	s.	d.
Suma oium Recepconum	34	14	4
Suma oium Soluc ⁱ	14	12	11

Soe that it appeareth the said old Master and Warden have receaved more then they have disbursed the some of 19*li*. 11*s*. 5*d*.

Which some of 19*li*. 11*s*. 5*d*. the said old Master and Warden have pd to the new M^r and Warden viz^t to Mr. John Hudson and Richard Selwood in the p^sence of the Companye.

But it is to be remembred that the said New Master and Warden have paid out of the 5*d* money these somes followeing, viz^t.

To Mr. Steward	01 10 00
To his man	00 05 00
To the Prisoners at Bocardo	00 02 06
To Thomas Brookes	00 02 06
To the Masters men	00 01 00
To John Smith	00 01 10
To William Pullen	00 05 00
To Thomas Taylor	00 10 00

⁵ This is the first occasion on which we find wine introduced at dinner, the usual beverage being ale or beer. In the accounts of the next year, 5 quarts of sack are charged on a similar occasion; the price was 7*s*. 6*d*.

⁶ The purpose for which this was employed appears from an entry in the accounts for the year 1661. "Itm for Rosine to scald the piggs, 3*d*." It was useful in removing the bristles.

To Robert Tipping	£00 10 00
To Mr. Barton	00 5 0
	<hr/>
	03 12 10

So that there remaines due to the Company 15*li.* 18*s.* 00*d.*

Besides these, there are occasional entries which are interesting, as indicating a change in the habits of the times, and one or two, as referring to historical matters. Thus in 1651⁷ a charge is made for Greene Sauce and Sossages, 2*s.* 6*d.* For the use of Mr. Silusters house (for the dinner, of course), 4*s.* In

1654. Item paid seaven tarts	00 09 04
Item — a ffresh Salmon	00 04 10
Item paid more unto the Cooke for salt and vinegar to boyle the Samon and other things	00 02 06
Item paid for Cowcumbers and Barberyes	00 00 06
1658. Item paid for seaven geese	01 01 10
three partrigges	00 03 00
one douzen of larks	00 00 08
1661. Item for sinemon	00 00 02
for carrying the meate to y ^e hall	00 00 06
In 1663. Item paid for fower henns	00 04 00
Item paid for Three Couple of Cockerills	00 04 03
for one Barrill of Strongbeare	00 12 06
for Colliflowers	00 01 06
1665. Paid to a Linke Boy for the use of the Company	00 00 04
1667. Item paid for Grapes	00 00 03
1668. Item paid for a Turkey	00 02 04
1673. Item paid Sider	00 01 04
1678. Item p ^d to y ^e M ^r of y ^e Company of Cookes for y ^e use of y ^e pewter	00 03 00
1683. Item p ^d for Candells Pipes and Potts	00 00 08
Item paid Mr. Brooman for a journey to London and for a bottle of Canary	01 02 00
1685. Item paid for Capers and Samphier	00 02 00
1687. Item p ^d for Pepper Vinnegar Mustard Anchovies and Shugger	00 02 00
Other disburse ^{ts} for meeting the King when he came to Oxford on the third of September, 1687	
Impris paid the Streemer (Streamer)	02 05 08
Item p ^d for the Drummers	00 04 00
Item spent in going to Elsfield	00 01 00
Item p ^d for two Clubbs	00 02 06
Item spent when we shewed our Charters to Mr. } Wright to end the dispute about seniority	00 00 08 ^a } &c. &c.

⁷ Book E.

^a The whole expenses, 5*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* This was the last year of James 2nd's reign; and the purpose of the King's visit to

Oxford was to compel the election of Dr. Parker as President of Magdalen College.

1691. Spent on the Parson before Church	£00 00 06
1698. 8 Wm. and Mary	
Item paid for a Barrel of Beer at the King's coming to Oxford	} 00 16 02 ⁹ &c. &c.
1699. Item for a Barr: of Beer at y ^e meeting y ^e Earl of Abingdon	
1702. Item paid at Meeting the Queene for Bread Cheese	} 01 07 06 ¹ &c. &c.
Tobacco Pipes Musick and 2 Lincks	
1734. At the time the Prince of Orange was in Town	02 08 04 ²
Use of the Town Hall twice	03 06 02
	00 02 00

The Cordwainers were occasionally possessed of a little property in plate,³ which was from time to time disposed of as either the necessities, or the unsettled nature of the body, directed. Thus, in the accounts of 36 Hen. VIII., "iiij spones of sylver to the valew of iiij crownes,"⁴ are mentioned as belonging to them; which item being crossed out in the following year, it is to be presumed they were sold. In 1631, 7 Chas. I., they have "two silver bowles and thirtie spoones;" and, as only three spoons and the bowls are left in 1633, the intervening year giving no account of plate, the twenty-seven missing spoons may have gone towards the purchase of their premises at Kennington.⁵ In 1634, to use the language of a benefit club, they "broke up the box," selling their property at Kennington, their house, and what plate they could spare (the latter for 22*l.*), and dividing 260*l.* 4*d.*, the clear produce, amongst themselves, at the rate of 6*l.* 10*s.* for each master, 5*l.* to each warden, and 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a piece to the commonalty.⁶ Still, in 1636, plate sold to Mr. Berry for 7*l.* is credited to the Company.⁷ And, lastly,

⁹ The whole expenses 2*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

¹ There is an order of March 24, 1690, to admit the Earl of Abingdon, then High Steward of the City of Oxford, to the freedom of the Company, and a Master's place, voted him. Register D. sub anno.

² "During the recess of Parliament, the Queen (Anne), alarmed at the effects of an asthma, which had, in the course of 1702, endangered the life of the prince, her husband, resolved to make a western progress, from Windsor to Bath, for the recovery of his health. Her Majesty took Oxford in her way; and though she rested there but for one night, was received with the most fervent loyalty. The example of William III., who refused to eat the banquet prepared for him at Oxford, on some suspicion of poison, in the year 1698, (these accounts would give 1696,) was not

followed by his successor, who did more than ample justice to the hospitality of the University, took most graciously the accustomed gift of Woodstock gloves, and a Bible, promising at the same time a future visit."—Boyce's *Annals*, 1702, quoted in Strickland's *Lives*, vol. xii., pp. 75, 76.

For what passed on a second visit of Queen Anne and her husband to Oxford in the autumn of 1708, see Strickland's *Lives*, vol. xii., p. 227, and the authority there quoted. They slept there only one night, and Prince George, who was then going to Bath for his health, died at Kennington, October 28, in the same year.

³ Arising chiefly from silver spoons of the estimated value of *x*. (B. 35), given on admission. Some left by will, *ibid.*

⁴ B. 11.

⁵ B. 148, 151.

⁶ D. 1634.

⁷ B. 156.

in 1697 is a sale of old silver to the amount of 14*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, which apparently is carried to the general fund.⁸

In the course of the accounts, frequent mention is found to be made of the common stock or money being deposited "in pyxide, in cista,⁹ in the cofer or cofyr, or in the money-box," as was often the case before banks came into use. This money-box has been carefully preserved until the present time, and is represented in the annexed woodcut. It is of



wood, apparently elm, and is secured by five hoops of iron passing round it, and two locks; attached to a straight rib passing up the back, and about half way up, is a chain of four links with an end, altogether 9½ inches long. The lid at the top has a depression from the edge towards the centre, in the fashion of a mill-hopper, 3 inches deep,

with a slit at the bottom, through which the money was to fall. This is guarded inside by strips of linen with pieces of sheet lead twisted on their lower ends, in such a manner that they fall over and stop the aperture, in case the box should be reversed or shaken, so that no money can fall out. The external dimensions are, total height, 9 inches (i. e. the lid 2½ inches, and the lower part 6½ inches); diameter at the top, 6½, at the bottom, 7 inches. Internally, the lower part measures in height 4¾ inches, and in diameter, 5½ inches.

It is possible that a change which has been observed to occur in the wording of the accounts may mark the period when this money-box ceased to be applied to its proper use. Before 1586, and in that year, the transferral of the clear balance of the Company's money to the incoming officers is expressed in some such terms as these—"that it was delivered into the hands of the new Master and Warden in money to be kepte in the boxe to the use of the said Company, as

⁸ E. sub anno.

⁹ A. B., 31.

heretofore it hath been accustomed." But, after that year, commencing with 1587,¹ (and the handwriting, it is to be observed, continues the same, arguing that it was not the fancy of a different steward), the form is changed, and runs to this effect—"that the late officers have delivered over the somme of—of lawful Englishe money, to be kepte to the use of the said Companye and Incorporacyon as hearetofore it hath bene accustomed." But after all, this phrase may have no particular meaning either way, and be a mere *façon de parler*.

The Company have a silver awl, which is quite modern; and their corporate seal, an engraving of which has been given in page 159, is of no antiquity, having been made in 1680, at a cost of xlvij^s, while for the old one was received "in chainge" vij^s.² All inquiries for an impression of this have been unsuccessful. The present seal is of silver, oval, measuring 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and the arms engraven on it are, Argent, a chevron sable, between three goats' heads erased. Crest, a goat's head erased.³ From the arms of Companies given in Stowe's London, it appears that the goats' heads were borne by the craft generally, and not in Oxford alone; and this heraldic charge may have been allusive to the material from which the *cordovan* was originally prepared.

The writer cannot conclude these notices, without expressing his sincere acknowledgments to John Crews Dudley, Esq., the present Steward of the Company, by whose politeness and liberality he has been enabled to draw them up.

J. WILSON.

¹ B. 94.

² E. sub ann.

³ The following extract from an unpublished letter of Aubrey to A. Wood, dated London, Vigil St. Peter & Paul, 1681, may be interesting on this subject. He says, "In my last I gave you some memoirs of Cardinal Moreton: and that the tradic'on of y^e country people in Dorset when I was a schoolboy at Blandford there was, that he was a shoemaker's son of Bere in Com' predict, but Sir W^m. Dugdale (who desires to be remembered to you, and begins to recover) says by no means, I must not putt in writing *Heur-*

sayes. His coat is thus, w^{ch} some thing resembles the Shoemakers armes, who give 3 goates heades, as you may see in the sign without Bocardo. This coate of Moreton is in a West Chamber of the Katherine Wheele Inne at great Wiccomb in Bucks, w^{ch} (as I remember) the Cardinal's cappe." The arms, drawn with a pen, are, Quarterly 1 & 4, a single goat's head, erased.

The original letter is in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; from which a copy has been communicated by Mr. W. Kirtland, Deputy Keeper.

In the "Collectanea" of the late Mr. Thomas Warton, from the Pipe Rolla, is the following note, p. 95: "Corvesarii de Oxinford r. e. de xv sol. pro j uncia auri pro gilda sua. Et in enastamento numerandi et ponderandi. Thesaurum apud Winton, apud Natale. 33 Hen. 2."

N.B.—In the first part of this memoir, at page 158 of the former *Journal*, the following corrections should be made: In 12th line from top, for "o (one)," read "oh." 13th line, for "hole," read "hole." Last line, for "Toodaye," read "Soundeye."

Original Documents.

THE curious little deed, which we here lay before the readers of the Journal, has been preserved in the collection of ancient documents, chiefly relating to the county of Surrey, formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Glover, of Reigate, well known by his intimate acquaintance with legal antiquities, and the stores of information frequently rendered available in the County History, produced by Manning and Bray. We are indebted to Thomas Hart, Esq., of Reigate, for the communication of this, with various evidences relating to the ancient possessions of the De Warennes, and other distinguished families in Surrey.

The following document relates to lands in, or adjacent to, the metropolis, and, so far as we have been able to ascertain, is unpublished. It is interesting, not merely to the London antiquary, on account of the minuteness with which the place, or parcel of land is described, but also on account of certain details and phrases of uncommon occurrence, which seem to entitle it to a place in our miscellaneous collections of a documentary nature.

Of William de Heryghes, or Hereghes, the grantor, we have hitherto sought in vain for any mention in contemporary records, and the calling, apparently designated by the word "blaeter," if the supposition may be admitted that this term describes his occupation, is not easily to be explained. It has been suggested, however, that it may have been the same as the blade-smith, or sword-cutler.¹ In the surname may be noticed an example of the unsettled character of names in the thirteenth century, the grantor being described as "De Heryghes" in the deed, whilst on the seal appended to it, he is called, William, son of Richard de Wald'.² It was long after this period that surnames, in the middle and lower classes of society, became truly hereditary.

The grantee, Radulfus de Hoylond, is chiefly deserving of notice on account of his designation of moneyer, *monetarius*, and was possibly the same person given in the list of moneyers of Henry III., as Rauf, Raulf, Randulf, &c.³

From the term *legare*, occurring in this document, in relation to the land granted, it appears probable, as the custom of devising was almost limited to boroughs, that the site in question was within the city of London. It may therefore be supposed that St. Leonard's, named herein, was probably either the parish of that name in East Cheap, or that "juxta Sanctum

¹ This conjecture seems corroborated by the occurrence of an obsolete verb, to "blade," as in the Prompt. Parv.,—"Bladynt haftys (or heftys) acindulo."

² Query Walden? or of the Weald. Henr. de Walda is named in Pat. 10 Edw. II. Adam de Welde was Vicar of Terring, now Tarring,

Sussex, 1357.

³ Ruding, "Annals of the Coinage," vol. i., p. 190. Was Cuner an English name of identical import? Alanns Cuner occurs in the foundation charter of St. Mary's Hospital, without Bishopsgate. Mon. Angl., new edit., vol. vi., p. 625.

Martinum," namely, near Foster Lane, and not St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. We must leave it, however, to the archaeologists of the ancient liberties of the metropolis to define the precise position. Mention is made of the fee of the Canons of Newenham, doubtless of the Austin Priory of that name, near Bedford; and it thus appears, as likewise by the charter of Thomas, Lord Mowbray, in 15 Ric. II., that these canons had land in London. In the latter document, a piece of land is described as "*terram quam Jordanus Camerarius dedit eis in Londoniis, que vocatur Achesbiria.*"⁴ In the *Valor*, however, no property in London is given as belonging to the Canons of Newenham at the Dissolution, leading to the inference that it had been disposed of previously.

The document is not dated: the reference to the standard measure "*domini Henrici Regis*" would confirm the conclusion drawn from the writing, that it is of the time of Henry III., and the correctness of this notion is evinced by the names of the attesting witnesses. Laurence de Frowike, the second named, is doubtless the same who was sheriff in 30 and 35 Henry III. (1245 and 1250).⁵ Another witness, Richard Bonaventure, a name less euphonous in the more modern version of Goodluck, was probably the citizen named as one of the party captured with the Mayor of London, in 1264, by Henry III., and kept some time in Windsor Castle as security for the tranquillity of the city.⁶

The standard measure of iron (*ulna ferrea*) was kept, as it has been stated, in the Exchequer: the expression here occurs in regard to the measurement by the iron ell of King Henry, "*absque pollicibus mensuratis*," which is not found, to our knowledge, in other documents. Does it imply gross measurement,—inches not to be accounted? or does it denote exact measurement,—without the intervention of the thumb, in setting off the respective ells? An instance may be noticed, in a previous reign, of the like iron standard ell. In Walter Brune's foundation charter of the Hospital of St. Mary, without Bishopsgate, the bounds of the lands granted are defined throughout by admeasurement made according to "*ulnas de ulnis ferreis regis Johannis Angliæ.*"⁷

The deed bears two endorsements, the first, in French,—"*de la meson deuant la Eglise seîn leonard.*" And another in a different hand,—"*Cat (sic) Will'i Hereghes fact' Radulfo de Hoylond' de domo ex oposito ecclesie S'ci leonardi.*"

Sciunt p'sntes & futuri Q'd ego Will's de Heryghes blaeter concessi dimisi & p'snti carta confirmaui Radulfo de Hoylond' monetario q'ndam placiam t're q'm habui iux^a p'uam uenellam s'ci Leonardi de feodo Canonico^r de Newenham int' gardinum meum u'sus austrum. & dictam uenellam u'sus aquilonem. Et int' domum d'ci Rad' u'sus orientem. & t'ram Ade lescot⁹ q'am de me tenet u'sus occidentem. Et continet in latitudine iuxta domum d'ci Rad' int' p'd'cam uenellam & gardinum meum duodecim uln' de ulnis ferreis d'ni Henr' Reg' absq' pollicibz mensuratis. In longitudine extēdente se a p'd'ca domo Rad' usq' ad t'ram p'd'ci Ade

⁴ Mon. Angl., new edit., vol. vi., p. 375.

⁵ Liber de Antiqua Legibus. See also Grafton's Table of Mayors and Sheriffs.

⁶ Grafton's Chron., p. 151.

⁷ Mon. Angl., new edit., vol. vi., p. 624.

⁸ One of the attesting witnesses.

duodecim ulnas de eisdem ulnis. In latitudine iux^a gardinum meum extēdente se a domo d'ci Rad' usq' ad t'ram noui Hospit'⁹ nouem ulū & dimid' ulnam de p'd'cis ulnis. In latitudine extēdente se a gardino meo iux^a t'ram p'd'ci Ade usq' ad uenellam nouem ulnas de eisdem ulnis. Sc'l' q'cqd' in d'ca placia t're habui cum medietate muri ex p'te gardini mei absq' aliqu^a diminutione. Habend' & tenend' d'co Rad' & cuicumq' u'l q'bzcumq' & q'ndo uend'e dimitt'e legare u'l quocumq' alio modo assignare uolu'it & h'edibz eor' de me & h'edibz meis in feodo & h'editate lib'e quiete integre bñ & in pace inppetuum. Reddendo inde annuatim michi & h'edibz meis tres denar' ad festum sc'i Joh's Bapt' p' omnibus seruitiis exactionibz & demandis. & sine omni occasione. P' quibz uero tribz denar' annuis licet michi & heredibz meis namia cap'e in domo p'd'ci Rad' que fuit quondam Rad' de gardino. Et ego Will's p'd'cs & h'edes mei warantizabimus p'd'cam placiam t're p'd'co Rad' & cuicumq' u'l quibzcumq' uend'e dimitt'e legare u'l quocumq' alio modo assignare uolu'it & h'edibz eor' con^a omnes homines & feminas. & u'sus omnes gentes p' p'd'cm seruitium inppetuum defendemus & acquietabimus. P' hac autem mea concessione dimissione warantisione defensione acquietatione & p'sētis carte confirmatione. dedit michi d'cs Rad' Q⁹tuor marcas argēti & dimid' in g'sumā. Et ut p'd'ca robur inppetuum optineant. p'sīs scriptum sigilli mei in'p'ssione roborauī. Hiis testibz. Joh'e de Coudr' t'e ald'm' eiusd' warde. Laur'de frowik'. Ric' abel. Rob'to lebret. Joh'e bulloc. Humfr' Duket. Ric' bonauenture. Walt'o Greyn. Ada lescot. Walt'o le heaumer.¹ Sym' uinitar'.² Alexandro de Smethfeld' d'ico et aliis.

The seal appended is circular, of dark green wax, the device a falcon or eagle volant.—✠ S' WILL'I FIL' RIC'DI DE WALD'.

There are two somewhat uncommon law terms in this document, of which the general reader may require some explanation. One is *namia capere*, which signified to distrain, and the passage in which it occurs imported that the grantor or his heirs might distrain the goods in the house there specified in case the rent of threepence was in arrear. The other is in *Gersumam*, which here meant, for or as a premium or consideration; the tenor of the whole passage being that four marks and a half of silver had been paid to the grantor as the form or consideration for the grant, &c. made by him.³

⁹ The Priory of St. Mary the Virgin, without Bishopsgate, founded by Walter Brune and his wife, about 1197, and refounded by the name of the New Hospital of Our Lady, in 1235. Mon. Angl., new edit., vol. vi., p. 622.

¹ An armourer who fabricated helms, whence probably, and not from more remote Greek antiquity, the modern name Homer is derived.

² Vinitarius, i. e. a vintner.

³ Ang. Sax. gersuma, premium.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

JUNE 1, 1849.

THE REV. JOHN GUNN, of Irstead, communicated notices of examples of church architecture in Norfolk, supposed to be vestiges of the Saxon age. This memoir will be given in the next number of the Journal.

MR. FRANCIS T. DOLLMAN communicated the following interesting account of the remains of ancient decoration, and the remarkable reredos discovered in St. Cuthbert's Church, at Wells, of which he had made two drawings, admirably executed, which were exhibited to the Society on this occasion :¹

"St. Cuthbert's Church is a large and very interesting building, chiefly of the Third Pointed Period, and possessing the usual characteristics of churches in Somersetshire. The nave piers, and some of the windows, are of earlier date; and the weather-mould of the original roof is still visible on the east side of the tower, inside the church.

"The church consists of a west tower, nave, and aisles, with chantry chapels both on the north and south sides. Transeptal chapels have also been added on the north and south sides, in which the reredos, the drawings of which are submitted to the meeting, were discovered. There are porches on the north and south sides of the church, each having a parvise over. The chancel has aisles; and the sacristy, on the north side, is original. The tower of the church is well known as one of the finest examples in Somersetshire. The first discovery was made about last August in one of the chapels before mentioned, on the north side of the nave (dedicated to the Holy Trinity), and consisted of a fresco, life size, of our blessed Saviour, clad in a russet-coloured garment, with a red cloak on his shoulders, and holding in his left hand an orb surmounted by a cross—his right hand in the act of benediction; the feet were bare. The monogram *i'hc m'cy* repeated ten times on the ground of the fresco; at the foot are the words '*Salvator Mundi*,' and over the head of the figure an angel with outspread wings, holding a shield with the five wounds, on an azure ground. The fresco, when first discovered, was, I am informed, in a very dilapidated condition, parts of the colouring have since been restored. Eastward of this chapel, and immediately adjoining it, is one of the transeptal chapels, dedicated in honour of the blessed Virgin. On the east wall of this, the reredos was accidentally discovered by the removal of some panelling.

"It will be seen by the drawing that the design was most magnificent, the groining of the niches being of peculiar richness, and the execution of the whole work exceedingly delicate and beautiful. The centre of the lower range of niches is larger than the others, and probably contained the figure of the blessed Virgin: the groining of the canopy was very different

¹ These beautiful designs by Mr. Dollman are now in the possession of the Institute, and may be seen at the Apartments of the Society, 26, Suffolk Street.

from the others, and was much richer. The centre of the upper range of niches may probably have contained the figure of our Saviour; the sacred monogram being there several times introduced.

"In this, as in the reredos on the other side of the church, the niches were found filled with fragments of figures, all more or less mutilated, and with their faces turned to the wall, to give a smooth surface for the plastering by which they were concealed from view. In one of the windows on the north side of the chancel, which had been filled up to receive some plastering and panelling, were also found an immense number of fragments of figures, canopies of niches, pinnacles, and other ornamental portions. Every one of the figures was headless; and it is observable that those on which iconoclastic fury had been principally bestowed, were the blessed Virgin and the figures of ecclesiastics. Many of these were of great beauty, and the colouring and gilding were as fresh and bright as though only recently executed. At the time I was at Wells, no attempt had been made (or rather had only just begun to be made) to classify and arrange them; but I have no doubt that since October last (the period of my visit to Wells) some progress has been made in ascertaining the appropriation of the various fragments.

"The blue lines in the upper canopies on the drawing indicate a presumed restoration of those portions, the whole of the projecting parts having been of course removed to make a smooth face for the plaster. The lower range of niches present indications of what seems to me a great singularity, viz. of having had *double* canopies. On one of the compartments I have ventured to show something of what I conceive to have been the design, leaving the other compartments as they exist at present. The colouring and gilding generally is somewhat dilapidated, but enough remained to enable me to make a restoration.

"The reredos on the south side of the church is altogether of very different design, as will be seen by the drawing, and, as I think, of later date than the other. It was discovered nearly at the same time with that in the Lady Chapel. The chapel in which it exists is known both as St. Cuthbert's Chapel and as Tanner's Chantry; on the south side, on the removal of some plaster, was found a mural inscription in black letter:—'**Anniversarie Thomae Tanner est in festo Ste. Katerinae.**' The recumbent figure of Jesse was evidently very boldly and beautifully executed, but, with the exception of the feet and some portions of the drapery, little more than the outline remains; traces of the stem issuing from his body exists, and are shown in the drawing. The design of this reredos has not so much variety as the other, the niches being exactly similar in every instance, and the execution not so good in some respects; a portion of it has been entirely destroyed, as will be seen by reference to the plan, on which this part is indicated merely in outline. From the appearance of the masonry of the window on the exterior, and the general clumsiness of the interior, I am induced to think it must have been brought to this spot from some other part of the building, and, after its insertion, the niches that were there previously were destroyed. Some of the figures that remain hold in their hands scrolls, with inscriptions referring to the history of Jesse and his descendants; and it may therefore be fairly assumed that they originally filled the niches in this

reredos. I may perhaps add here that no trace of the original altar exists in either instance.

"A range of niches on a smaller and less elaborate scale in the east wall of the north aisle of the chancel, and a piscina and sedilia of the Middle Pointed Period on the south side of the chancel, were also brought to light, together with the original entrance into the sacristy, which had been closed up, and a modern entrance substituted. Of all of these I took memoranda, but have not had time hitherto to draw them to scale. I hope to lay them before the Institute at a future meeting.

"In conclusion, I think it right to add, that the churchwardens of St. Outhbert's Church, and indeed all the officials, have shown the greatest zeal in endeavouring to preserve from further injury, to the utmost of their power, these most interesting memorials."

The Society are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Ferrey, through whose instrumentality the drawings executed by Mr. Dollman have been obtained; and by whose liberality (aided by some members of the central committee) a considerable portion of the expense incurred was defrayed, and these valuable memorials added to the collections of the Institute.

MR. ALEXANDER NESBITT communicated a notice of a singular vessel, probably a *gutturium*, or ewer, used for pouring water over the hands, as customary after a repast in ancient times; it appears to have been fashioned after an oriental model, and is in the form of a lion statant, with a stag's head issuing from the breast. It is in the possession of Mr. Kilpatrick Sharpe, of Edinburgh. "It was found," Mr. Nesbitt stated, "several years since in a recess or niche in the wall of one of the vaults under the ancient castle of Hoddam in Annandale, the property and residence of Mr. Sharpe's family. It is composed of mixed yellow metal, or bronze, and measures about 12 inches long, by about the same in height. Upon the head of the lion there is a square opening, covered by a hinged lid; and behind the horns on the stag's head is a small round hole, which probably communicated with a passage traversing the stag's head; the interior of this part being however much clogged with dirt, I was unable to ascertain this with certainty. This small round hole has the appearance of having served for the insertion of that part of a cock, which is turned in order to allow the flow of the liquid contained in the vessel to which it may be attached. To the back of the lion is attached a nondescript animal, forming a kind of handle.

"Mr. Sharpe pointed out to me in the work of Lorentz Diderich Klüwer, called '*Norske Mindesmærker*,' (published at Christiana in 1823,) engravings of three vessels of somewhat similar character.

"From Klüwer's remarks it appears that one of these was found near Trønyem; another in the province of Helgeland, and that the third had been preserved from time immemorial at Molda,—all in Norway. The last is very curious, representing a mounted knight, in mailed armour, with a flat topped helm; date early in the thirteenth century. They are stated to be of 'brass composition,' and about the same size, viz. about 10 inches long, and 6 inches high; the latter measure must however be an error, as they are obviously about as high as long. The apertures in all present the same peculiarities, having an opening of moderate size provided with a lid at

the top of the vessel, (in two of them, 'on the neck of the animal,' and in the third on the top of the knight's helmet,) and a lesser aperture placed at the end of what served as a sort of spout. In one, this is at the top of the helmet of the figure carried on the animal's back; in another, at the end of the horn; and in the third, in the projection from the horse's forehead.

"These arrangements very closely correspond with those in the lion, the chief difference being, that the Norwegian vessels must be held in a slanting position to allow of the contained liquid being poured out, while from the lion it would flow upon turning the cock.

"The northern Antiquaries do not seem to be quite agreed as to the use for which these vessels were designed; some have supposed them to be lamps, and a copper lion appears to be so used in the church of St. Olaf, at Vatusfiord, in Iceland. They had been supposed to have been 'liquor decanters,' but they do not seem well adapted for this purpose, as the openings of the spouts are small, and they would pour very slowly.

"In the 'Introduction to Northern Archaeology,' among the contents of the Museum at Copenhagen are mentioned, 'Water vessels for the altar, in the forms of mounted knights, lions, and other animals.' Such vessels may have been used for such purposes, but there seems nothing in their formation indicative of their having been originally designed for ecclesiastical uses.

"It may be conjectured that their original intention was to serve as vessels to pour water over the hands of the guests before or after a meal, as I believe is still practised in various parts of the East. For such a purpose they seem not ill adapted. In a curiosity shop in Paris were, last year, two brass figures of lions, also about 10 or 11 inches long, having the same opening with a lid at the top, and cocks of nearly the ordinary modern form attached to the breast. These apparently were the work of the fifteenth century. They were placed in the centre of circular brass dishes, but it is not certain that this arrangement was original.

"There seems to be considerable analogy between these vessels and the very curious earthen figure of a mounted knight found near Lewes, and exhibited by Mr. William Figg to the Institute, in 1847.² There is in the collection of the Earl of Shrewsbury, at Alton Towers, a brass or bronze figure of a lion of a similar character, but I do not think that it has the singular accompaniments which exist in the present instance."

C. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., F.S.A., laid before the Society a valuable series of ancient watches, and gave a very interesting account of the history and progress of the art of watchmaking, as illustrated by these examples. The results of his investigation may be found in the memoir communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, and recently printed in the *Archæologia*.³ Mr. Morgan stated that the inventor of the coiled spring, as a motive power, in lieu of the weights used for fixed clocks, is not known, nor is it certain in what country the discovery was made: portable clocks, however, constructed with

² See a representation of this curious vessel in *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv., p. 79. Another ancient glazed vessel, of analogous character, found in excavating for a cellar at Bullbridge House, Wilton, was exhibited by Harry Hetley, Esq., of that town, in the museum formed

during the late meeting of the Institute at Salisbury. It was suggested that these lion-shaped ewers were possibly used at the assemblies of fraternities or gilds.

³ *Archæol.* vol. xxxiii., p. 84.

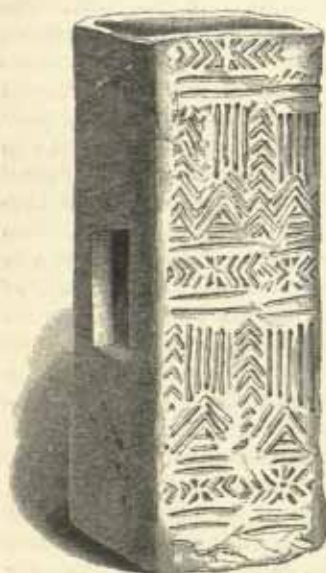
this moving power, appear to have been used about the close of the fifteenth century, and they are alluded to in a poem by the Milanese noble, Gaspar Visconti, in 1494. The invention had been attributed to Lorenzo di Vulparia, a Florentine astronomer; but the ancient city of Nuremberg, renowned for ingenious artificers, has always claimed the merit of the discovery; and it is stated that it was due to Peter Hele, a mechanician of that place, who died in 1540. His "*parca horologia*," without weights, suited to be carried about the person, and striking the hours, are described by a German writer in 1511. The earliest specimen in Mr. Morgan's collection closely corresponds with the description given of this pocket-clock in its earliest form. The next step was the invention of the fusee, to obviate the inconveniences arising from the varying power of the main-spring. No further improvement appears to have been made for about a century and a half. Mr. Morgan called attention to an interesting watch, possibly fabricated in England early in the reign of Elizabeth. The maker's name is Ferdinando Garret, and it is ornamented with a Tudor rose. A similar watch, date about 1560, appears to have been in the possession of the Riddell family. Watches of the time of Elizabeth are not, indeed, very rare, and one, stated to have belonged to her, may be seen at the Royal Institution: another, attributed to her, is in the Ashmolean Museum, but it is of rather later date, and bears the name of Edward East. Mr. Morgan produced several English watches of the close of the sixteenth century; one of them made by John Limpard; several elegant ladies' watches of the same period, formed of rock crystal, set in silver; a very curious egg, or acorn-shaped watch, by Hans John, of Königsberg, the earliest specimen of a chain, in lieu of catgut, and curiously contrived with a small wheel-lock pistol, possibly intended to serve as an alarm. This watch is of the seventeenth century. The clockmakers of London, Mr. Morgan observed, were incorporated by charter, in 1631; and amongst the earliest of its members were John Midnall, about 1650, and Robert Grinkin, who made the watch attributed to Cromwell, preserved in the British Museum. Mr. Morgan proceeded to give an interesting outline of the subsequent improvements in the manufacture; the invention of the spring to regulate the action of the balance wheel, devised by Dr. Hooke, and brought into use by Tompion, in 1675. A rival claim to this improvement had been made by Huygens, as also by a French *savant*; but the credit of this important discovery appears to be fairly due to our own country. Several specimens of this period were exhibited; also later watches with the addition of the minute hand, attributed to Daniel Quare, of London, who was the inventor of the repeating movement, about 1676.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By SIR JOHN BOILEAU, BART.—Views of the picturesque and interesting remains of Roman construction, at Burgh Castle (*Gariannonum*), now the property of Sir John Boileau, as noticed in a former volume of the *Journal*.⁴ These drawings had been recently executed by Mr. Landseer, father of the distinguished artists of the name, and supply faithful memorials of the actual state of that remarkable fortress.

⁴ *Arch. Jour.* vol. iv., p. 72.

By MR. ALLINGHAM, of Reigate.—A Roman flue-tile, part of a recent discovery near that town. It is ornamented, in a very unusual manner, with patterns, not scored, but impressed on two sides of the surface, by the repetition of stamps, producing an elaborate design, as represented by the annexed woodcut.⁵ It was found on a farm called "the Doods," or "Mutton Hall," the property of Mr. Fellowes, and now in the occupation of Mr. Jesse Pym, whose foreman, living on the spot, found, in the early part of the summer, a course of these flue-tiles, evidently taken from some Roman site in the neighbourhood,—the debris of a hypocaust. They had



Roman Flue-tile, found near Reigate.
(One-sixth original size.)

been laid lengthwise, in a line, about 3 feet beneath the surface, to form a drain; the apertures for heated air were covered by pieces of Roman wall tile, or stone, to prevent the soil falling into the tiles. The tiles were, however, completely filled with clay, and had, probably, lain many years in that position. The adjoining field, which had been traversed by the cutting of the Reigate and Reading Railway, was strewn profusely with fragments of Roman wall-tile, roofing-tile with flanges, and curved tiles (*imbrices*), but no vestiges of pottery, metal, or coins, had been found. The field where the drain lay is known as "The Way Close," and is now in pasture; it forms the summit of a rising ground, and is an agreeable and commanding position. Various discoveries of Roman coins, and other remains, have been made in this neighbourhood, and especially at Nutfield, about two miles eastward. The ancient track, known as the "Pilgrim's Way," runs to the north of the spot. In an adjacent

close, the curious medieval ring, set with an antique gem (*Mars gradivus*), was found, now in Mr. Allingham's possession, and described in a former volume of the *Journal*.⁶ Mr. Allingham presented the tile to the Institute. The mode of construction by which these tiles were used for the artificial heating of houses or baths, in the Roman times, is well shown in Lyson's "Woodchester" and his other works. Mr. Artis has also given several varieties of the forms of flue-tiles in his "Durobrivæ," pl. 9. One from the Roman Bath in Thames Street, is engraved in a former volume of this *Journal*.⁷ A remarkable double flue-tile, with one face highly decorated (found in the city of London), is preserved in Mr. Roach Smith's Museum.⁸

MR. TALBOT laid before the meeting a similar hollow tile, of Roman

⁵ Dimensions, 15 inches long; impressed sides, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; plain sides, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; perforations, 4 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$; opening at the ends, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

⁶ Arch. Jour. vol. iv., p. 150.

⁷ Arch. Jour. vol. v., p. 27.

⁸ Journal of the Archæol. Assoc. vol. iv., p. 47.

fabrication, which he presented to the Institute. It is peculiar in having the lateral apertures formed by triangular perforations, two on each side of the tile, an angle of one triangle touching an angle of the other. These perforations are occasionally circular, or oval; and sometimes two are formed on each side, which seems best suited for the diffusion of heat.

By MR. TROLLOPE.—Representation of an inscribed tablet, of the Roman period, recently found at Lincoln. Mr. Trollope has subsequently presented a cast of this interesting memorial to the Institute. An engraving of it will be given in a future Journal.

By MR. J. WYKEHAM ARCHER.—Rubblings from the remarkable Saxon head-stones at Wensley, Yorkshire, communicated by Mr. Trant, of Bedale. One of them, bearing the name DONFRID, and ornamented with a cross, and interlaced animals, is represented in Carter's "Painting and Sculpture," vol. ii., p. 144; also in Whitaker's History of Richmondshire. Mr. Trant observed, that, besides the noble sepulchral brass of an ecclesiastic (known by the engraving given by Whitaker, and the admirable plate in Waller's "Examples of Sepulchral Brasses"), there is to be seen in Wensley Church an incised slab, with figures of two young persons of the Scrope family, of Bolton Castle, date 1525, they stand upon brackets beneath decorated canopies. The fine woodwork from Easby Abbey deserves notice: it seems to have formed a screen commemorative of the Scropes, who were patrons of that house, as also of Wensley Church; and it bears inscriptions, coats of arms, &c. There is, also, at Wensley, a cross, closely resembling the crosses on the sepulchral stones first mentioned, and supposed to have been originally placed at the Saxon Church of Bedale.

By MR. ALEXANDER NESBITT.—Three casts from remarkable examples of early sculpture in Ireland, accompanied by the follow observations:—

"These casts are from portions of a doorway now forming the south entrance to the church of Kilmore, county of Cavan, Ireland. Two of them are from capitals of shafts, the third is one of a series of panels, which ornament the soffit of the inner arch. This doorway appears, from its style and arrangement, to be of the latter part of the eleventh or earlier part of the twelfth century. It is said to have been brought from the remains of Trinity Abbey, which stood on an island in Lough Oughter. The existing church of Kilmore presents no other feature of any interest.

"The style of ornament differs from anything of the same period in England with which I am acquainted, but it bears much resemblance to the remains of Saxon sculpture, and to the illuminations in early Saxon and Irish MSS. In fact, native Irish art appears to have remained for several centuries in a singularly unprogressive state, and the influence of the early school may be observed in several instances down to a late period."

By MR. C. FAULKNER.—A curious gold ring, discovered at Barton, Oxfordshire; it is octagonal, each side being irregularly lozenge-shaped. (See woodcut.) The facets appear to have been formed by placing the gold wire, formed into a hoop, on a tool similar to what is termed a beak iron, and hammering the upper part till each side had obtained the desired shape. This is shown by the indentations made by the rough instrument, the sharp edges between each lozenge on the inner side, and the hammer marks seen

on the flat surface of each side externally. Weight, 3 dwts. 16 grains. Diameter, seven-eighths of an inch. It has been supposed to be a relic of



Gold ring found at Barton.

the early British age⁹: it was found under the foundations of a wall, not far from a cromlech, which was broken in pieces and removed from the field where it stood some years since. This destruction of a venerable memorial having become known to the landlord, he compelled his tenant to bring back the fragments, which now form a heap, surrounded by a fence. No

account of this cromlech appears to have been recorded.

MR. WAY exhibited a rubbing, supplied by the kindness of the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, of Bitton, from the incised sepulchral slab in Wells Cathedral, exhibiting an episcopal effigy, supposed to be the memorial of one of the bishops of that see, named De Bitton. There is no inscription, but it appears to be the effigy described by Godwin as that of the second prelate of that name, William de Bitton (or Button), nephew of the first William,¹ and promoted to the see of Wells 51 Hen. III., 1267. He died November, 1274. He was held in veneration for the sanctity of his life, and his tomb appears to have been regarded as endowed with physical virtue, especially against toothache. Thus Godwin states—"Monumentum ejus situm est inter duas columnas ab australi parte chori, ubi marmor videmus Pontificis imaginem habens insculptam, superstitione coli solitam (ut accepimus) ab imperita plebe, ac illis presertim quibus dentes dolerent."² The peculiar form of the mitre is in accordance with the fashion of the later part of the reign of Henry III. In this particular, in the foliated volute of the pastoral staff, and other details, this interesting figure corresponds with that of Hugh de Northwold, Bishop of Ely,³ who died in 1254. (See the accompanying woodcut.⁴)

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE communicated, through Mr. Evelyn Shirley, two very curious examples of early embroidery in England, preserved at Compton Verney, Warwickshire. They consist of a stole, decorated with scutcheons of arms, which appear, however, to be rather imitative of armorial bearings than properly heraldic; also an inscribed band of embroidery, probably part of a funeral pall, the letters being placed so as to read horizontally; the legend is, "In hora mortis sveevre nobis domine." Each letter being enclosed in a separate quatrefoil on a gold ground. At either end is a shield bearing a cross sable. A centre shield bears a lion rampant. On the back another legend in needlework commemorates the lady by whose skilful hand it was wrought. DOM'NA JOHANNA DE BEVERLEI MONACA ME FECIT. These specimens of ancient needlework are of the fourteenth century.

By MR. RICHARDSON.—Casts from seven panels of the curious perpendicular font in Bourn Church, Lincolnshire. It is of octagonal form, and of the Perpendicular Style, bearing the inscription—*ihc. est nomen quod est*

⁹ Pliny alludes to the British fashion of wearing a gold ring on the middle finger, for which, certainly, this ring is suited, by its unusual size.

¹ William de Bitton, first of the name, was bishop from 1248 to 1264, and was interred, says Godwin, "in tumulo marmoreo,

quem in medio capelle beate Marie situm videmus."

² Godwin, de Pres., p. 374.

³ Engraved in Stothard's "Monumental Effigies."

⁴ Accidentally mislettered as in St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells.

Monumental Effigy of Bishop Bitton.



St. Cuthbert's Church, Wells, Somerset.

*super omne nomen.*⁵ Also casts from a beautiful series of statuettes around the tomb attributed to Sir Thomas Arderne, date about 1400, at Elford Church, Staffordshire, recently restored by Mr. Richardson.⁶

By MR. NIBLETT, of Haresfield Court.—Tracing from the singular iron scutcheon-plate, on the south door of the nave, at Rendcombe Church, Gloucestershire (see woodcut). The upper plate, forming a chief, heraldically described, and laid upon the scutcheon-shaped plate, is perforated with certain characters, the last three being obviously the Arabic numerals 417. The first three have not been explained. If the date 1417 be implied, as seems probable, this curious plate supplies a very early example of the use of Arabic numerals in any work connected with building.⁷ In MSS. they were common after 1320, and in *Astronomical Tracts* as early as 1290. It is hoped that some of our readers may suggest the interpretation of these characters.



By SIR WILLIAM LAWSON, BART.—Bronze matrix, found, about 1837, near Richmond, Yorkshire,—✠SIGILLVM. DOMINI · ADAM · BRTEL. A scutcheon of arms, very boldly engraved.—Lozengy, a barrulet. The form of the seal is circular, diameter 2 in. $\frac{1}{6}$. The name Bretel occurs, in early times, in Normandy,⁸ and several families of the name existed in France. It is found also in ancient records in our own country, although not ascertained to have been in any manner connected with Yorkshire.⁹ No person named Adam Bretel is on record, and there is no instance known of that Christian name being considered indeclinable, the medieval genitive being invariably *Ade*. The arms are unknown, and wholly dissimilar to any bearing assigned to the name of Bretel. From these circumstances, and the erroneous omission of a letter, (the legend reading—BRTEL,) the authenticity of this matrix had been somewhat questioned.

⁵ See an engraving of this font in the *Illustrations*, published by Van Voorst.

⁶ Mr. E. Richardson purposes to publish a monograph of the interesting tombs at Elford. Subscribers are requested to send their names to him, at 7, Melbury Terrace, Harewood Square.

⁷ The earliest on record, as we believe, is at Heathfield, Sussex, and the discovery is due to Mr. Lower, of Lewes. This date is

1445. See *Journal Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. ii., p. 157.

⁸ Robertus Bretel, Juror, in an *Inquis.* regarding value of rents in Damfront, in Normandy, t. Ric. 1; Stapleton's *Norman Roll.*, vol. ii., p. lx.

⁹ Robert. de Bretel occurs *Rot. lib.*, 12 John, in a list of knights then in Dublin. Agatha Bretel, in Flintham, Test. de Nevill.

By REV. JOHN GUNN, of Irstead.—A cast of a singular badge or roundel, a plate of metal, diameter $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, chased, doubtless with the intention of being enriched with transparent enamel. It represents a young man wearing a crown, and dressed in the close-fitting short garment of the close of the fourteenth or commencement of the fifteenth century; the feet long and peaked; the sleeves wide at the wrists. He stands on the dexter side, and opposite to him is a damsel, her skirt scalloped, gown close fitting the bust, and sleeves wide at the wrist, her head-dress of square fashion. They support, each with one hand, a scutcheon, occupying the centre of the plate, and charged with the letter *p.* under a crown. With their other hands they hold a scroll, inscribed,—*ie nous epm.*

By MR. H. HUTCHINGS, of Ludlow.—Impression from a matrix found by a labouring man at Osborne, near Sherborne, Dorset. *HER*COYNRAET* VAN*KAMPE. The device, St. Laurence, a gridiron in left, palm in right hand. Under the figure a crosier; seal of pointed-oval form; length, two inches; date, fourteenth century.

By MR. C. FAULKNER.—A small brass seal, of oval form; the impress rudely designed, representing St. Laurence. *SAVNCTE · LAVRENTI. Fourteenth century. Found at Somerton, Oxfordshire.

SIR OSWALD MOSELEY, BART., communicated (through Mr. Barclay) a fine silver matrix, being the seal of the free grammar-school, founded about 1520, by Robert (Sherebourne), fourth of the name, Bishop of Chichester, at his native place, Rolleston, Staffordshire. The nomination of the master was vested in the warden of Winchester College, Oxford, the stipend being 10*l.* per annum. The seal is of pointed oval form, length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and represents St. Andrew, with an archbishop on the dexter, and an abbeſs on the sinister, side, placed under rich canopies of tabernacle work of slightly debased character. Below is seen a bishop, doubtless the founder. Legend,—SIGILVM · GARD' · DE · ROLSTON · EX · DO^o · DNI · ROB' · IIII · CICEST' · EP'I. The seal is still in use, being annually affixed to a receipt on payment of 10*l.*, made by the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. Sir Edward Moseley was a benefactor to the erection of a new school-house in 1640, and the seal remains in the custody of his descendant, Sir Oswald, as trustee of the foundation.¹

By MR. HEWITT.—A rare specimen of armour of the fifteenth century, being a solleret with the peaked toe of very extravagant length, and a rowelled spur, with a neck of unusual dimensions affixed to the heel. This valuable example has since been added to the collections in the Tower Armoury. Date, about 1460. The spur is affixed to the heel, without leathers.

By SIR WILLIAM LAWSON, BART.—A powder flask of stag's horn, very curiously sculptured, in form resembling one of ivory supposed to have belonged to Henry VIII., and bearing date 1511. (Carter, "Sculpture and Painting," pl. 38). It exhibits a representation of the Holy Trinity, the Supreme Being represented as enthroned, angelic beings and the four winds

¹ Shaw gives some account of this foundation, with part of the deed of endowment, preserved in the school-room. Hist. of Staf-

fordshire, vol. i., p. 34. Bp. Shirburn died Aug. 21, 1536, having resigned his episcopal office shortly before his death.—*Godwin.*

surrounding the chief subject. Objects of this kind were very frequently decorated with sacred subjects; on the flask above mentioned appear the martyrdom of St. Stephen, the Evangelists, &c.

MR. C. FAULKNER, of Deddington, exhibited rubbings of monumental brasses in Hertfordshire. One was from the church of St. John's, Digswell. Figures (2 feet 3 inches high) of a man and his wife, facing each other, wrapped in winding sheets. A scroll, issuing from each of their mouths, and shield over each head, lost. Inscription:—

Hic iacet Willms Robert quodm Auditor Ep'atus Wynton' et Jopes ux' ei' qui quidm Willms obiit... die A° d'ni M° CCCC°... et p'fata Jopes obiit xxvii° die februarii A° d'ni M° CCCC° Lxxxiii°. qor' aiabz p'piciet' de'.

Beneath the husband are two sons, and under the wife were two daughters. The two shields at the lower corners of the stone remain, but are imperfect.

Another rubbing from the church of St. Peter's, Tewin. Figure (23½ inches high) of a man, turned sideways, with short beard and mustaches, ruff round his neck, a gown open in front reaching to the feet, and having long false sleeves, with holes near the top as an opening for the arms. Above his head is a shield bearing three battle-axes. Inscription:—

HERE LYETH BOREID THE BODY OF THOMAS FYGOTT GENT: WHOSE ANCESTORS HAVE REMAYNED DWELLINGE IN THIS TOWNE THIS 300° YEARES & YWARDS HE DIED THE 11° OF JANVARY 1610° & IN THE 70° YEARE OF HIS AGE & LEFTE BEHINDE HIM 2° DAUGHTERS REBEKAH THE WIFE OF HENRY BOLL OF HERTFORDE GENT & ELIZABETH THE WIFE OF BECKINGHAM BOTELEB OF THIS TOWNE OF TEWINGE GENT.

This brass is in very good preservation, and is affixed to a slab lying under the reading desk. Neither this, nor the one from Digswell, are mentioned in the work on Monumental Brasses, by the Rev. C. Boutell; nor are they noticed in the "Manual" published by the Oxford Architectural Society.

BY MR. SPENCER HALL.—Three rubbings from brasses at Ledbury and Ludford, Herefordshire; and two from Lewes, in Sussex. They commemorate Thomas Capel, who died Feb. 5, 1490. (From Ledbury Church.)—William Foxe, of Ludlow, who died April 25 (?), 1554; and Jane, his wife, 1500, date of decease omitted. (From Ludford Church.)—John Hayward, of Wellington Court, *alias* Priors Court, in the county of Hereford, April 24, 1614. (From Ledbury Church.)—John Braydforde, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Lewes, Sussex, who died May 6, 1457. A figure, which has been designated by the name of De Warren, date about 1450 (?). It is mutilated, and, probably, represents a member of the family of the Earls of Surrey. Mr. Haines, in his "Manual of Monumental Brasses," has mentioned these two at St. Michael's Church, Lewes.² The following interesting account of the exhumation of the body, probably, of John Braydforde, is extracted from Horsfield's "Sussex," vol. i., p. 211, to which work it was contributed by Dr. Gideon Mantell:—"Permission was obtained to take up the stones bearing the brass with the Warren arms, in the hope of finding a vault beneath. About 4 feet deep below the pavement, a leaden coffin was dis-

² Introd. pp. 82, 86.

covered buried in the earth, not enclosed in a vault. The head of the coffin was immediately under the stone of Magister Braydforde, the feet extending to the Warren stone. A very stout wooden coffin had, evidently, surrounded the leaden one; four massive handles of iron, thickly plated with silver, were found; the wood was in a state of powder; the leaden coffin was entire, but compressed by the pressure of the surrounding earth. The lid was carefully cut off, and the coffin was found full of brown sawdust, probably cedar wood. The sawdust was removed, and a tall, slender body, enveloped in a linen shroud, was exposed; the outline of the face was eminently beautiful. Whether it was Braydforde's, or the (headless) individual to whose memory the brass monument of De Warren was erected, it is difficult to decide: it may have been a more modern interment. Yet it is not probable that, in the last century, such an expensive coffin would have been made use of, and no vault made, nor any monument placed over it. Hermetically sealed, as it were, the body might possibly have been in the state we found it for centuries; its preservation is attributed to the complete exclusion of atmospheric air. The head being bare, adds to the probability of its being John Braydeford's; on the other hand, the head may have been *shaved* during the malady that occasioned the death of the person." This circumstance certainly appears to confirm the opinion of its having been the body of the priest.

Of the persons commemorated by the other brasses, I can obtain no sufficient description. Neale, in his "Views of Churches," has given a drawing of Ledbury Church. He describes it as "a large building, in an early style of architecture, but, having undergone many alterations, it has lost much of its original character. Neale mentions the existence of the brass; but prints the name as John Haywood, instead of Hayward.

With reference to the memorial of Thomas Caple, there seems little doubt that it belongs to a member of the family of Caple, of How Caple, thus mentioned by Duncumb:—³

"How Caple is not enumerated in Domesday Survey, and was, probably, much covered with wood at that time. Soon after, this manor, which, in an Harleian MS., is said to be 'paravaile to that of Rosse,' and also the patronage of the Church, were in the possession of a family, who, as usual, took the name of Caple from their property. Of these, Dominus Walterus de Caple presented to the rectory in 1279. He was succeeded by another Walter, who was knighted, and exercised the patronage in 1289. John de Hue Caple was a minor in the year 1329; Richard de Hue Caple was so also in 1352, but presented to this church of How Capel ten years after this date, and again in 1388. In 1396, William, son of Richard, was in possession; it then contained one knight's fee, and was held under the Bishop of Hereford. Richard married Alice, and had issue, THOMAS, who was living A.D. 1450, and left a son, George, who married one of the Seudamore family."

It is this Thomas Caple, I think, commemorated by the brass, although there is no other evidence than the date of 1450, as above, and that on the tomb, of 1490, as the time of his decease. That the family burial place was

³ History of Herefordshire, vol. ii., 354.

at Ledbury, appears probable from another descendant, Richard, the brother of Christopher Caple, being buried at Ledbury, in 1601.

By MR. FRANKS.—An ornament elaborately chased in silver, supposed to have been the morse or fastening of a cope: it resembles also the ornaments seen in certain early German paintings and engravings, suspended at the head of a bed, probably to contain some relic, and regarded as a kind of charm. It is a very fine example of German goldsmith's work, of the sixteenth century.

By MR. FORREST.—Three ewers, of glazed ware, valuable examples of early decorative pottery, lately brought from France. One, with a stand, supposed to be Spanish, coated with a rich brown glaze; the other two, with raised ornaments of green and white colour on a mottled glaze, in the style of Bernard Palissy, and considered to be of his fabrication. In form they resemble the ewer made by Palissy, represented in Brongniart's "*Traité des Arts Céramiques*," pl. xxxvi., fig. 1. They were doubtless used for pouring scented waters over the hands at the close of a repast.

By MR. ALLIES.—An illuminated MS. of the "*Horæ*." French art, of the fifteenth century. Also a curious carved box, of good design, of the sixteenth century, ornamented with a medallion head and arabesques. Probably of Nuremberg work.

By MR. WESTWOOD.—A representation of a singular pair of wooden stocks, ornamented with carving, in the style of the sixteenth century: they were found in a village in Essex. Some minor relics, three horn-books, one of the time of Charles I., the alphabet commencing with a cross, thence called the "*Criss-cross row*." Another with a figure of Charles II., and an "*Abece*" of later date, not covered with horn, but varnished. Two nutcrackers of curious construction, one known to be of the early part of the reign of James II.*

By MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN, M.P.—An unique collection of ancient salvers, or chargers, and vessels of bright yellow metal, supposed to be of the kind termed "*latten*," several of them ornamented with sacred devices and inscriptions, amongst which are some remarkable examples of the curious florid letter, forming legends which have so long perplexed antiquaries in all parts of Europe. Mr. Morgan arranged this curious series in four classes:—1. Chargers, or large dishes, supposed by him to have been fabricated at Nuremberg, and by the similarity in design and work, probably all made at the same time and place. On one of them is represented the Annunciation, the design closely resembling some of the engravings of the close of the fifteenth century. The metal had been analysed for Mr. Morgan by Mr. Faraday, and proved to be a true bronze, being a compound of copper and tin, without any zinc, a metal rarely used, if ever, previously to 1550. In regard to the intention of these dishes nothing is precisely known; the northern antiquary, Sjöborg, who has written much on the subject, calls them baptismal dishes, or alms' dishes. The subjects most commonly found on them are—Adam and Eve, St. George, and the Grapes of Eschol; on one of

* These relics of the minor manufactures in the last century are not without interest. Sir John Boileau observed, that at Wymond-

ham, in Norfolk, a considerable trade in wooden wares, and objects of this nature, formerly existed, now wholly extinct.

those exhibited was the Paschal Lamb. Three kinds of character are employed, apparently worked on the metal with a stamp, and repeated several times in the circuit. 2. Dutch or Flemish dishes of *brass*, fabricated in the beginning of the seventeenth century, in imitation, probably, of the last. 3. Italian engraved dishes of brass, of the sixteenth century. 4. A salver and candlestick of brass, the design of intricate fret-work, of Moorish character, inlaid with silver thread. Procured from Venice. 5. Two large brass cisterns, and two other vessels of Moorish workmanship, with Arabic inscriptions. One of the cisterns is decorated with silver, resembling in workmanship those from Venice, last mentioned, from which city it was likewise brought, and was formerly in the Gradenigo Palace. Another cistern has inscriptions in Arabic, and flowers, with other ornaments, overlaid with silver, and the sunken parts filled in with a black composition, or kind of *niello*. This vessel is curious from having animals chased on it, a feature of ornament unusual in the works of the Mohammedan nations.

By MR. ROLFE HAWKINS.—Very fine examples of a similar cistern, a candlestick and a bowl, all of Moorish design and work, the bowl most elaborately inlaid with silver—all three bearing Arabic inscriptions.

At the close of the Meeting, terminating the Session, it was proposed by the Marquis of Northampton, seconded by the Dean of Westminster, and carried unanimously,—“That the cordial thanks of the Archaeological Institute be given to the President and Council of the Institute of Civil Engineers, for the continued and important kindness shown towards our Society; and for the valuable facilities afforded by permission to hold the various meetings of the Institute in this theatre, during four successive years, whilst the Institute, having no suitable place of assembly at their own apartments, have derived very essential advantage from this hospitable liberality on the part of the Civil Engineers, and their friendly encouragement of Archaeological Science.”

It was announced that the London Meetings would in future be held at the Apartments of the Institute, 26, Suffolk Street, Pall-Mall East, (commencing on Friday, November 2.)



SEAL OF JOSEPHUS AP. MADOC.

Described ante, p. 72.

Annual Meeting at Salisbury.

JULY 24 TO JULY 31.

THE Annual Meeting, held at Salisbury, under the Presidency of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and with the Patronage of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, commenced on Tuesday, July 24th. The Introductory Meeting took place at the Assembly Rooms, at twelve o'clock, the Chair being taken by the MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON, on behalf of the Earl Brownlow, President of the previous year, whose recent illness precluded the possibility of his participation on this occasion. The communication of his regret at being unable to attend in person was accompanied by a gratifying assurance of continued and cordial interest in the efforts of the Institute, to which Lord Brownlow had rendered such valuable services at the last Annual Meeting. With a passing retrospect on the hearty welcome and varied attractions the Institute had found under his lordship's auspices in Lincolnshire, Lord Northampton spoke of the field, full of promise and interest, now before them, under the distinguished auspices of their future President. The noble Marquis then resigned the Chair to Mr. Sidney Herbert.

THE PRESIDENT then expressed, in the most gratifying terms, his cordial recognition of the value of Archaeological pursuits, and his satisfaction that Wiltshire had been selected as the scene of the researches and efforts of the Institute in the present year. He adverted to the neglect under which the earlier part of English history had fallen in previous times, and the importance of attention to details, which some might deem trivial; their value had been strikingly shown in the writings of one of the latest of our historians. He spoke of Wiltshire as presenting a complete epitome of national history of the obscure earlier periods,—the troublous times of conflict between Danes and Saxons,—old Sarum, and the strife between Church and State, which had found at Clarendon its expression in written words. And glancing at other eventful scenes in former days, he turned to the more agreeable theme of the bright examples of heroism, patriotism, cultivated taste, and intellectual attainments, by which this county is so distinguished. Mr. Herbert observed that the district chosen by the Institute, as their place of assembly, was replete with the recollections and associations attached to localities, which would be hallowed in their remembrance; that there was no walk of life in which we may not here draw the infusion of genius, and feel the associations which serve to link us with the illustrious spirits of times long past.

THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President of the previous year, expressed the high esteem of Lord Brownlow's encouragement and promotion of the objects of the Institute, which all its members must feel, and especially those who had shared the cheering reception which they had enjoyed in Lincolnshire. He would add a word as to the advantages which this Institution, and this its special habit of assembling year by year, presents to society at large. Captious persons might be found ready to question the value of such pursuits and the results to be derived from such meetings. The past, he observed, might be studied as if it were so superior to the age in which we live, that men should regret that their existence had not been cast in olden times. He regarded Archaeology as

calculated, if pursued aright, to elevate the mind, to excite devout thankfulness for the advantages offered to us by the present, whilst we are led duly to value the rich inheritance of that by-gone time, given us to profit by, in drawing warning from its errors, in fostering attachment to the land of our birth and its institutions, and exciting us to emulation of great examples, of which so many closely connected with the district of their present assembly had been enumerated by the President. It was, indeed, impossible to study the past without feeling that, in more senses than one, there had been "giants in the earth in those days."

GEORGE MATCHAM, Esq., then read an "Essay on the Results of Archaeological Investigation in Wiltshire," and gave a valuable summary of a subject which that gentleman (a distinguished contributor to Sir Richard Hoare's great work) was eminently competent to discuss.

The LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Matcham, and highly commended the accurate knowledge of local antiquities which he had shown on a former, as on the present occasion. In this first meeting of the Society in Wiltshire, special mention ought to be made of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, whose zeal, accuracy of research, and sound judgment deserved the utmost honour. He adverted to the prevalence of sickness by which the city was at present visited, and to his deep regret, feeling any show of festivity inconsistent at such a time of general sadness, that he must refrain from receiving the Society at the Palace, in accordance with his original invitation.

The vote of thanks, seconded by JAMES TALBOT, Esq., was cordially passed; and the REV. JOSEPH HUNTER then brought before the meeting his very interesting reminiscences, entitled "Topographical Gatherings at Stourhead," relating to the annual meetings there of antiquaries, and to the friends and fellow labourers of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, in the prosecution of his great work to illustrate the history of his county.

The PRESIDENT expressed the thanks of the meeting for this highly appropriate and agreeable memoir. The assembly then dispersed; and many proceeded to the temporary Museum formed at "the King's House," in the Close. At four o'clock, the Society and visitors re-assembled at the Council House, where a most gratifying evidence of welcome in the city awaited them, in the sumptuous collation to which they had been invited, with the heartiest hospitality, by the mayor, magistrates, and Town Council. The chair was taken by the mayor, R. FARRANT, Esq., and the entertainment was marked by a feeling of friendly cordiality, which will long be borne in mind with gratification by many from remote counties, who composed the numerous assembly.

At eight o'clock, a conversazione was held at the Assembly Rooms, the MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON in the chair. The REV. EDWARD DUKE, F.S.A., communicated some observations on Stonehenge, its peculiar character and arrangement,—preliminary to the visit of the Institute on the following day. The DEAN OF HEREFORD then gave a report of the progress of the excavation at Silbury Hill, for the examination of which a special fund had been formed; and of the investigation of tumuli in that part of the county, to which he had devoted the previous week, and brought to light many curious vestiges and ancient relics, which were laid before the meeting.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

This day was appropriated to the examination of Stonehenge and the remarkable remains in the district of Amesbury. The well-concerted arrangements made by the Excursion Committee ensured every facility of conveyance for the numerous visitors. The first object, after reaching Amesbury, was presented by the British barrows, near Bulford, which the Institute had been, with much kindness, permitted to explore, by Dr. Southby, of Bulford House. Here, however, disappointment awaited the unwary excavators: so successfully had all traces of the previous rifling of the tombs been concealed, that, although every care had been taken to ensure the selection of an untouched tumulus, and several adjacent barrows previously opened, with very satisfactory results, the spade only brought to light evidence of prior excavation. The striking character of the scene, thickly strewn with traces of early occupants, was, however, sufficient compensation to many unacquainted with the district of Salisbury Plain; and the party hastened to Stonehenge, the grand object of their pilgrimage, where the DEAN OF WESTMINSTER (President of the Section of Antiquities) delivered some remarks on the various theories relating to the spot, and the geological character of the component masses, evidently brought from the neighbouring vale of Pewsey. The Dean alluded to the proposal which had been advanced to raise the fallen trilithon.—Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT made some remarks in support of the proposition. The stones, he observed, had fallen within memory; the plan involved no incongruous change; they might be erected precisely as they had stood, previously to their fall in Jan., 1797, in consequence of their having been carelessly undermined.¹ Sir John Awdry assured the assembly that Sir Edmund Antrobus had yielded his assent, and liberally offered to raise the stones at his own expense, if the proposition should meet with the approval of archaeologists on this occasion.²

After examination of the tumuli, the cursus, and other remains near Stonehenge, the next object was "Vespasian's camp," in the *Prætorium* of which the kind hospitality of Sir Edmund and Lady Antrobus awaited the Society, and, after a most gratifying entertainment at that striking spot, the party dispersed, many visiting Old Sarum on their route to Salisbury.

A meeting of the Section of Architecture was held in the evening at the Council Chamber, Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart. (President of the Section, in the Chair). A memoir was communicated by T. R. WALBRAN, Esq., on recent excavations and discoveries at Fountains Abbey, illustrated by a series of drawings, which had been kindly supplied for this occasion by the Earl de Grey.

J. H. MARKLAND, Esq., read a memoir on the architectural peculiarities of the Church of St. Mary Ottery, Devon.

At the close of the meeting, the Rev. Dr. INGRAM begged to present, in token of esteem towards one of the earliest and the most zealous labourers

¹ See Mr. Maton's account, *Archæologia*, vol. xiii., p. 103.

² An accurate and beautiful model of Stonehenge had been prepared, specially for the visit

of the Institute, by Mr. Browne, of Amesbury. He will gladly supply models, delivered free of charge in London, price one guinea.

in the field of Archaeology, and especially in connection with Wiltshire, namely, Mr. Britton, the medal bearing the portrait of Stukeley, with Stonehenge on the reverse.

Mr. BRITTON, having been accordingly invested with this decoration, warmly expressed thanks, and congratulated the Institute on the extension of Archaeological labours, and the rapid increase of young and ardent antiquaries.

THURSDAY, JULY 26.

A Meeting of the Section of Architecture was held at the Council Chamber, when a memoir was read by RICHARD WESTMACOTT, Esq., A.R.A., in illustration of the striking series of monumental sculptures in Salisbury Cathedral, including one of the finest tombs in the kingdom, that of William Longespee. He traced the decline of monumental sculpture to the debased works of the sixteenth century, and the incongruous tombs of a later period, and pointed out the high value of the earlier examples in our country.

Professor COCKERELL, R.A., then gave a dissertation on the decorative sculpture of the Cathedral, with the view of appropriating the statues still seen on the west front, and retaining, although greatly mutilated, much beauty in design. He called attention to the perfection of art displayed by various works of sculpture of this nature in England, and spoke of the curious symbolism shown in their design, of which a striking example is supplied by the representation of Virtues and Vices which decorates the doorway of the Chapter House. A beautiful series of drawings, chiefly by Mr. Alfred Stevens, were produced by the Professor, in illustration of this interesting subject.

Professor WILLIS then gave his dissertation on the architectural history of the cathedral, and in the afternoon he completed his inquiry in regard to that noble structure by a detailed examination of the various parts of the fabric, in which he was accompanied by a large assembly after the cathedral service.

In this admirable dissertation, which was not inferior in interest to any of the "Architectural Histories" of other cathedrals, undertaken by the Professor at previous meetings of the Institute, he specially adverted to the fact which rendered the church of Salisbury peculiarly valuable to the student,—namely, that it had been erected on a site on which no religious foundation had previously existed. There was, therefore, every reason to suppose that the plan of this fabric possesses an unity of design, rarely, if ever, to be found in our ancient churches, which were almost invariably the work of successive ages, extending from Saxon or early Norman times, to the age of the Tudors. Professor Willis explained the causes which led the Bishop and Canons to request permission from Pope Honorius to remove the church to its present site, and detailing the expedients resorted to for raising the necessary funds for the undertaking, as set forth in the history by William de Wanda, which strikingly exemplifies the manner and customs of our forefathers, he proceeded to state, that, in 1225, the building being so far advanced that they were enabled to perform service in it, the bishop convened an assemblage of noble persons, and consecrated three altars. At this time, also, they translated from the old cathedral the bodies of three bishops,—Osmund, Roger, and Jocelyn,—which shows that the edifice must then have been in an

advanced state; but it was not dedicated till the year 1258. In the year 1331, the Dean and Chapter appear to have entered into a contract with Richard de Farley for the erection of the tower and spire; but no sooner was this completed, than, to the dismay of the ecclesiastics, the piers and arches upon which it was raised began to give way, and threatened the destruction of the entire building. In this extremity, a special meeting of the Chapter having been called, a promising expedient presented itself for replenishing their exhausted coffers, in the canonisation of Bishop Osmund, although deceased a century or two previously. In 1415, an indenture was made with Robert Wayte, by whose skill the impending ruin was averted. No further event of importance appears to have occurred until the time when Sir Christopher Wren was called in to examine and report upon the state of the fabric; and from this period it remained undisturbed until Bishop Barrington called in Mr. Wyatt, by whom the alterations in the chancel were effected.

The Professor now called attention to a plan which he had prepared, showing the original position of the sculptured effigies which have been transferred from their resting places in their different chapels to the intercolumniations of the nave, where they remain as so many evidences of the bad taste of modern days.

After discoursing on the admirable care with which this building was constructed, and the skilful manner in which the masonry was made conducive to its beauty, as well as its durability, the Professor proceeded to draw a comparison between the different state of art which existed in this country and on the continent, as exemplified in the cathedrals of Amiens and Salisbury, which are of coeval date; and contended that the principles of tracery were introduced into this country by French and German architects, and that this more decorative style (which was not fully developed here until the erection of Westminster Abbey) was altogether the production of foreign artists, but subsequently attained that high degree of perfection amongst us which so distinguishes the mouldings and tracery of all our own mediæval buildings.

Professor Willis then adverted at length to the number of altars and chantries required in former ages, which, in all probability, accounted for the introduction (as in this instance) of a principal and second transept. He also showed the arrangement of the procession-path both in this cathedral and at Amiens, and descanted on the attempted revival in modern churches of ecclesiastical arrangements of ancient times, the use of which has long since passed away. He apprehended that his concluding remarks would be calculated to shake the faith of many firm believers in the infallibility of the constructive genius displayed by mediæval architects, who seldom succeeded in erecting a tower, of any height, without recourse being afterwards had to braces and contrivances for propping it up again. In the case of the present cathedral, he did not think there was any cause to apprehend further mischief, and he hoped it would long continue to offer a noble subject for the pen and pencils of such men as Wren, Price, Dodsworth, and Britton, of whose admirable works on all our cathedrals it forms a leading feature.

It would be beyond our present limits to follow the Professor in his observations made within the sacred edifice, which could scarcely be rendered

intelligible unless accompanied by a series of illustrative engravings. It is proposed to give a detailed account of his Memoir in the volume devoted to the Antiquities of Salisbury and Wiltshire, which it is proposed to publish with the least possible delay.

In the evening, a Meeting of the Section of Antiquities was held. After some interesting preliminary observations from the President, and the DEAN OF HEREFORD, a memoir was read by JAMES YATES, Esq., F.R.S., on the use of bronze celts, as warlike weapons, by the primitive inhabitants of Britain. An interesting discussion ensued, in which this *verata questio* was debated with many curious remarks by Mr. Kemble, the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Beaumaris, and others.

FRIDAY, JULY 27.

The proceedings commenced with a Meeting of the Historical Section, JOHN M. KEMBLE, Esq., President of the Section, in the chair, when a valuable dissertation was communicated by EDWIN GUEST, Esq., F.R.S., on the state of the southern parts of England at the period of the Saxon invasion, and the earliest settlements effected in those parts by the invaders. Mr. Guest's observations were illustrated by a map of large dimensions, prepared with great care under his directions.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Guest was proposed by Mr. Sidney Herbert, and warmly seconded by the Marquis of Northampton.

Mr. Kemble then discoursed on the history and times of Becket, and the Constitutions of Clarendon, presenting to his hearers, with his customary power and eloquence, a lively picture of political relations, the strife between Church and State, and of the eventful occurrences of the times of Henry II. This able address called forth a most cordial eulogy from the Right Hon. President, and, after a vote of thanks to Mr. Kemble, the meeting separated, to reunite amidst the brilliant hospitalities of the ancient mansion of the Earls of Pembroke.

At 3 o'clock, a numerous assembly had met amidst the attractive scenes and treasures of ancient or mediæval art, preserved at Wilton House, to enjoy the welcome and noble reception tendered to the Institute by the President and the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert, with the most graceful and cheering hospitality. An able discourse was delivered by CHARLES NEWTON, Esq., of the British Museum, on the valuable sculptures preserved in the cloister or corridor of this princely mansion, setting forth a critical arrangement of the history of the art in a singularly interesting manner, and pointing out the characteristic examples of the various styles and periods, as here displayed.³

On quitting the Gallery of Sculpture, the visitors inspected the numerous productions of art preserved in the adjoining saloons;—the unique portrait of Richard II., known by the exquisite etchings of Hollar, and the incomparable illuminations of Mr. Henry Shaw⁴; the splendid works of Vandyke, and productions of almost every school of art. A splendid entertainment

³ A valuable monograph had been prepared, at the President's request, by Mr. Newton, and was most liberally presented to the Institute on this occasion by Mr. Murray, having been printed at his expense. It com-

prised a critical catalogue of the Pembroke marbles, forming a valuable accession to the memorials of works of classical art preserved in Great Britain.

⁴ Given in the "Dresses and Decorations."

was offered to the numerous visitors (between two and three hundred) in the library, and at the conclusion an expression of hearty acknowledgment to the noble President and Mrs. Herbert was proposed by Lord Northampton, and received with enthusiastic gratification. A vote of thanks to Mr. Newton was proposed by Mr. Sidney Herbert, and the assembly took their leave, to examine the architectural compositions of Holbein and Inigo Jones, and visit the picturesque sites surrounding the mansion, and especially to avail themselves of the gratifying occasion for the inspection of that beautiful example of church architecture, raised by the taste and munificence of the President, at Wilton, in which examples of mediæval art, of the highest interest, are combined with unique and imposing effect.

SATURDAY, JULY 28.

An excursion to Wimborne Minster, and various churches attainable by aid of a special train, had originally been proposed; as, however, various valuable communications remained to be read, and the unexpected attraction of a visit to Stourhead had been presented, this arrangement was deferred, and the proceedings of the day commenced at half-past 10 with a Meeting of the Section of Architecture, at which Sir Stephen Glynne presided. A valuable memoir on the churches of Sherborne and Wimborne Minster was communicated by the Rev. J. L. PETIT, illustrated by beautiful sketches by the author, and drawings by Mr. Philip Delamotte.

A notice of the Custumal of Bleadon Manor, in the thirteenth century, was contributed by Mr. EDWARD SMIRKE; it comprised a mass of curious information on agricultural matters and local usages at the period, extracted from the original MS., kindly lent for this occasion by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, in whose muniment room the Custumal is preserved.

A memoir on the portion of Domesday relating to Wiltshire was contributed by Mr. H. MOODY, Curator of the Winchester Museum, who gave an useful analysis of that record.

Mr. MARKLAND made announcement of the proposed illustration of the tombs and early sculptures in Iona and the Western Islands of Scotland, of which only a few examples had been published by Pennant; and a complete series is now in preparation, of which some specimen plates were exhibited.^a

The meeting then adjourned, and the members proceeded to the Cathedral, accompanied by the Rev. C. Boutell, who delivered an instructive address in explanation of the costume, armour, and sculpture, displayed by the monumental effigies and brasses. At two o'clock, the members of the Institute re-assembled to attend the general meeting of the Society, originally fixed for Tuesday, but now held, by anticipation, in accordance with the wish of a numerous body of members, anxious to be enabled to visit the excavation at Silbury Hill on that day. The proceedings having been opened by the Right Hon. President, the Treasurer's and Auditors' Reports were read by Charles Tucker, Esq., and a general statement of the proceedings of the previous year, with an interesting summary of the advance of Archaeological research. A large accession of members, consisting of nearly two hundred, had

^a Persons who might be interested in this undertaking are requested to send their names to Mr. J. Graham, Clapham Common, who proposes shortly to publish this work.

joined the Society since the meeting at Lincoln. The President announced OXFORD as the place recommended for the Meeting in 1850; a proposition seconded in gratifying and most cordial terms by the venerable President of Trinity College, Dr. Ingram, who tendered the fullest assurance of a most hearty and hospitable welcome in the University. The MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON was then proposed as President Elect, and this nomination was carried with acclamation. The following alteration in the laws, of which notice had been duly received by the Central Committee, was then proposed and carried:—

To alter Law 1, to the following effect:

That, in future, the annual subscription shall be one guinea, the life composition, ten guineas; and that an admission fee of one guinea be also payable, to be appropriated to the formation of a Library Fund.

The President then announced the proposed changes in the Central Committee.

Members of the Central Committee selected to go out, according to customary practice: Vice-President Sir Charles Lemon, Bart. Members of the Committee: Edward Blore, Esq.; Rev. S. R. Maitland; Rev. H. H. Milman; Evelyn P. Shirley, Esq.; Thomas Stapleton, Esq.; T. Hudson Turner, Esq. The following gentlemen being nominated to fill up the vacancies: As Vice-President, the Earl of Enniskillen; as Members of the Committee, Augustus W. Franks, Esq.; John Holmes, Esq.; Octavius Morgan, Esq., M.P.; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., F.S.A.; Richard Westmacott, Esq., R.A.; James Yates, Esq., F.R.S. And the following gentlemen were proposed as Auditors: Edward Hailstone, Esq.; Alexander Nesbitt, Esq.

These propositions, formally moved, were carried unanimously. Votes of thanks were then passed in acknowledgment of facilities and hospitality shown to the Society in Wiltshire.

Mr. SOTHERON expressed grateful thanks to their patron, the Right Rev. Diocesan, and to the Dean and Chapter, alluding with much feeling to the painful cause which had deprived them of the Dean's personal co-operation. This compliment having been acknowledged by the Rev. F. Dyson, Prebendary of Sarum, (the Lord Bishop being unavoidably absent), Mr. KEMBLE moved thanks to the mayor and corporation, whose welcome had been shown in the hospitality so generously tendered to the Institute on their arrival at the banquet given in the Council Chamber; in which, also by their kind permission, the Meetings had taken place. He also proposed a suitable acknowledgment to Sir Edmund and Lady Antrobus, for the hospitalities which graced the visit of the Society to Stonehenge.

The DEAN OF HEREFORD then detailed the progress of the investigations carried on under the direction of the Institute, with the important assistance gratuitously rendered by Mr. Blandford, whose skill in civil engineering had been signally evinced in the undertaking. The Dean proposed a vote of hearty thanks to Mr. Jones, the proprietor of Silbury, who had most liberally given his permission for the work, to the tenant, Mr. Kemm, to Mr. Falkner of Devizes, and Mr. Blandford, through whose valuable concurrence this interesting undertaking had been achieved.^a—Mr. TALBOT then moved thanks to

^a A report of the progress of the excavation, with a section, is in preparation for the next Journal.

the Earl of Ailesbury, Lord Folkstone, Sir Frederic Bathurst, and the numerous members of the aristocracy of the county, who had afforded friendly facilities for the gratification of the Meeting.—Mr. BLAAUW made an acknowledgment to the Local Committee, and to those who had contributed memoirs, alluding especially to Mr. Matcham, Mr. Duke, Professor Willis, Mr. Kemble, and Mr. Guest. He adverted also in the warmest terms to the generosity by which the Museum had been enriched, and made special mention of the invaluable Bruce horn entrusted for exhibition by Lord Ailesbury, to the treasures of art from the Levant, brought by the Hon. Robert Curzon, jun., and Mr. Henry Seymour, with the precious contributions from Mr. Farrer; not forgetting the less attractive but deeply interesting series of British remains from the Museum at Lake House.

Mr. MARKLAND, after expressing his regret that the most important resolution of the day had not been placed in worthier hands, remarked, that with a deep sense of the gratifying reception which had been given to the Institute by all classes in this city, they could only hope that the authorities in other places hereafter visited, would regulate their proceedings "*Secundum usum Sarum*." The motion he was about to propose must meet with most cordial reception, as it conveyed the thanks of the Meeting to the distinguished individual in the chair. Those who were aware of the kind manner in which Mr. Herbert originally received the request that he would fill the office of President; those who had the good fortune to hear his opening address, or who had marked his uniform attention to the proceedings of the week; those who had partaken of the splendid hospitality so liberally offered by the President and Mrs. Herbert within the princely walls of Wilton, and who had visited one of the most beautiful buildings of modern times, devoted to the highest purposes, and forming a fit companion to that mansion, would heartily join in the vote of thanks, which was carried with much applause.

The PRESIDENT expressed his acknowledgments for the warm reception given to the resolution, and paid some compliments to the mover. He said that the subjects discussed during the week, and such papers as had been read by Mr. KEMBLE, Mr. GUEST, and others, had afforded the most valuable information, and proved the importance of antiquarian researches. He regretted that the proceedings had nearly come to a close, and observed that as many other places had claims upon the attention of the Institute, he apprehended that the time was far distant, when another visit of the society might be anticipated. The Right Honourable President having expressed in most gratifying terms, the satisfaction which he had received from the visit of the Institute, then most gracefully bid them farewell.⁷

In the evening the Council Chamber was again fully attended, JAMES TALBOT, Esq., in the chair, when a most interesting memoir was read on Market Crosses, by Mr. BRITTON, beautifully illustrated by the striking drawings of Mr. Owen Carter, of Winchester. Dr. INGRAM delivered an elaborate disquisition upon the obscure lines of Roman roads around

⁷ Mr. Sidney Herbert stated, on this occasion, that a large painting, by Vandyke, representing a white horse and a groom, of the size of life, had formerly existed at Wil-

ton, but had been sold. He was anxious to ascertain its existence, and requested the aid of those who bestowed attention on works of art, to discover where it may now be preserved.

Salisbury, and the adjacent towns, Old Sarum, Venta Belgarum, &c. Some highly interesting notices of primeval stone monuments in the north of Holland, were communicated by a distinguished Dutch archaeologist, Mr. Van Lenness, corresponding member of the Institute, and the importance of these remains, as compared with Stonehenge; and various early British relics in Wiltshire, and the neighbouring counties, were illustrated by many interesting particulars supplied by Mr. Winter Jones.

A memoir was also received, comprising some exceedingly curious details relative to the interment discovery, near Holyhead, communicated by the Honourable WILLIAM O. STANLEY; and the urns discovered were exhibited in the Museum, where they attracted much notice, on account of their value for comparison with examples found in Wiltshire. Mr. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS contributed memorials of the Earls of Salisbury, and a few other communications were received.

MONDAY, JULY 30.

The most gratifying invitation having been conveyed to the Institute by Sir HUGH HOARE, through Mr. MARKLAND, a party, about fifty in number, left Salisbury at eight o'clock, to visit Stourhead. They were welcomed with a most hospitable reception; the worthy Baronet placed his carriages and horses at the disposal of those who were desirous to enjoy the picturesque scenery of his domain, of the beautiful terrace, Alfred's Tower, the gardens, and the admirable combination of natural beauties enhanced by the judicious appliances of art. The mansion, however, with its noble suite of rooms, the collection of paintings, of which Sir Hugh most kindly presented the catalogue *raisonnée* to each visitor, the interesting collection of drawings of Wiltshire antiquities by Mr. Buckler, the architectural drawings of Salisbury Cathedral, by Turner; the unrivalled designs in pen and ink by Canaletti, and the richly stored library, presented the great attraction. The museum, containing the relics discovered by the late Sir Richard Hoare, during his extensive excavations in Wiltshire, was visited with the highest interest. Some of the urns are of a size and preservation rarely seen elsewhere; there are a few gold ornaments, but nothing of silver; the ornaments of ruder materials, the celts, weapons, &c., compose a series unequalled by any other collection. The day closed most agreeably by a banquet in the great saloon, graced by the most courteous hospitality. At the close of the repast, the health of Sir Hugh Hoare was proposed by Mr. Talbot, who alluded with much warmth to the labours which had rendered Stourhead a scene of such deep interest to archaeologists, to whom the name of Hoare had been endeared by the liberal encouragement of antiquarian and historical research, and the munificent spirit, which still characterised the possessor of that noble domain. Sir Hugh briefly, but in emphatic terms, expressed his gratification at the visit paid to him by the Institute. The party then took their leave, after a visit of the most lively gratification.

On the following morning a numerous party of archaeologists proceeded towards Silbury Hill, and the remarkable remains of Abury, distant about thirty-five miles from Salisbury. On reaching the scene of the excavation, still in progress, they found that the tunnel had reached the centre, without any discovery of sepulchral or other remains being made; thus tending to

confirm the view of many antiquaries, that this remarkable elevation is not of a sepulchral nature. The artificial structure of the hill was well developed to view in the cutting, which had penetrated about 88 yards; the centre being clearly indicated by layers of earth and sods, the curve of the strata plainly showing the commencement of the accumulation, by which this gigantic tumulus had been formed. In the course of subsequent excavations, conducted under the directions of the Dean of Hereford, and the Rev. John Bathurst Deane, the workmen met with the shaft, sunk in 1777 at the expense of the Duke of Northumberland and Colonel Drax, as stated by Douglas in the "Nenia."

A full report of the work, so liberally and ably conducted by Mr. Blandford, on behalf of the Institute, is in preparation for the next Journal, and will be accompanied by a list of the contributions to the "Silbury Fund."

The Central Committee, considering the impracticability of attempting a publication of the Transactions of the Salisbury Meeting, the funds available being wholly required for the Journal, have been encouraged by the general desire of the Members of the Institute, that the series of annual volumes should not be discontinued, to make arrangements for the production of the SALISBURY PROCEEDINGS, by a separate subscription. The volume will be brought out by Mr. BELL, Archaeological Publisher, 186, Fleet Street. The price (to Subscribers) will be 15s. Subscribers' names received at the Apartments of the Institute, 26, Suffolk Street; by Mr. Bell and by Mr. Browne, Wiltshire Library, Canal, Salisbury. Every precaution has been taken to ensure speedy completion of this volume, of which part is already in the Press. The committee greatly regret the inevitable delay in the production of the Norwich Transactions; they have received an assurance from Professor Willis, that he will very shortly complete the Memoir, the want of which has hitherto compelled them to defer issuing the book. The Lincoln Volume is nearly finished, and will speedily follow the delivery of the Norwich Transactions.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford. Masters, 1849. 8vo.

THIS work, we are informed, was originally intended to form a volume in "Burn's Select Library;" and however much we may differ from the author in many of his theories and deductions, it must be admitted that he has produced a treatise possessing the merit of very systematic arrangement, and written in a fluent and attractive style.

It is to be regretted, however, that Mr. Freeman should not have more strictly confined himself to the task he had undertaken, which was a sufficiently arduous one, without stepping aside and in his preface even challenging the whole body of Archaeologists by such sentences as the following, and which we are bound in self-defence not to pass by unnoticed. He says—

"For I would repeat, at the risk of weariness both to myself and my readers, that it is not to Archaeology or Archaeologists that I object, but to the position which they assume. Their researches are valuable and necessary; it is only to the hostile tone which they often assume, the uneasiness and jealousy which their organ invariably displays at anything like the deduction of a principle or a theory, that any objection can be brought, and against this hardly objection can be too strong. I may allude to one subject in which I have certainly no sort of personal bias. The nomenclature of the ecclesiologists I neither employ nor approve, but the manner in which any use of it is met with in certain quarters, the frivolous, contradictory, often spiteful objections which I have seen and heard brought against it, would be almost enough to make me introduce it even now into every page of my book, had I not myself objections to it far stronger, as I hope, than those to which I refer.

"It is not Archaeology in its right place as something subordinate and ancillary, but Archaeology exclusive, assuming, claiming a rank which does not belong to it, which is at this moment the bane, not only of Architecture, but of a yet nobler study of history itself as relating to the times and people most deeply interesting to us. A newly discovered, &c. &c."

Now, it is not very clear from this on what ground we have unfortunately incurred the author's displeasure; but if he means that we, as Archaeologists, are apt to judge of Architecture simply by its own merits, and not according to the fanciful notions of some well-meaning but enthusiastic Ecclesiologists, we readily plead guilty to the charge. We prefer that our judgment should be guided by the rules of common sense or sound discretion, rather than that our imagination should be dazzled by the speculative but seductive doctrines of symbolism, with all its attendant train of unmeaning theories and erroneous conclusions. As to the subordinate rank which Mr. Freeman is pleased to assign to the science of Archaeology (reducing

it, in fact, to a merely elementary branch of that of Architecture), we humbly opine, that were the position exactly reversed it would be the more correct one, inasmuch as it is impossible to obtain even the most superficial knowledge of the latter without being previously largely indebted to the researches of the antiquarian. We feel, however, that this question—if question it be at all—can be safely left to the discernment of our readers, merely observing that Mr. Freeman, having subsequently confessed his obligations to Archaeology (see page 17, chap. iii.) in the chronological arrangement of his various styles, should at least deal a little more leniently in his animadversions upon us in any of his future publications.

Again, whatever view our author may take of the tendency of the writings of Dr. Whewell and Professor Willis, "*which treat as much of building as of Architecture*," and "*whose aim is to exhibit the mechanical rather than the artistic view*," we may safely venture to say, that without a knowledge of the mechanical, or (as Mr. Freeman would probably style it) the ignoble science of constructive Architecture; the very fines which furnish him with the material for his history would never have been raised,—nay, more, we venture to affirm that any work professing to treat of the glorious remains of ancient Architecture, Classic or Gothic, is manifestly incomplete and useless as a book of general reference, unless considered with due regard to those very mathematical principles to which he appears to attach such small relative importance.

Whilst, however, we thus consider we have fair grounds for calling in question some of Mr. Freeman's first principles, we are not disposed on that account to withhold our candid opinion on his really creditable work; nor should we permit our remarks to exceed the boundaries of fair criticism, because the author, on the very threshold of his history, has thought proper to betray a little "*jealousy*," or "*uneasiness*," or even a "*hostile tone*" towards us.

Passing over, therefore, the three first introductory chapters, which treat of Architecture merely in an Archaeological point of view, that is, according to Mr. Freeman, "*where antiquity is everything and art nothing*," we arrive at Book I., divided into two parts, of which the first contains five chapters, devoted to the embodiment of all the generally received opinions regarding the most ancient structures, which indeed may be said to be involved in almost impenetrable mystery; and respecting which, Mr. Freeman, perhaps justly observes, "*That the historians and philosophers of the age of Pericles knew no more of these gigantic fragments than ourselves*." The second part, containing four chapters, opens with the dawn of Grecian art; and though we can scarcely coincide in the opinion, "*that, dissimilar as are the colonnades and horizontal entablatures of the Parthenon to the clustered shafts and soaring arches of Westminster, the steps between them may be distinctly traced*," still we are not much disposed to question the conclusion at which the author arrives, viz. that, however beautiful the purely Grecian style may be, it is nevertheless scarcely applicable for edifices of any description in this climate, and is certainly wholly unfit for purposes of Church Architecture.

Book II. is also divided into two parts, of which the first contains sixteen chapters, and though we would willingly dwell on this part of the work in

consideration of the evidently honest strain in which the author speaks of the glories of mediæval Poetry and Architecture, still we can only stop to inform our readers that they have now an opportunity of comparing the remarks on the Church of the Holy Sepulchre with the work just published by Professor Willis on the same highly interesting subject.

Having so far treated of every style of architecture that ever existed, or was ever heard of, including Pelasgian, Celtic, Hindoo, Central American, Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, Romanesque, and Saracenic, Mr. Freeman next proceeds to the contemplation of that familiarly known as Gothic, with all its numerous combinations, and various subdivisions; and here most heartily do we join him in his condemnation of those soulless "*men of taste*," who could stigmatise our Gothic cathedrals as "*dull, heavy, monkish piles, without any just proportion, use, or beauty.*"

We fancy we discover in the course of reading through the seven concluding chapters, that our author betrays a very decided predilection in favour of the Perpendicular style; and we confess we are not much at issue with him on this point, as there are but few architects, amateurs or professional, who have not a bias in favour of some particular style, or period of art, and if the author avows his partiality for this one, he at least endeavours to show good reasons for it.

In spite of all exceptions that may be taken to it, however, it must be allowed that Mr. Freeman has produced a work decidedly calculated to promote the end he has in view, viz. "*That of tracing the art of architecture from the earliest periods, and to illustrate, with as little technicality as possible, the general principles of the successive styles, and the connection of each with the general history of the nation and epoch to which it belongs.*"

LEICESTERSHIRE WORDS, PHRASES, AND PROVERBS. By A. B. EVANS, D.D.
London: Pickering. 1848.

This small volume belongs to an unambitious but useful class of literature which deserves encouragement; and there are none who enjoy greater facilities for contributing to it, or are likely to bring to the work a greater amount of intelligence and discrimination, than the clergy. Their education and habits, their wide dispersion over every part of the country, and their relations of intimacy with all ranks of society, qualify them, in a very remarkable degree, for the task of collecting and recording local peculiarities of language. The task, too, is one which does not demand any labour, or any appreciable sacrifice of time. It requires only that the attention and curiosity of the observer should be awakened to the subject, and that his note-book, like the village pound, should be continually open for the reception of all the lost and stray words which the general lexicographer refuses to admit into his fold. Nor can it be reasonably expected that the compiler should exercise any very scrupulous vigilance in examining the strict title of each particular word or phrase to be treated as exclusively provincial. The most careful collector can hardly escape error in this respect;

for if, as some fondly believe, the illustrious Alfred did, *uno flatu*, and by a single act of sovereign authority, subdivide the realm of England into forty counties, he certainly did *not* distribute the various dialects of its inhabitants into the same number of compartments. Hence, an author who professes to record his experience of the idioisms and dialectic peculiarities of Leicestershire, of Kent, or of Cumberland, must not be considered as pledging himself that they will not be found to extend far beyond the conventional boundaries to which he has confined his researches.

The sources of provincial variety in the language of the country may be classified under the following general heads:—

I. Peculiar and local words, arising from an original difference of race.

II. The partial failure or desuetude of words once in general use, but now surviving only in certain districts.

These two sources supply the most interesting and important examples, and are those which throw most light on the history and literature of the past.

III. In addition to these we have words of great antiquity, the local prevalence of which has been the natural consequence of local causes: thus, the *warping* of lands by the natural or artificial operation of streams of water seems to have first obtained its distinguishing name in the district watered by the Humber, although it is not now entirely confined to the country traversed by that river. So the *rines* or *reens* of Somersetshire are, we believe, confined to the low moors, where that mode of drainage and of demarcation is practised.

IV. Again, the prevalence of certain occupations, and of the appropriate words to which they give birth, has often led to the general use of those words within the district. A mere *vocabulum artis*, as such, ought not indeed to find a place in a provincial glossary; but where it assumes a secondary sense, or becomes otherwise known and used in ordinary conversation, it deserves insertion. Of these there are numerous examples.¹

V. Some of the words in such collections are importations, more or less recent, from foreign languages, which have thus obtained a partial settlement in this country. The *groves*, *coes*, and *stoles* of the High Peak are all evidently borrowed from the phraseology of the low German miners, by whom it is probable they were imported. *Merries* (cherries) and the merrying season are to be found, we believe, only in the southern countries, and may, perhaps, be presumed to owe their birth to the Channel Islands, and adjacent parts of France. How *jiggot* got out of France or Scotland into Leicestershire (as we learn from Dr. Evans that it has), is a mystery; but we have heard, from unexceptionable authority, that the long residence of French prisoners on parole near Wincanton left among the surrounding countrymen a strong tincture of colloquial gallicism.

VI. Another and a very large supply of local words is derived from mere corruptions or variations in the pronunciation or orthography of common language. The books are full of them. Such expressions as *gattards*,

¹ We are told by Mr. Sandys (the reputed author of the "Specimens of Cornish Dialect"), that any prosperous undertaking may be described in that county as *keenly* (i. e.

kindly) *gossan*, being the term which, in strictness, is applied only to certain promising appearances in a vein of ore.

(gatewards); *adlant* (headland); *sithe* (sigh); and many others in Dr. Evans's list, are of this origin. *Cuse* (coarse);² *drag* (drag, or sledge);³ *school* (shoal of fish),⁴ are familiar examples in other parts of the country. Whether many of this kind are entitled to a place in a glossary, may well be doubted; and we know of no other guide to determine the admissibility of them than the degree to which the process of disfigurement has concealed the latent original. Yet even this is not always a safe test; for who would on that ground admit the claims of such words as *ashup* (ash-heap); *duffus* (dove-house); or *ellus* (alehouse)?⁵

VII. The cases in which known words of universal occurrence have obtained a local meaning, differing from the common one, furnish another stock of provincialisms. To this class belong such words as *brief*, for *rife*;⁶ the use of *young* in the sense of unmarried;⁷ of *uncle* and *aunt* with reference only to the advanced age, and not the relationship, of the parties so called.⁸ To the same head also may be assigned the habitual interchange or misapplication of prepositions and other parts of speech, which a Devonshire domestic exemplifies, when he tells us that John Puddicombe, who "bides to (*i. e.* at) the Wrastler's Arms, handy Okinton," is going to "ride up at (*i. e.* to) Exeter."

We are far from supposing that the above enumeration exhausts all the peculiarities of local speech, but it probably embraces nearly all that we expect to find in a mere book of *words*. If the diligent observer can find leisure to expatiate in a wider field, and can tell us of the favourite forms of speech,—the habitual expletives,—the accents,—the sound and power of vowels and consonants, among their rustic neighbours, and the melody or *air* to which their sentences are set,—his labours will, of course, be still more instructive; but we are well disposed to accept, with grateful acknowledgment, a much more limited contribution to this humble but interesting department of philology. It is, indeed, becoming daily a more urgent duty to exert ourselves to perpetuate the living testimony of those "winged words" which are hastening to decay; for it cannot be doubted that the tendency of education, and of the increased facility of intercourse that is now placed within our reach, is to obliterate distinctions and to assimilate both habits and language.

With regard to the execution of the particular work before us, we have every reason to be satisfied. It neither displays, nor professes to display, any elaborate philological research. There is in it less of etymological pretension, and therefore fewer infelicitous conjectures, than we too frequently find in works on the same subject. A few critical observations occur to us; but they are of little importance, and they chiefly refer to that which is no essential ingredient in a collection of this kind, namely, the etymological part of it. The word *ester* is unquestionably identical with *astre*, or *aistre*, the *astrum* of Bracton, Fleta, and the old lawyers, and the *auster* of Somerset and Gloucestershire, and it imports, primarily, a hearth, and, in a secondary sense, a house: the "*feu et lieu*," "*focus et locus*," of Mediæval records. The last syllable of *covegate* certainly means

² Devon.³ Hants, &c.⁴ Cornwall.⁵ Forby's *Vocab. of East Angl.*; *Introd.*, p. 104.⁶ Cheshire, Leicestershire, &c.⁷ Cornwall, *passim*.⁸ *Specimens of Cornish Provinc. Dialect*. London, 1846.

way, and not "entrance:" Ox-gates, cattle-gates, cow-gates, beast-gates, and sheep-gates, are of common occurrence in many counties, and everywhere imply a right of pasture only, either exclusively or in common with others. In some of the earliest instruments it is translated *via*. The *shack*, or common right referred to under that word, is not peculiar to Norfolk; it occurs in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and other counties, and is evidently derived from the A. S. *sceacan*, to escape; being a right, either permanent or precarious, to suffer cattle to stray on the adjacent land of another. Of this, or the like nature, is the grant of free escape, "*liberi eschap*," to be found in some ancient charters. Dr. Evans considers a *hade* of land to be identical with the headland of an arable field: the author best knows whether this is consistent with the unquestionable fact that grass was formerly grown upon *hades*. We know that tithe of hay was due from *hades* and *leys* in this county,⁹ and that the Vicar of Woolston, Warwickshire, claimed, and perhaps still enjoys, tithe of hay in "ancient *hades*," within that parish:¹⁰ so that a *hade* may be meadow, or, at all events, grass land in that county. In old pleadings it is sometimes translated by the Latin *striga*.

Perhaps we may venture a further criticism on the collection before us. It contains too many words in universal and current use in England. "Coal-scoops," for instance, are known to us all. "Muck," "muck-forks," and "muck-heaps," are equally familiar. All builders know what "scantling" means; every bricklayer talks of "ramps" in a wall, and every stock farmer of "flukes" in his rotten sheep. "Bullyragging," or balliragging (for the orthography is unsettled), is too often heard in our streets to escape general notice; nor has Leicestershire, or any other midland county, any right to claim "blackguard" as its own.

BOOK OF ORNAMENTAL GLAZING QUARRIES; Collected and Arranged from Ancient Examples. By AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON FRANKS, B.A. Parker, 1849. 8vo.

It is gratifying to observe the industry and earnestness with which the classification of national antiquities, and of all vestiges of middle-age art and design, preserved in our country, has in later times been prosecuted. Scarcely half a century has passed since the most vague uncertainty existed in regard to the principles upon which the chronology of Mediæval Art may be established. The very alphabet of many parts of Archaeological science was almost as obscure as are now the cuneiform characters from Nimroud. No attractive hand-books and monographs displayed to the student a series of characteristic examples, and, by detailed evidence for comparison, in almost every branch of research, facilitated the study of Monumental Art and Antiquities.

The advances, which have been made towards a more intelligent pursuit

⁹ Leicester rentals, Nichol. Leicest. vol. 1, Part II, Append. p. 82.

¹⁰ Rot. Hil., 10 Car. 1, B. R. Mayhue v. Greene.

of Archaeology, are strikingly shown in the care with which minor details have been examined and classified. It is only by paying close attention to a number of these minutiae, that correct conclusions as to date and general design can be formed. In a former volume of this Journal we called the attention of our readers to a work which has been received with no ordinary amount of public approval, the able treatise on the art of glass-painting, by Mr. Charles Winston. That admirable analysis of a very interesting subject, has naturally stimulated careful inquiry; and we are indebted to Mr. Franks for a valuable monograph of one of the minor portions of the history and practice of glass-painting in England, to which hitherto little attention had been paid. The numerous illustrations given in this work, forming 112 plates, are not more valuable as authorities for practical purposes, than as a series of designs, showing the conventional modes of ornament at various periods. We will here advert only to the advantage with which a diapering composed of such simple forms might be made available, in very many instances, for the purpose of subduing any excessive light, or introducing a more harmonious effect, in preference to the more costly and richly-coloured figure, or medallion, window. The propriety of employing such glowing accessories in a simple village church, where no colour is found in other parts of the fabric to sustain the effect and give harmony to the whole, may justly be questioned.

The use of quarries, mingled with plain glass, and frequently enriched by small portions of colour, appears to have been much in vogue in former times, forming mostly an elegant running pattern, admirably devised for a double purpose,—to give a more pleasing tone, or general colour, to spaces which otherwise would have appeared cold and blank; as also, probably, to disguise the unpleasing effect produced by the hard lines of the leading or iron stanchions, in the exquisitely formed windows of Gothic design. The most pleasing results were produced by such arrangement, especially in the subordinate parts of the fabric in churches of simple character, or where “glorious stained glass,” with its attractive hues, would have proved not less inconvenient as extinguishing light, than out of keeping in regard to general effect. The volume produced by Mr. Franks must be appreciated by those who discern, or would seek to imitate, the propriety even in details by which medieval design for the most part is characterised. The devices, monograms, and patterns exhibited by these lozenge-shaped panes, are frequently of interest to the antiquary as illustrations of heraldry, evidences of the descent of property, or memorials of pious benefactions. A fragment of this description may serve, not unfrequently, after escaping the intemperance of Puritan times, and the ill-advised proceedings of churchwardens and parish glaziers, to supply evidence as to the date of a fabric, or the by-gone generations by whose piety it was raised.

We will only add, that in this interesting volume the Anastatic process appears to have been rendered available with excellent effect. The plates are actual reproductions of the drawings, carefully traced from the originals in greater part by the author; this ingenious and economical means of multiplying fac-similes seems well suited to designs of this kind, and may claim the notice of those who are engaged upon any illustrated publication.



Monumental Slab of Philippa, wife of Eric IX., King of Denmark,
 and daughter of Henry IV. of England

A MANUAL FOR THE STUDY OF THE SEPULCHRAL SLABS AND CROSSES OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By the Rev. EDWARD L. CUTTS. 8vo. London and Oxford, Parker. Published as a portion of the Series of Archaeological Manuals, under the sanction of the Central Committee of the Institute.

THE investigation of sepulchral antiquities of mediæval date is a subject of curious inquiry, prosecuted almost exclusively, as we believe, in our own country. A few local monographs have been produced in France and Germany, and representations of specimens of great interest have been given in Archaeological publications on the Continent. Amongst these may specially be cited the "Costume du Moyen Age," of Hefner, and the examples of art collected in the interesting "Beiträge zur deutschen Kunst," by Müller (Leipsic, 4to, 1837). No attempt, however, has been hitherto made on the Continent resembling the great work of the indefatigable Gough, to reduce into system the variety of sepulchral memorials, inscribed stones, effigies and tombs ornamented with characteristic symbols, forming so instructive a class of Middle Age-antiquities, ranging from early Christian times to the period of total debasement of monumental art.

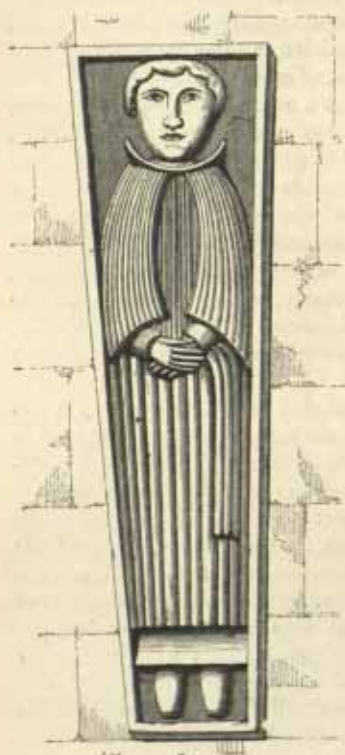
The first attempt to bring this subject, in a concise and popular manner, before English antiquaries, was achieved some years since by Mr. Bloxam, whose useful "Glimpses at Monumental Antiquities" aroused interest, and sent forth a legion of inquirers into the remotest corners of the country. A profuse harvest of curious facts has been the result, and several later writers have already done much towards a scientific classification of English sepulchral memorials. The useful works of Mr. Haines and Mr. Boutell have guided the collector of monumental brasses, but another and extensive class of incised memorials were left, well deserving of careful investigation. To these, with some varieties of analogous character, the useful hand-book prepared by Mr. Cutts is devoted.

The work before us comprises tombs, entitled Incised cross-slabs, some of them (existing in Ireland) assigned to as early a period as the sixth century:—cross-slabs with crosses or symbols in relief, occasionally exhibiting heads or demi-figures of curious design: and head-stone crosses, differing chiefly from the others in their erect position. A casual observer of ecclesiastical remains would scarcely credit the number or variety of the remains of this nature: not less than 270 memorials of various kinds are included in the series selected by Mr. Cutts, from a thousand which have come under his observation, and fresh specimens are continually brought under notice. A large collection of drawings of such subjects, as we believe, existed in the Stowe Library, containing doubtless many now lost. In the researches of Mr. Cutts our readers will find a very serviceable manual of information; and, whilst some may take exception to the dates assigned to these memorials, characterised by no very distinct features, it should be borne in mind that this volume comprises the results of the *first* systematic endeavour to classify the simpler types of sepulchral memorials in England, and to reduce them to chronological order.

In a recent beautifully illustrated work by Mr. Boutell, the same subject has been treated in less detail, and illustrated by fewer examples. It may be a cause of regret that two works, presenting so much similarity in

design, should have been produced almost simultaneously. This has been unavoidable; had it chanced that the authors had been aware of the projects which they respectively had in view, their united information might have been brought to bear with augmented advantage upon the subject of common research. Whilst, however, the beautiful Numbers in course of publication by Mr. Boutell, must attract many students, as promising a more complete outline of the great series of Monumental Antiquities, the value of Mr. Cutts' labours will be generally appreciated, as supplying a complete monograph of an interesting and neglected class of those remains, at a price rendering this large assemblage of curious illustrations accessible to every Archaeological student.

We are indebted to Mr. Cutts, and to the spirited publisher of this volume, for the kind permission to lay before our readers the accompanying examples of the wood-cuts.



Effigy in very low relief, Godling, Notts.

In one, we are enabled to present an exceedingly interesting memorial, that of an English Princess, Philippa, daughter of Henry IV., who espoused Eric IX., king of Denmark, and was interred in the Convent of Wadstena,¹ in Sweden. It is remarkable that the armorial achievement of England alone (the old bearing of France, *Semée*, quarterly with the lions of Britain) is found upon the tomb. So many examples of "cross-slabs" have been produced in this Journal, that we have gladly selected from the profusion of illustrations two subjects of more novel interest. One of these is a figure, apparently an ecclesiastic, from Gedling, Notts, here submitted to our readers, in the hope to receive some suggestion as to the age or character of so curious a memorial, which we must admit our inability to determine. An authority which must be received with the highest deference, would assign the figure to the twelfth century, as a portraiture of an Austin Canon.

Another highly curious specimen is supplied by the figure of a Vicar of Corwen, Merionethshire, unique in design, and striking as a production of native sculpture in a remote part of our

island. We are not informed of the age or history of Jorwerth Sulien, and we look with keen expectation to the fruits of Mr. Westwood's indefatigable researches into the antiquities of this nature in the Principality.

¹ Inadvertently printed "Modstena," and in the letter-press "Madstena."



Monumental Slab of a Vicar of Corwen, Merionethshire

The explanation of monumental symbols is of singular interest, and hitherto most vaguely regarded by antiquarian writers and archaeological collectors. Had Mr. Cutts supplied us only with an illustrated enumeration of those, already noticed in the *Journal*, by the able pen of Dr. Charlton, our thanks would have been heartily rendered; but much valuable information will be found in his interesting pages, which our present limits will not permit us to notice. The chapter of archaeology, upon which he has successfully adventured, was previously merged in obscurity: much may, perhaps, be built upon the foundation now first laid; and Mr. Cutts will thankfully receive the contribution of unnoticed examples, which may fall under the notice of the readers of the *Journal*.

* * We regret that the press of matter in the present number prevents our noticing several highly important publications, recently received. We allude especially to those of the "Celtic Society" of Dublin, of the most essential interest—to the "*Pilgrimage to Walsingham*," a little volume replete with agreeable information and learned research, and to the valuable addition of *North-country Topography*, the *History of Darlington*, by Mr. Hylton Longstaffe, of which the first part, full of curious matter, has just been issued.²

Archæological Intelligence.

WEST SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—The second number of the proceedings printed for circulation amongst the members, has been published, and forms an interesting record of the extension of Archaeological taste in the eastern counties. It comprises a Memoir by the Rev. Lord Arthur Hervey, on Ickworth Manor House; some curious "Notes towards a Medical History of Bury," by Mr. Tymms, and a notice of the White Swan, the sign of an ancient hostelry at Clare, by Mr. Almack, who considers it to be allusive to the lords of Clare. The reports of the quarterly meetings contain many notes and facts of interest, and numerous contributions have been made to the library and museum.

The investigation of the ground-plan of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's has been undertaken by the Society, and various remains of interest already brought to light. The work commenced in August at the S.E. angle of the close, near the present junction of the streams known as the Lark and the Linnet. This excavation promises curious information in regard to monastic arrangements, and may justly claim the aid of archaeologists, whose contributions will be thankfully received by Mr. Tymms, Secretary of the Institute. The recent explorations of this nature, by direction of the Earl de Grey, at Fountains and Sawley Abbeys, have been attended with very interesting results; showing how much may yet be ascertained by vestiges of this nature, in illustration not less of domestic architecture, than of monastic usages.

KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—May 1. The successful progress of this institution is very satisfactory. At this meeting a considerable accession of members was announced, and various memoirs communicated, chiefly relating to the sepulchral and early antiquities of Ireland. A dis-

² The names of any persons disposed to lend encouragement to this spirited undertaking will be thankfully received by the author, at Darlington.

cussion took place on the various modes of interment, and a proposal made for the investigation of a remarkable tumulus, supposed by some to be connected with the noted conflict of Maghailbhe, in the tenth century. Mr. Graves, however, adduced various arguments against that notion. Mr. Dunn reported the destruction of another tumulus in the barony of Kells, in which a cromlech had been found. No scientific observation of the discovery had been made: it is to be hoped that the influence of the society will hereafter be beneficially shown in a careful record of all facts connected with these remains, forming so important a class of evidences in regard to the earliest times of Irish history. The Rev. P. Moore gave an account of a quadrangular rath on Brandon Hill, and of other similar remains in the barony of Ida, in which vestiges of chambers and buildings of solid masonry might be traced, contrary to the received opinion that the ancient Irish formed merely wattled dwellings within the raths. Mr. Jekylle sent a notice of a stone cist discovered on his lands, containing a cinerary urn, which unfortunately could not be preserved. Mr. Prim read a memoir on "Sedilia," illustrated by various Irish examples, and communications on primeval remains were received from Dr. Anderson and other members of the society. Various antiquities, seals, &c. were exhibited.

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting has been held at Arundel, and was eminently successful, several memoirs of much interest were read, and the exhibitions were exceedingly curious. We regret to be unable here to give a full report of the proceedings, or to notice, as they deserve, the value of the communications comprised in the second volume of the "Sussex Archaeological Collections," just completed. It forms a most agreeable accession to our Archaeological literature. A few copies are reserved for sale to the public, and may be obtained from Mr. Russell Smith.

The establishment of another local institution for the encouragement of Archaeological pursuits has been organised, entitled,—The Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Its objects are to collect information, and form a library and museum, illustrative more especially of the history and antiquities of the county of Somerset.

A society has likewise been founded in the ancient city of Chester, with similar purposes in view; and at the close of the late Meeting of the Institute at Salisbury, a proposition was put forth by Mr. Britton, to form a "Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Institute." We hope that this may shortly be carried into effect, and that the establishment of a County Museum in a locality where so instructive a collection might be readily formed, will form a leading feature of this commendable project.

Discoveries of Roman remains of highly interesting character have been made in the principal street, Cirencester, comprising tessellated pavements of unusual perfection in design and execution, ornaments, pottery, and various antiquities, of which representations are in preparation for a future Journal. The excavation was made with the concurrence of the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, who kindly invited the co-operation of the Institute, and the difficult task of removing one pavement, which, on account of its position in the street, must otherwise have been re-buried, has been successfully conducted, at his Lordship's desire, by Mr. Bowyer Lane. It is most gratifying to learn that Lord Bathurst proposes forthwith to erect a

Museum for the suitable preservation of these and other vestiges of antiquity found in that part of Gloucestershire. The remains of Roman art found on the site of CORINIUM are considerable, and a publication is announced (by subscription), with the view of collecting, at a moderate price, drawings and descriptions of the antiquities of Cirencester. Subscribers' names are received by Messrs. Baily and Jones, Cirencester.

Shortly after the conclusion of the SALISBURY MEETING, seven other barrows, at Bulford, were examined, under the directions of Mr. Bowyer Lane, and with successful results in all. In three were found human skeletons placed in the contracted position not unusual in similar interments. Another contained a large British urn, in which were fragments of human bones. In others, amongst burnt human remains, were found part of a bronze spear of fine workmanship, a curious thin stone,¹ pierced with a hole at either end, supposed to have been worn as a charm, and various other minor objects. The most interesting products, however, of the Bulford barrows are, a British urn, now in the museum of the Hon. R. C. Neville, at Audley End, and the unique vessel of fine Terra Cotta, of which we give a representation. (See woodcut.) In this last were found two bronze pins, and several portions of small beads of a white coralline substance; the perforations in the sides of this elegant little vessel, seem to suggest that it may possibly have been a Thurible, and is probably of Romano-British manufacture. It is deposited in the cabinet of Albert Way, Esq.



Half the size of the original.

Extensive excavations are now in progress in a meadow near St. Michael's Church, at St. Albans; the foundations of a Roman house have been discovered; the walls of three apartments, and a good tessellated pavement, 20 feet by 10 feet, have been already laid open. Carefully drawn plans are in preparation, which, with a particular account of these, and the further discoveries, will be laid before the Meeting of the Institute, on Friday, the 2nd of November next.

Miscellaneous Notices.

ALL lovers of Archaeology will we think be obliged to us for calling their attention to a beautifully executed and most intelligent French periodical, entitled "*Mélanges d'Archeologie, d'Histoire et de Littérature*," par Les R. R. Charles Cahier et Arthur Martin. Five numbers have already been issued from the press; each containing many admirable lithographic plates, illuminated where required, and accompanied by memoirs evincing much industry and research, as well as good taste in the selection of the objects described. "*La Monographie de la Cathédrale*

¹ A similar stone is engraved in Sir Richard Hoare's *Antient Wiltshire*.

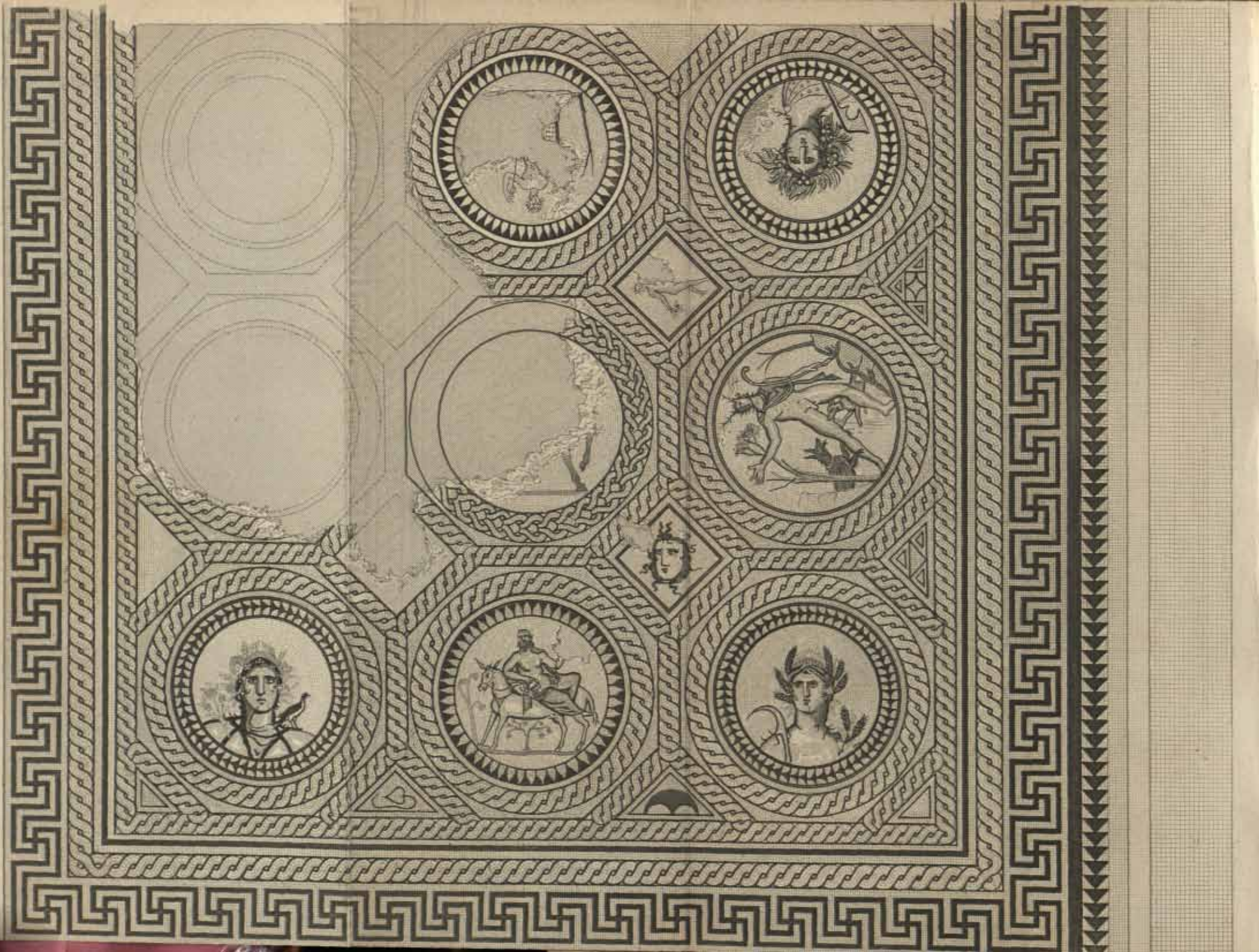
de Bourges," by the same authors, so well known, doubtless to many of our readers as a splendid reproduction of the inestimable series of Paintings on Glass of the thirteenth century, fortunately preserved in that edifice, will be a sufficient guarantee to the public, for the ability with which the "*Mélanges*" will be conducted. Mr. Burns, of 17, Portman Street, is, we believe, the agent in London, through whom either of the above works may be procured. Le Père Martin, one of the learned authors, has lately returned to France from a long sojourn in this country; during the recent meeting of the Institute at Salisbury, he was daily in the museum, enriching his portfolio by most elaborate drawings of several of the rarities there exhibited, some of which may be expected to adorn future parts of the "*Mélanges*."

An Index to the Pedigrees and Arms contained in the Heralds' Visitations, and other genealogical MSS. in the British Museum, by Mr. R. Sims, recently announced for publication by Mr. J. Russell Smith, of Old Compton Street, has now made its appearance, and will be very acceptable to all who have occasion to examine the MSS. alluded to, whether for study, amusement, or professionally; those who have experienced the toilsome labour of searching, with the help only of the existing very imperfect catalogues, can appreciate the perseverance, and accurate examination necessary to produce such an Index as that just published by Mr. Sims; it will be an indispensable companion to the library table of all students in genealogical pursuits, or those engaged in the history of landed property.

Messrs. Day and Son, of Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, the spirited and enterprising publishers of works in Chromo and Tinted Lithography, are about to add another to the rich works which have already issued from their press, in "*A Monography of Wilton Church*," the prospectus of which has been recently put forth; if this work proves at all worthy of the splendid edifice it is intended to illustrate, it will obtain an easy popularity, and that this is likely to be the case, we may fairly assume, when we see that the name of Mr. Digby Wyatt is associated with Messrs. Day in the undertaking. We need only refer to the work on Geometrical Mosaics, published in 1848 by the same gentlemen, as a proof of what their united efforts can produce.

Another contribution to architecture, but of a different kind, is advertised by Mr. Owen Carter, of Winchester, the well-known architect, whose very admirable drawings of Wiltshire churches contributed to adorn the temporary museum in the King's House at Salisbury. He proposes to publish a Series of Views of such Churches in Wiltshire as claim attention for their architectural peculiarity or beauty. A Part to appear once in four months, each containing three prints in folio, in tinted lithography; the drawings of Edyngdon, Potterne, Bishop's Cannings, Steeple Ashton, and other equally remarkable churches, intended for this work, were amongst those exhibited at Salisbury, and excited much interest and admiration.

Messrs. Day and Son will be the publishers also of this desirable volume, towards which there is already a considerable list of subscribers. The work will not exceed Ten Parts



The Archaeological Journal.

DECEMBER, 1849.

COLLECTIONS ILLUSTRATIVE OF ROMAN OCCUPATION IN BRITAIN. No. 1. CORINIUM.

OBSERVATIONS ON REMAINS LATELY DISCOVERED AT CIRENCESTER.

AT no period of our history has the progress of modern civilisation contributed so extensively to more certain knowledge of the habits and manners of the earlier occupants of the British islands, as during the last twenty-five years of the present century. Within that space of time, the liberal, nay, prodigal patronage, bestowed by the speculations of wealthy capitalists on any scheme which appeared to promise a realisation of profits, has been the means of bringing to its present state of perfection that system of internal communication which now pervades almost every corner of Great Britain. It is by many of the gigantic works requisite for the schemes thus fostered, that the science of Archaeology has been much promoted; the excavations and "diggings" necessary for the formation of level roads through all descriptions of country, have brought to light the sites and remains of ancient buildings, neglected and forgotten for centuries; railway cuttings have produced a most fruitful harvest of antiquities; canals and waterworks have also done much, and lastly, the formation of sewers and other operations carried on under the direction of the "Health of Towns Commission," have made further disclosures. It is to the minor works of this last-mentioned body that we owe the discovery of many beautiful remains, the subject of this memoir, and which the liberality of Earl Bathurst has enabled some gentlemen of Cirencester to rescue from destruction, and raise from beneath the streets for preservation in a museum about to be erected by his Lordship for the advantage of the public.

So many discoveries have been made in various parts of the kingdom, bringing to light the vestiges of the early

colonisers of Britain, that it seems not an inapt appropriation of a portion of the pages of this Journal, occasionally to chronicle these events, and, under the general head now adopted, to supply memoirs from time to time, descriptive in turn of the treasures of some particular site.

Roman remains, found at Cirencester, have on several former occasions, demanded the notice of the antiquary, and there are few places, perhaps, which have so strong a claim on the attention of the Archaeologist. At a very early period, under the name of "Cair Ceri,"¹ it appears to have been a town of some consideration, sufficiently so at the time of the Roman invasion, at once to attract the attention of the conquerors under whom it rapidly rose into greater importance. Three, if not more, of the great Viæ constructed by that road-making people met there; its situation on the river Corin, or Churn, a tributary to the Isis, and also to the Thames, in an open fertile district, was very central for the purpose of the subjection of the natives, as well as for the protection of the new settlers, and raised it to a military station of the first eminence, which must have been found useful in keeping in check the incursions of the warlike Silures. In the XIIIth Iter of Antoninus, it is called "Durocornovium," XIV. m.p. from "Glevum" (Gloucester). By Ptolemæus it is named "Corinium Dobunorum," being the chief town of the Dobuni, whose territory was eastward of the Silures, and adjoining the Attrebatii. The same authority states that the Belgæ were to the southward of the Dobuni, and that their chief town was at Aquæ Calidæ (Bath). In the Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, Corinium is found in the Xth Iter between "Glebon Coloniae" and "Aquæ Solis," XIV. m.p. from the former. These several boundaries and distances so clearly point out the situation of Corinium, that there can be no doubt as to its identity, or that Cirencester is its modern representative. Corinium is said to have been built by a Roman General in the time of Claudius,² and to have had walls and a castle in the time of Constantine, and was strongly fortified. After the departure of the Romans, early in the fifth century, it continued to maintain its importance, and at the time of the Heptarchy

¹ According to Nennius, "Cair Ceri" is the fourteenth in a list of 33 towns enumerated in chap. ii. Hist. de prim. inhab. Britonum Britannicæ insulæ. See also Hen. of Hunt.

² Ric. Mon. de situ Britannicæ. c. vi.

it received its present name, and was included in the kingdom of Wiccia,³ (which was at a later period absorbed in that of Mercia). After the battle of Deorham,⁴ in 577, Glevum, Corinium and Aquæ Solis yielded to the West Saxons, and Cirencester became a frontier town against the Mercians. About 628, Penda, king of the Mercians, fought a great battle near Cirencester, and in 656,⁵ Peada, first Christian King of Mercia, held the town. During the year 879, it was in possession of the Danes, being wrested by them from the Mercians. In that year the Danish army moved from Chippenham to Cirencester, and in 880 went from Cirencester into East Anglia,⁶ and settled there. Canute, on his return from Denmark, held a Council in the town in 1020.⁷ In the wars of Stephen it was the subject of severe contests: the castle was finally destroyed by Henry III., in 1216. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Roman structures and edifices were ruined during so many successive contests for its possession, although Giraldus Cambrensis speaks of Roman buildings still existing at Cirencester in the reign of Henry II., and the walls erected by the Romans were, notwithstanding, entire, as late as the reign of Henry IV. The area inclosed was in form rather more that of a parallelogram than of a square, about two miles in circumference, the longer sides of the figure being towards the north-east and south-west. The Ermine or Irmine Street, from Glevum to Calleva, passed through the town from north to south. The Great Consular Road, the Foss Way, approached it from the north-east of England, and passed through the town to the south-west; a way called by some the Ikenild Street, and by others the Akeman Street, joined the Foss Way about a mile without the walls; the two united were carried through the town westward to Bath, being more generally called the Foss Way, but by some writers denominated the Akeman Street or Acman Street, leading to Acemannescaster⁸ (Bath). Some authors speak of another "Ikenild Street" from "Trajectus Augusti" (Aust Passage), on the Severn

³ "Cyrenceastre adit, qui Britannice Caer Ceri nominatur, quæ est in meridiana parte Huileciorum."—Asser de reb. gest. Ælfredi, Ann. 879.

⁴ Angl. Sax. Chron.—Flor. Wigorn. Chron.—Hen. Hunt. Hist. Angl., lib. ii.

⁵ Angl. Sax. Chron.—Ethel. Chron., lib. ii., Cirneastre.—Flor. Wigorn. Chron.

⁶ Angl. Sax. Chron.—Asser., ann. 880.—Sim. Dun. Hist. de gestis Reg. Angl. 879, 880.—Hen. Hunt. Hist. Angl., lib. v.

⁷ Angl. Sax. Chron.—Flor. Wigorn. Chron.

⁸ Acemannescaster—the Saxon name for Bath. Sax. Chron. Ann. 973. Acamanni civitas. Flor. Wigorn.

to Cirencester, and there meeting the Akeman Street, which extended to Alcester, in Berkshire. In this there appears to be some confusion; the road from Aust Passage appears to fall into the "Ridge Way," near Old Down, in its course between Bristol and Gloucester, and is not satisfactorily traced as far as Cirencester. With the advantage of so many main roads, the military position became the resort of the rich and great, and its consequence as a civil station is sufficiently indicated by the number, as well as the magnitude and beauty of the remains which still exist. The modern town does not occupy more than one-third of the area of the Roman city, the south-eastern portion being now garden ground, and the extensive pleasure grounds of the Abbey being in great part within the line of the Roman wall. The mounds, and occasionally parts of the walls, can still be traced for more than a mile on the east, south, and west sides, and masonry of some strength may be seen near the mill beyond the London road to the southward. The stream taken up for this mill is carried on a bank supported for a quarter of a mile or more by the Roman wall. The town may be assumed to have had four gates at least, viz., at the points where the two great *Vie* above mentioned entered and left the walls; no traces of them are visible, but as the four principal streets of the present town mostly coincide with the lines of the ancient *vie*, it is not difficult to obtain a sufficiently accurate knowledge of the position of the Roman buildings, confirmed in a number of instances by remains of structures hitherto discovered. In the site opened in August last, however, the foundations run obliquely across the present Dyer Street, proving that the curve in that street is a deviation from the line of the Roman street, a part of which was uncovered, with foundations on the opposite side, indicating its width. In this part of the town the rich Abbey of Cirencester, and also the Convent of St. Peter at Gloucester, had large possessions, and it is at the period in which monastic influence was dominant, that the existing street was most probably formed.

Before describing more particularly the pavements lately disinterred, it may not be amiss to advert shortly to former discoveries of a similar kind made at different times in Cirencester. The earliest recorded, I believe, is by Leland, who, after speaking of the ruins of an ancient tower, broken down in

order that the Abbot might erect a new clothing mill, and of the "cumpace" of the walls, a Roman inscription, coins, &c., says,⁹ "In the middes of the ould Toune in a Medow was found a flore *de tessellis versicoloribus*." Sir Robert Atkyns¹ also speaks of a "building underground supported on pillars, and curiously inlaid with Tesseraic work, with stones of divers colours, little bigger than dice." Hearne, the editor of Leland, mentions shortly that before 1711 he had received accounts of a pavement discovered "*some time*" before. Stukeley in his Itinerary speaks of a hypocaust and floor of Terras, and other antiquities and ruins which he saw in 1723.² All these refer most probably to the large hypocaust discovered about the year 1683, in the open grounds known as the "leauses," or "lewses," at the south end of the town, which were then converted from pasture to garden cultivation. It was again examined by Sir Harry Englefield in 1782, and further uncovered by Mr. Master, at the desire of Lord Bathurst, in 1785, under the care of the Rev. John Price, and was then carefully investigated and measured. The Roman Forum has been supposed by many to have been near that spot. An ancient street (now called Leauses, Lewis, or Leases Lane,) crossed at the northern limit of this ground, in a direct line to the amphitheatre from the entrance of the Foss Way, and cutting the Ermine Street at a right angle.

From the time of Stukeley there is no record of any further discoveries until about 1750, when a pavement was found in digging a vault near the "Boothall," this building stood in what is now the open street opposite the church; and shortly afterwards, another in "Archibald's" garden, behind Dr. Small's house, in Dyer Street; a second was found in Dyer Street in the year 1777, (which is minutely described by a local historian,³) in digging a cellar under the house of Messrs. Croome, about six feet below the surface; a part of this was raised, and for a time preserved, but it at length perished from neglect. The walls of the room to which it belonged, as far as they remained standing, were coated with stucco, and coloured in various designs. A third, also in Dyer Street, was found in 1793, in forming a cellar under the house of John Smith, Esq., a part of which was preserved entire.

⁹ Lel. Itin. v. 5, p. 65.

¹ Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire, London, 1712.

² Stukeley's Itin., vol. I., p. 63.

³ Rudder's History of Cirencester, p. 62.

These two last mentioned were drawn and published in the second volume of the *Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ*, by Samuel Lysons, the author of the magnificent work, which made its appearance in 1797, chiefly devoted to the noble villa discovered at Woodchester, and the representations of the numerous gorgeous pavements that adorned its apartments.

Dyer Street, by whatever name the Romans called it, was evidently a Patrician quarter; the houses of Plebeians were not adorned with such expensive decorations. It does not appear whether any of the pavements discovered subsequently to 1700 were laid on *suspensuræ*, or on the solid ground. At the north end of the town, outside the limits of the ancient walls, a mosaic pavement of great beauty was discovered in the year 1826 at the Barton farm, the property of Earl Bathurst, and adjoining his park; a building was erected over it for its better preservation, but no precautions appear to have been taken for keeping the spot well drained, so that now it is constantly receiving injury from damp and water; it is desirable that a drain should be constructed, and the building rendered more capable of admitting a sufficiency of light and air. The design is of considerable merit, and represents Orpheus in a centre medallion, charming with his lyre the beasts which surround him in a circle, resembling, in some degree, the centre of the largest pavement at Woodchester.

In August last, during the excavations made for a main sewer through Dyer Street, the workmen struck upon the foundation walls of the building, which had been enriched with the newly found pavements. The attention of the Institute was called to the circumstance by the Vicar of Cirencester, and on his invitation, hospitably followed up by that of Earl Bathurst, Mr. Lane the secretary, visited Cirencester twice, and with his assistance and instruction as to the most effective method of raising the pavement from under the street, the one first found, was divided into portions coincident with the geometrical arrangement of the pattern, with the thick terrass, or bed of concrete attached, so as to enable them to be relaid exactly in the original form. The operations, though tedious, perfectly answered the end in view. The whole having been thus, by degrees, successfully removed, the search was continued to the south-west, in the direction beyond the partition wall of the large room, and the labours

of the excavators were soon rewarded by the discovery of the second pavement, of which we give an outline plate. The whole of this, also, as far as it was possible to get it out from beneath the foundations of the houses, has been raised by the care and exertions of the Vicar, Mr. Newmarch, and Mr. Buckman, with the concrete attached, and without injury. In both instances, Lord Bathurst most handsomely defrayed the cost of labour and all other attendant expenses.

This first pavement is about 14 feet square, more than three parts of it being perfect; it was laid on a *suspensura*, the hypocaust being more or less entire beneath. The design is geometrical, formed by a twisted guilloche border, a circle in the centre, four half circles or lunettes, one on each side, with four quarters of circles occupying the corners, the intermediate spaces being filled by four squares with concave sides. In the circle was a group, the portion remaining represents three dogs in chace of some object, most probably Actæon; the two side lunettes have marine monsters, a sea-lion and a sea-dragon pursuing and preying on fish; in the bottom lunette is a scroll of ivy; the upper compartment is defaced. In one corner is a head of Medusa; in two others are figures formed from members of the dividing patterns; the fourth is destroyed. Two of the squares have heads or masks of Jupiter or Neptune, most probably the latter; each compartment has an inner border of elegant design, varied around each figure, and rich in colour. The walls, which remained about eight inches above the floor on two of the sides of the room, were found to have been stuccoed and painted in patterns of various brilliant colours, but on exposure to the air the colouring peeled off. In a line with this room, towards the east, the bases of partition walls and parts of the pavements of two other rooms were discovered, but in consequence of the foundations of existing buildings it was impossible to disinter them, or trace them out. The mosaics, as far as seen, were all in black and white, and of a somewhat coarser description than that above described. On the west side, where it was possible to extend the excavations, the sumptuous Pavement, represented in our engraving, was found; the original design is 25 feet square: within a deep and highly enriched triple border, formed of a labyrinthine fret and twisted guilloche, are nine circles, each about 4 feet 8 inches in diameter, enclosed by twisted guilloches, shaded and arranged octagonally, the interstices having small

squares and triangles, so as to fill up the whole area. Unfortunately a portion of this pavement does, or did extend under the adjoining mansion, by the foundations of which three circles have been destroyed; those at the three corners preserved, contain heads of Flora, Ceres, and Pomona; Flora, with a swallow on her shoulder, and flowers on her head and in her hand, representing Spring; Ceres, holding her sickle, her head adorned with ripe corn, in allusion to Summer; and Pomona, with a pruning-hook, and a head-dress of green leaves, and groups of fruit, indicative of Autumn. It may be assumed that the fourth circle contained a representation of Winter; the assumption, moreover, is supported by the fact that, in one of the Mosaic Pavements discovered about 35 years since at Bignor, in Sussex, four circles in the four corners formed a part of the design, and the only circle remaining entire has a female bust in a dark hood, with dark drapery over the shoulders, and holding in her hand a branch of a tree devoid of leaves, doubtless intended for Winter. The designs at Bignor are extremely elaborate, but the execution of the work is coarser than at Cirencester. In one of the side circles of the Cirencester pavement is Silenus riding on his ass, and in another Actæon pursued by his own dogs; enough of the third remains to show that it contained Bacchus and a panther; the fourth side circle is quite destroyed. All that remains of the centre, which is surrounded by a braided guilloche, are the two fore-feet and legs of a quadruped, probably a centaur, in action; one square has a grand head of Medusa, and another a small full length human figure; the angles are filled with devices, parts of the prevailing patterns; five of the circles have each an inner border. As works in Mosaic of the peculiar kind they are very admirable specimens, but the designs from which the heads and figures were executed must have possessed much of the grand in art, and have borne a striking resemblance to the works of an excellent period of Greek art. Mr. Westmacott, R.A., in alluding to the late exhibition of full sized coloured tracings⁴ from the originals, at a meeting of the Institute, observed "that interesting as they are as monuments of past time, these pavements have a further claim on our attention for the qualities of art exhibited in them, in which respect they are

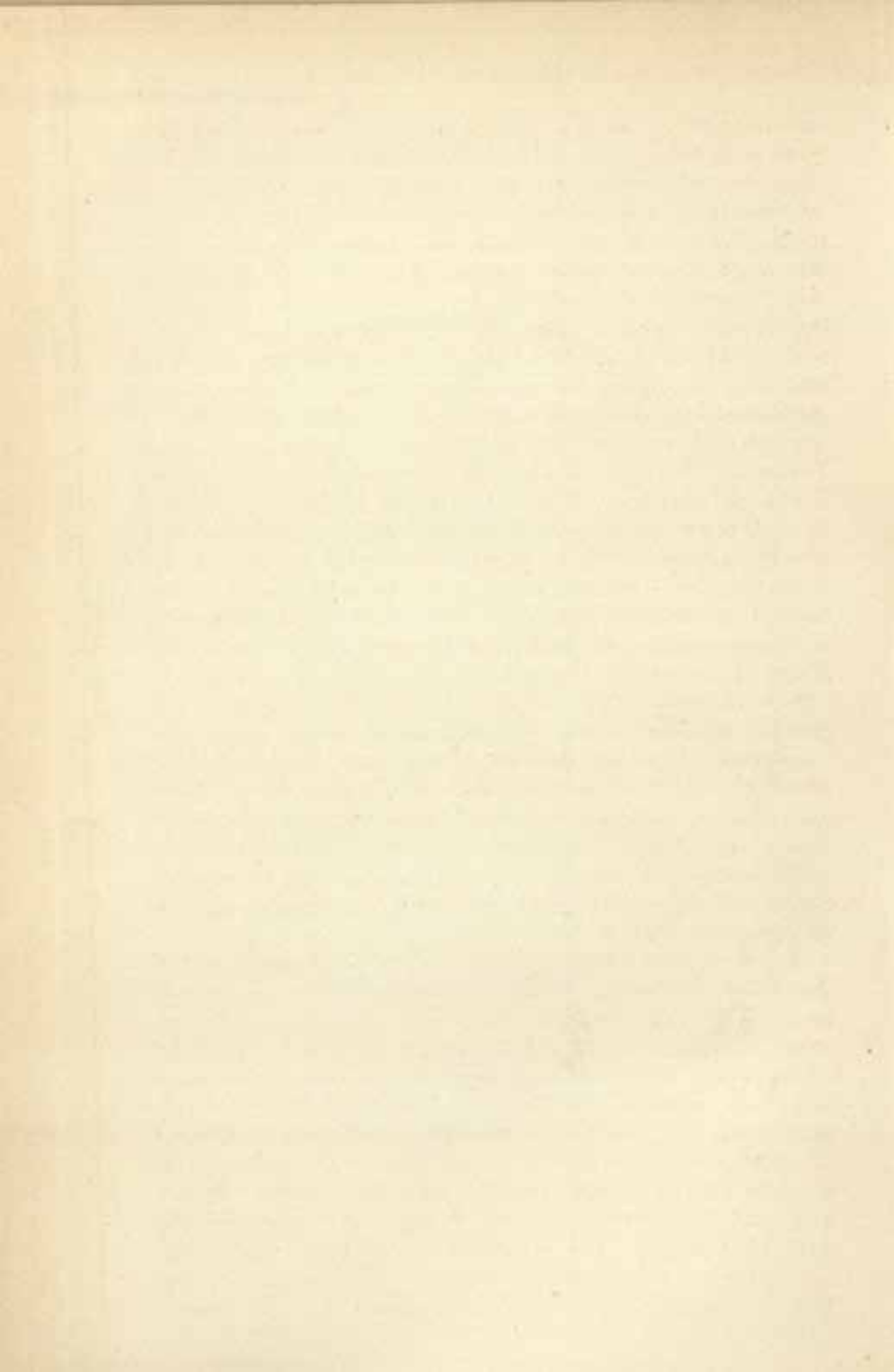
⁴ These valuable tracings, marking every tessella, and coloured correctly, were the fruits of the industry and patience of Mr. Cox, of Cirencester.



CERES.

One of four circular compartments, personifying the Seasons, from the Tessellated Pavement found in Dyer Street, Cirencester, September, 1849.

Diameter, 24 inches.



superior, so far as my recollection serves me, to any that have been brought to light in this country. The execution, owing to the nature of the materials, and the mode of workmanship adopted in putting them together, is somewhat coarse, and the details and drawing rather rude; but passing over these mechanical and technical defects, there is a style of design in them which associates them, in my humble opinion, with the happiest examples of the best period of Art. Here is grandeur of form, dignity of character, and great breadth of treatment, which strongly reminds me of the finest Greek schools. I do not mean to say that of Phidias, but of subsequent masters, even of Lysippus. This appears in all the three female heads of Flora, Ceres, and Pomona. The smaller figure of Actæon attacked by his dogs, abounds also in these characteristics of fine Greek example. The proportions are good, the action full of energy, and the composition of the figure is almost a close copy of statues and rilievi to be found in our own collection of Greek sculpture in the British Museum. Were I a painter I should venture to enlarge upon another point of comparative excellence in these mosaics, and that is, the quality and breadth and distribution of colour, so far as the masses are concerned. The fine feeling of the picturesque confined within the limits of grand simplicity, is shown in the relief and contrast afforded by the head-dresses of rich green foliage, corn, flowers, and fruit. As a whole, these interesting specimens satisfy me as an artist, beyond the shadow of doubt, that such works were produced after examples of the very highest reach of Art."

A few yards further to the north the workmen came on the side of another pavement, a part of the border only could be uncovered, the design being a bold and elegant Grecian scroll, in three colours, black, yellow, and red, about 12 inches wide; as this extended under buildings it could not be further examined. It is to be observed that the one last mentioned, the two before described, and that discovered in 1793, and still existing in a cellar in Dyer Street, all fall into the same line, parallel with the ancient Roman way, and the relative positions favour the supposition that they all belonged to a private house of the larger class and not to any public establishment. The majority of the Mosaic pavements discovered in England, partake chiefly

of geometrical designs, with figures of infinite variety, both of form and colour. The largest of the many floors at Woodchester has in the centre Orpheus, attended by animals, birds, and fish. In the four corners of the great square surrounding the large centre circle, are some elegant figures, or Naiads, in floating positions; these partake to some extent of the beauty of the figures at Cirencester. At Withington⁵ there was a fine pavement, also engraved by Lysons, and similar to the one above-mentioned at Barton Farm. At Horkstow,⁶ in Lincolnshire, Orpheus and the animals occur, but coarsely done; there is a chariot race in the circus, spirited, the horses better than the human figures. Orpheus also occurs at Winterton,⁷ in Lincolnshire; at Littlecote, in Wiltshire, discovered in 1730; and at Ivonand and Cheire, in Switzerland, found in 1778; at Bignor there are representations of several classical subjects, and at Frampton, in Dorsetshire, men on horseback in contests with leopards and in chase of other animals. Throughout the whole series of those found in Gloucestershire, there is a prevailing similarity of design; every border, ornament, or pattern occurring in the Cirencester floors, is to be found in the floors at Woodchester. All these ornaments prevailed in the pavements of the time of Hadrian. It might seem probable, therefore, that the artists who executed them were brought from Rome to assist in decorating the grand Imperial Villa at Woodchester, and, finding sufficient encouragement for their art, remained in the colony, and very possibly in Corinium itself. In no part of England have so many Roman mosaic pavements been discovered, and with such striking propinquity, as in the country of which Corinium was the capital. The heads of Ceres, Flora, and Pomona, the figures of Actæon and Silenus and head of Medusa, in the pavement No. 2 represented in our plate, are superior in design to any of those at Woodchester, and call to my recollection the gorgeous floors of the Vatican Museum, rescued from the ruins of Hadrian's Villa, and other decaying edifices of the Romans in Italy, while the less ornate floors in black and white are similar to those now in the minor apartments of the Papal Museum; but few that remain in England will compare in extent with the superb floor from the Pinacoteca of the Baths of Caracalla,

⁵ Discovered in 1811, published by Lysons. Parts of this are now in the British Museum.

⁶ Discovered in 1796.

⁷ Discovered in 1747.

preserved in the great Hall at the Lateran Palace, and which without geometrical patterns, represents *athletæ*, bathers, gladiators, &c., showing the human figure in a great variety of positions. In the Cirencester pavements, even and good as the work is, the high polish of the Roman ones is not attained, the materials of which they are formed not being capable of that last finish. The *tessellæ* are all of hard stone, the dark blue or black, and the light blue or grey, are of a kind of blue *lias*, found in various parts of the Vale of Gloucester; the dark brown are of a gritty stone, found in the Forest of Dean, and also near Bristol; the light brown or yellow are like the hard calcareous stone found at Lypiatt, near Woodchester; the white, which are polished, are of a stone very similar to that used in Mosaics in Italy, and there called "*Palombino*," I am not aware of any quarry of the kind in England; the red *tessellæ* are all of *terra cotta*.

Nothing was found in connection with these apartments in Dyer Street to lead to the supposition that any of them were for the purposes of the Bath; they appear, with most probability, to have belonged to the house of a wealthy or noble proprietor, the object of the Hypocausts being to ensure that degree of warmth and dryness so essential in the humid climate of the British Islands. It is not a little remarkable that one-half only of the larger floor was a *suspensura*, the remainder of the *terrass* being based on the solid ground. This fact seems to suggest that the two parts of the room were intended for use at different seasons of the year, and this again, that the room was the *Triclinium* of the house, that the portion over the Hypocaust was the *Triclinium hybernium*, and the other end the *Triclinium æstivum*, for use in warm weather. The subjects represented in the floor also substantiate this supposition; there are, in the first place, representations of the four seasons of the year, indicating that it was adapted for use at all times; then there are two subjects connected with convivial festivity, and, lastly, the *Actæon* will suggest the food to be obtained in the chase. The Centaur seems to have been a favourite subject; it is often met with in sculpture, in fresco, and in Mosaic. From the second representation of *Actæon* in the adjoining room, it is not improbable that the owner of the residence had a taste for field sports. The archways of three flues were detected communicating with the hot-air chamber, and passing

up into the wall which divided the apartment from that in which the other pavement was found; the large archway of communication with the *præfurnium* also remains entire. The three archways are formed of bricks of the kind called by Pliny^s "*Didoron*," measuring 1 foot 6 inches by 1 foot, and being 2 inches thick. The larger arch was formed of the kind called "*Tetradoron*." The *pilæ* under the *suspensuræ* of both apartments were variously formed; some in the usual way, with the "*laterculæ bessales*;" others of concrete, with tiles for caps and bases; others were formed by flue tiles set on end; and others again were the bottoms of small stone columns cut to the length required, and taken, apparently, from some other building: the bottom of the Hypocaust was irregularly made, partly with concrete, and partly with tiles. The "*Tegulæ bipedales*," resting on the *pilæ* to receive the concrete, were laid with the flanges downwards, whilst those in the Hypocaust in Thames Street, London, had the flanged edges upwards. In the Hypocaust opened in 1683, and also in those at Woodchester, they are used in rows, with the flanged edges against the walls, so as to form channels for the passage of hot air. Where the pavement is not on a *suspensura*, the *stratum* seems to be formed thus:—rammed ground at bottom, on that about six inches of gravel, lime, sand, broken tiles, and rubbish, above which is a *stratum* of about four inches of pounded brick, mixed with lime and sand; the materials of the concrete most usually met with, and agreeing with the direction of Vitruvius for forming the "*rudratio*," viz., at the bottom the "*statumen*," next above that the "*rudus*," and above that the "*nucleus*" on which the *tessellæ* rest.

Few objects of domestic use were met with; the annexed wood-cut (size of orig.) represents a small article in bronze, probably the handle of an instrument, which was found near the first opened pavement. Here were also a few other small objects in bronze, many flue tiles, not in situ, bases and shafts of small columns, much broken earthenware, a few fragments of Samian, and the piece of tile bearing the potter's initials **TC** *Manu* (see wood-cut, $\frac{1}{4}$ orig. size). In more than twenty

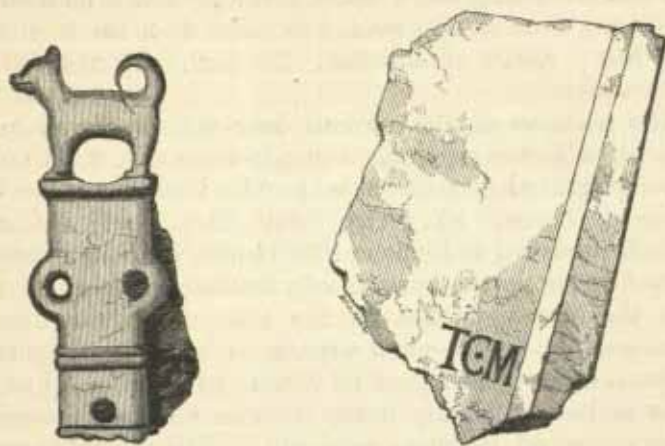
^s "Genera eorum tria; didoron,* quo utimur, longum sesqui-pede, latum pede; alterum tetradoron; tertium pentadoron; eadem est latitudo."—Plin. N.H. lib. xxxv., cap. xiv.

* Didoron, i. e., pollicem decem et octo; tetradoron, pollicem triginta octo, nempe trium pedum;

pentadoron, pollicem quadraginta quinque, nempe trium pedum et novem pollicum.

Vitruvius, lib. ii., cap. iii.

different spots in Cirencester, Roman remains, such as pavements, wells, coins, pottery, &c., have been detected within a few years. At a spot called Watermore, immediately outside



the wall on the south, there were found in 1835 and 1836, three Roman monumental stones of much interest; they were published in the *Archaeologia*,⁹ accompanied by a very learned memoir, written by Dr. Conrad Leemans, Conservator of the Museum at Leyden. Other discoveries are recorded in the *Archaeologia*,¹ and many fragments of sepulchral stones have recently been dug up in a spot near the Amphitheatre, supposed to have been a cemetery immediately without the walls.

That part of the parish of Cirencester called the Tything of *Chesterton*, includes within its limits the ground called the "Leauses," or "Lewses," where so many vestiges of the Romans have been discovered: in the name, the Roman *Castrum* will be recognised, but its precise position seems to be uncertain. The present Castle Street is the continuation of Dyer Street, the assumed line of the Foss Way in its westward course, after crossing the Irmine Street. The modern Spittlegate is about where the north gate from Glevum would have stood, whilst the south exit towards Calleva would probably have been where there is a break in the mounds, near the spot at which the three sepulchral stones before mentioned

⁹ Vol. xxvii. pl. xiv.

¹ *Archaeologia*, vol. vii. pl. xxix.; vol. viii., p. 407; vol. x., pl. ix., xiii.; vol. xviii., pl. viii., p. 203; vol. xix., p. 176.

were found at Watermore. The district called the "Querns," to the west of the town, is also in Chesterton Tything, and at that spot is the Roman Amphitheatre, perfect in form, and still presenting slight traces of the gradini. The measurements are, from east to west, 148 feet; from north to south, 134 feet; width of entrance, 28 feet; the mounds are 20 feet high.

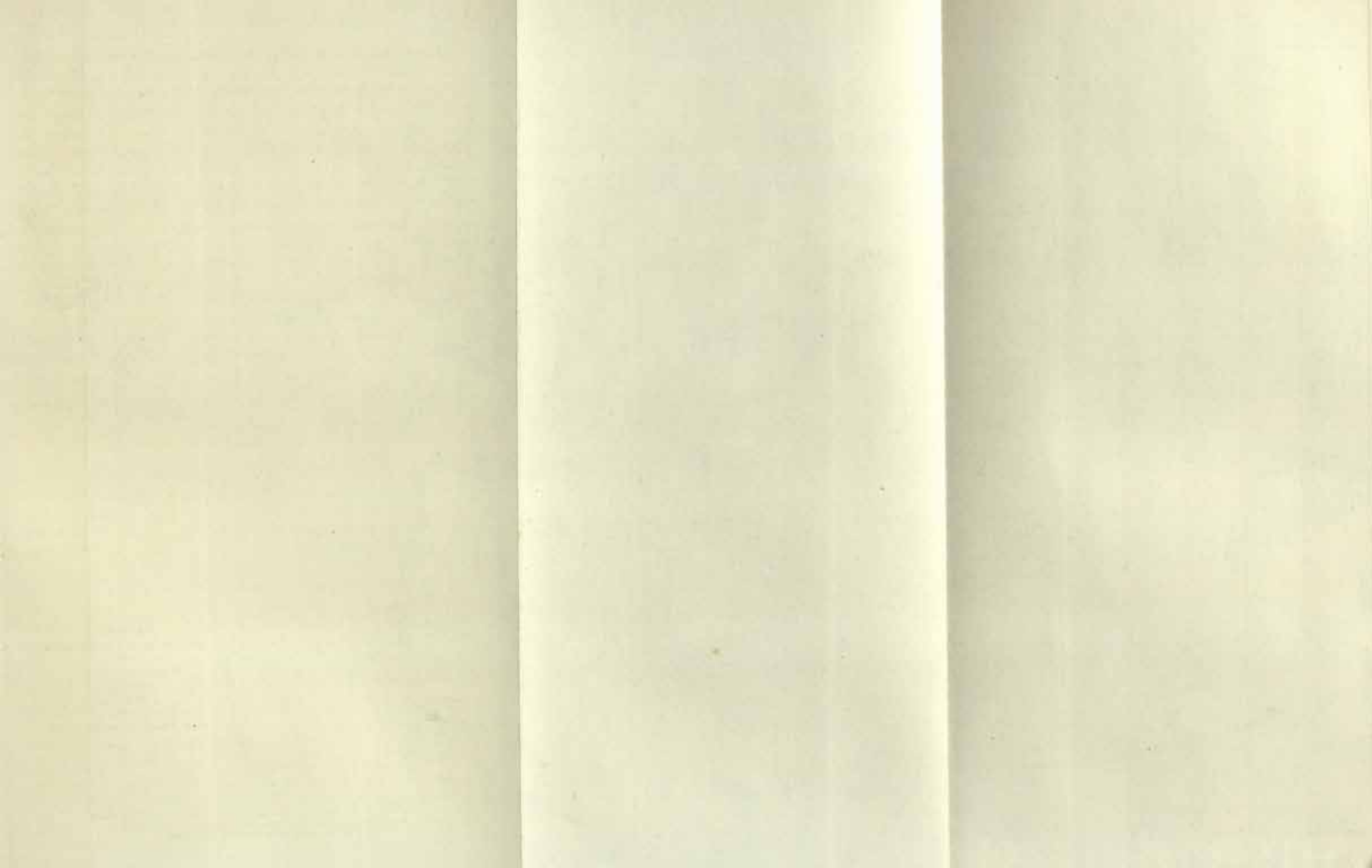
The portions of the curious floor still preserved in the cellar of a house adjoining the pavement No. 2, is similar to one engraved and described in "*Le Pitture Antiche delle grotte di Roma*," by Pietro Santi Bartoli and Francesco Bartoli, published at Rome in 1706, which was found near the Porta Capena, in the remains of a building believed to have been the piscina publica for the aqua Appia, the very one mentioned by Cicero when writing to his brother Quintus: "*Romæ, et maxime Appia ad Martis mira proluviæ, crassipedis ambulatio ablata, horti, tabernæ plurimæ, magna vis aquæ usque ad piscinam publicam.*" The subject there represented is the espousals of Neptune and Amphitrite. The fragment at Cirencester contains a figure mounted on a dolphin, a sea-horse, marine monsters, and various kinds of fish.

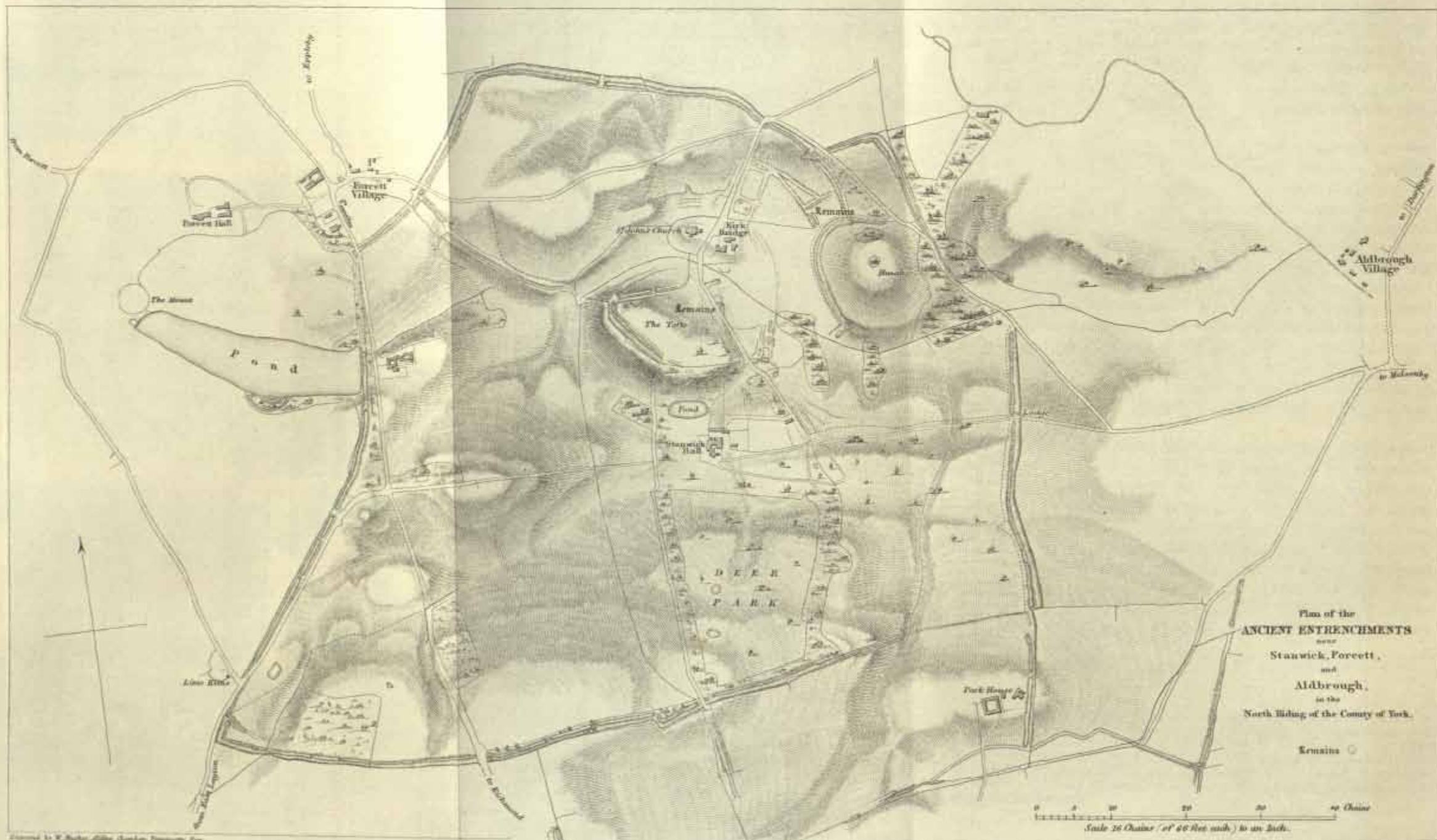
In the grounds of Miss Master, at the Abbey, Cirencester, are preserved parts of two very large capitals of the composite order, the acanthus leaves are very boldly cut, as are the parts of a human bust introduced in the volutes. A series of beautiful bronze armillæ, found in some of the excavations, are also preserved at Cirencester, with a variety of other objects.

As soon as the season is more suited for further explorations, it is very desirable that the gentlemen who have been so successful in the recent works should resume their operations, as no doubt many relics of great interest still remain beneath the surface.

CHARLES TUCKER.

We beg to express our hearty thanks to the several parties at Cirencester who have so obligingly rendered assistance and information in our inquiries, and particularly to Mr. C. Newmarch and Mr. Buckman, for the loan of the plate from which our illustration is taken; and we hope that the public also will give these gentlemen due support in their very spirited undertaking of the valuable volume, devoted to an illustrated description of the antiquities of Corinium, now preparing for the press.





ON THE ROMAN ROADS, CAMPS, AND OTHER EARTHWORKS,
BETWEEN THE TEES AND THE SWALE IN THE NORTH
RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

(Continued from p. 225.)

In the foregoing remarks we have traced the dike from its commencement at the Swale, to its northern boundary, the Tees. The spot where it crosses this river is called Barforth,¹ and gives that name to a large township in the parish of Gilling. It is written Bereford in Domesday,² and both Berford and Berforth in Kirkby's Inquisition, in the 15th of Edward the First, where we find under Barforth that "Emma de Berforth tenet 3 caruc. in eadem villa de Roaldo de Richemond."³ It is probable that, in the Saxon period, there was a place of defence at this important ford; and that the foundations now visible in the fields, called the Old Garths, are those of dwellings which arose around the Chieftain's Castle on the Chapel Garth.⁴

The situation of the chapel is one which would very naturally have been chosen, close to the walls of the castle, and separated from the village by the small stream as we now find it.

As the place is said in the Inquisition, above quoted, to be held "de Roaldo de Richemond," it is probable that this may have been the origin of the name Old Richmond, which is given to this spot in the old maps, and which some writers are disposed to discredit.⁵ It is, however, possible, that both this and the Richmond on the Swale have derived their name from the ancient dike, or Riche-mound. Such a dike running such a distance through a country which, in the Saxon period, was probably in great part a wood, must have been looked upon, as other similar works were, as the labours of some supernatural being.

¹ It has been asserted that the dike passes out of Yorkshire at Winston, and, entering Durham at that point, is known in its further course as the Scots' dike, used either as a way, or to defend a passage over the Tees. Barforth seems a much more probable place than Winston, where the ford was never a good one, nor the approach from either side more favourable than at Barforth.

² See also Gale, *Reg^m Honoris de Richmond*, pp. 24, 27, 29, 31, 33, 36, 51, 68, 83.

³ Whitaker's *Richmondshire*, vol. i., p. 74; Gale, p. 51.

⁴ The foundations on the Chapel Garth are more spacious than village walls, and probably are of a castellated dwelling designed for Barforth Hall.

⁵ "Which in the old maps is called, but without any apparent authority, *Old Richmond*. It was, doubtless, the village of Barford." *Antiq. of Gainford*, by J. R. Walbran, p. 34, *note*.

It may be worth while here to remark, that a similar dike and ditch, though of less extent, at Newmarket, was known by the name *Ryche dike*, (or *Rech dike*, in the middle ages,) which, perhaps, may be derived from the old German word *Recken*, a hero or warrior.⁶

And another exceedingly like it runs from Lerrin to Looe, in Cornwall, and is called the *Giant's Hedge*. This is seven miles in length, its outer dike is nearly invisible throughout, except for a short distance in a wood.

This is not the only name along the course of the dike which indicates early occupation.

Barforth has preserved its sound and spelling nearly to the present day; the first syllable is presumed to mean a *stream* in British, and, with its cognates *Var* and *Yar*, to be found in several places.⁷

The second syllable, *forth*, is presumed to be the British *Ffordd*—a way, a road—in support of which derivation we may remark that the Anglo-Saxon term for a passage of a stream is not *ford*, but *wath*, a word in constant use even now in the North Riding of York; and that the English use of the word has been adopted from the ancient British, as Hartforth,⁸ and Anteforth, near Gilling. That the dike was used for a way in part, if not actually constructed with that intention, may be seen from the words of the ancient boundary roll of the borough of Richmond, which beginning at the river Swale at "Hind Wath," proceeds up "*Road dike*."⁹

⁶ Palgrave, Hist. of the Anglo-Saxons, p. 41. Clarkson, History of Richmondshire, p. 16, supposes the name of the castle of Richmond to have been borrowed either from a castle of the same name in Brittany, or from the circumstance that it was situated in a fertile district.

It has been suggested by Mr. Just that Richmond may be derived from the Anglo-Sax. *Reced*, a dwelling; and, as the Norse language has thoroughly modified the Northumbrian Anglo-Saxon, and in many instances totally superseded it in names of places, *Recedmund* would become *Reiki-mund*, and ultimately *Richmund*, meaning either the fortified mound or dike, or the dwelling or settlement on the dike.

The name Richmond is spelt *Rychemunde*, Hil. Rec., 11th Eliz., Rot. 31; and *Rychemond*, Trin. Rec., 15th Eliz., Rot. 5;

as cited by Clarkson, History of Richmond, p. 343.

⁷ *Bar-gate*, at Richmond, was doubtless the river gate (*gate* being a way), notwithstanding what Mr. Clarkson says in his History of Richmond, p. 65. *Bar-ton*, which is very common as the name of a place, will be found generally to be near a stream. *Bar-flow* is the name of the banks of a stream, formerly often flooded, between Aldbrough and Loosy Cross.

⁸ *Hartforth*, near Gilling, is on one of the oldest roads in the country, supposed to have been used for conveying lead on horses' backs from the mines, and called *Jagger-lane*.

⁹ "Beginning in the middle stream of the river Swale, at a place called Hind Wath, in Low Back House Ing, thence up the length of *Road Dike*." Clarkson's Hist. of Richmond, p. 425.

It had been suggested by Mr. Just, that possibly the Celtic word *argel*, "a covered way," might be recognised along the dike; and on inquiry it was found that the present road out of Gilling towards Melsonby, is called Hergill. As there is no occurrence of the name Gill there, except for the part of the dike called Oliver's Gill, it is most likely that the name is corrupted from *argel*, and originally designated that part of the dike which runs near to the present road in the same direction.¹

The name Carlton, which occurs close to the entrenchments at Stanwick, and perhaps, at one time, within them, is very probably derived from *Caer*, the British word for an encampment, and *tun*, or *dun*, a town, or fortress.²

If the occurrence of these names along the line of the dike be considered as indications, however slight, of British occupation, they would seem to confirm the conjecture of Dr. Whitaker, with regard to the remarkable entrenchments at Stanwick, of which a map is here given. He was of opinion that these earthworks formed the defence of a British village, and that they are of a date anterior to the Roman conquest. This theory has never been positively disproved, and it seems worth while to consider how far the nature of the ground, or the names of places at Stanwick, afford any evidence to justify it.

The field called the Tofts, between the Church and the Hall, has much the character of a citadel, not only from its central position, but from the bastion-like form of the entrenchment which bounds it on the south and west sides. The elevated part, where an ice-house now stands, and which may have been an ancient tumulus, has much the appearance of a *salient angle* to this supposed *bastion*, with the angle cut off to give the defenders a more complete front to the approach along the hollow way towards it from Forcett. This hollow way seems to have been the entrance from the westward, defended as it is by two traverses, which, as we have already remarked, are apparently connected with, if not actually a

¹ The word *Hergill* occurs at Kirkby Ravensworth, near a quarry on the west of the church, which bears the appearance of being on a line of entrenchment, which ran north and south, isolating the village. It occurs also on the north-west of the town of Richmond.

² Compare the name Carlbury, at the Roman Camp at Pierse Bridge; the Saxons frequently adopted the British word, and put their own meaning at the end of it. *Caer-bury*, each of the words which form this compound meaning a camp; Brae-hill, &c.

continuation of, the great dike, between the Swale and the Tees. See the accompanying plan.

The spot where the Church and Kirkbridge Farm stands would seem to have been isolated at one time, for even now on the north and east sides traces of water courses are visible; and, in digging a drain lately, the gravelly bottom of the stream was apparent,—indeed, the form of the ground on the north of the Church would lead to the supposition that the natural course of the stream was on that side, and that the present channel has been formed subsequently. This spot having been undoubtedly much occupied, the discovery of ancient remains might have been expected here, and some small tumuli immediately north of the house were accordingly excavated, but nothing remarkable was found.

If the supposition of Dr. Whitaker, that these singular entrenchments are British, be entertained as probable, some traces of Druidical worship might not unreasonably be looked for in such a locality.

Such a spot presents itself in *Henah*, possibly the *Hênallt*—or “ancient Height” of the British tribes, who may have occupied the several quadrilaterals with their cattle *independently*, and *collectively* have worshipped on the mount, and fought together within the bastion of the Tofts.

No Druidical stones, however, have as yet been found beneath the undisturbed, rich pasture of the hill, nor can the small circle round the decayed and picturesque trees assure the inquirer, that it was raised for other purpose than to protect the rising plantation.

But, if the entrenchments are British, the tribe who dwelt within them had, it is presumed, an altar, for which this elevated spot, from its eastern position and the deep circumvallation round a great part of it, would seem a very probable situation.

It must be confessed, however, that nothing like these entrenchments have ever come under our notice, either in Cornwall, where works of the Britons are supposed to abound, or in South Wales, where their encampments are very common.

We can hardly suppose that these earthworks are Roman, on account of the irregularity of their angular formation.

A third supposition has been entertained, that they are of Saxon or Danish origin; but we have no certain evidence

that either of these races constructed earthworks of this character. If, in the absence of more direct proof, afforded by the form of the entrenchment themselves, we seek for a clue to their origin in the remains found in the district which they occupy, we are equally at fault, for the very singular fragments of horse furniture found at Stanwick some years ago,³ and of which examples have been given in the York Volume of Proceedings of the Institute, pp. 36, 37, and 38, present quite as much the characteristics of late Roman as of Saxon work, and the most competent judges have failed to decide positively to which race they belong. No other antiquities have been found at Stanwick, except a bronze spiral armilla, part of a fibula found near the church, and two or three celts; the two former objects are probably late Roman, the latter British; but we cannot infer much from such slight and isolated remains. The dike, as we have already pointed out in tracing its course, seems certainly connected with these entrenchments, and its entrance defended, particularly on the western side; the bastion on the Tofts also points its salient angle towards the entrance on the west; this, with the inflexion of the general line in advance of it, has much the appearance of a rude attempt at the formation of a place of defence.

After this examination of the dike and entrenchments between the Tees and the Swale throughout their whole course, it may be worth while to take a glance at the geological structure of this part of Yorkshire, so far as it could be observed in a hasty survey.

The valley of Gilling seems to be one of those dislocations which geologists call a "valley of elevation," or an anticlinal line.

The strata which lie beneath the coal, and are of the Yoredale series of Professor Phillips, dip generally to the eastward; but, in consequence of a dislocation along the line of the valley, the strata on each side dip gently away from it, the strata at Richmond to the south-east, and those at Melsonby to the north-east.

At each of these places the great or upper limestone is worked, and the sandstone at Gaterley Moor may be con-

³ In a field, a little to the north-east of Lower Langdale. See the spot indicated by the word "Remains" in the south-

east corner of the accompanying plan. See also the general map in the preceding part of this memoir, page 213.

sidered the equivalent of that at Aske Hall, its underlying bed of lime being worked on the south of Gilling, and making its appearance in the road north of Gilling, and through the plantations of Sedbury Hall. If this be correct, the Gayles sandstone lies below the Gaterley Moor sandstone. It is probable that this anticlinal line takes its rise in the Penine Chain, between Kirkby Stephen and Brough, and perhaps may be a continuation of the line on the other side through the lake district. For between Bowes and Greta Bridge the limestone quarries dip gently to the northward, and preserving their easterly dip, reach the confluence of the Greta with the Tees.

The same limestone beds appear to be thrown up again by a cross fault at Loan Head, where they dip more rapidly to the north, and the fault seems to run south by Dalton at right angles to the anticlinal line.

From Loan Head the limestone can be traced on the north of West and East Layton to High Langdale, dipping to the north, between which place and Melsonby it is probably thrown up again; this fault seems to range by Hartforth and the valley of the Whashton Springs.

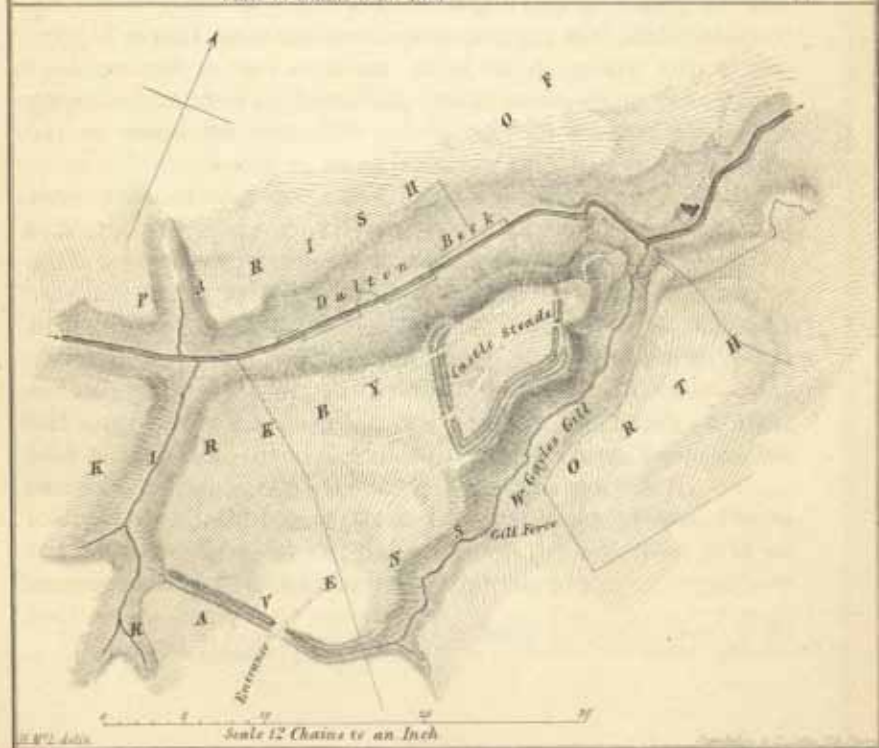
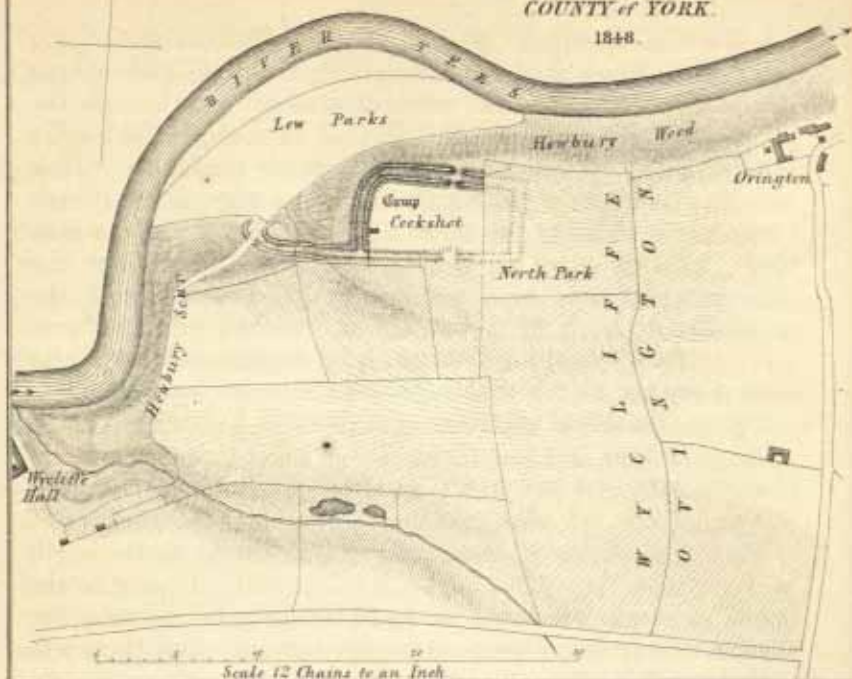
From Melsonby the limestone continues by Lower Merrybent Farm, where there is an upthrow and a reverse dip; thence it mantles round by Middleton Tyas, and, sinking beneath the New Red, or Trias, beds, appears again on the other side the anticlinal, on the south of Skeeby.

The undisturbed beds of the New Red may be seen near Thornbrough, and as they are nearly level in position, it is presumed that the disturbance of the older rocks took place before the deposition of the New Red sandstone.

After this account of the Roman works and ancient entrenchments, which form the principal subject of this memoir, we will proceed to notice certain other camps in the neighbourhood, which, though not at all situate within the triangular district we have undertaken to describe, may be considered as more or less connected with the whole scheme of military defence for this part of Yorkshire. The first of these is Howbury camp, of which the remains situate about midway between Wycliffe and Ovington, on the cliff immediately above the Tees, do not appear to have been noticed by any local historian. See the accompanying Plan.

Ancient Camps.
in the NORTH RIDING of the
COUNTY of YORK.

1848.



The field in which the greater part of the camp stood is called Cockshot, but the rampart and ditch have both been levelled, and only traces of the site exist at present.

The part which is in the wood overhanging the river is in good preservation, as well as the entrenched road to the river; the other part of the rampart, more than half of the whole camp, is so obscure, that it is not possible to say precisely what form or dimension the work had originally; but most probably it was a parallelogram, with one side rounded off to suit the form of the ground, with a length of about 200 yards, and breadth of about 110 yards.

The defences seem to have consisted of two ramparts and a ditch, with two entrances apparently, besides that from the entrenched road; these entrances are opposite each other, one being on the side of the wood, but they do not divide the sides of the camp in the middle.

The wood, above which the camp is situated, is called Howbury.

A labourer who had worked on the farm of which Cockshot is a part, for twenty years, mentioned that he had assisted in throwing down the rampart, and filling up the ditch, of a part near the south-west angle; and that a fellow-labourer had once found the point of a sword within the camp, but as he had been dead some time, no further information could be obtained respecting the discovery.⁴ The ground from Ovington, which is within two fields of the camp, falls gently towards it, but the site itself is nearly level.

The position is well chosen, for it commands a view of the river as far as Winston Bridge on the one side, and above the ford at Wycliffe on the other; being also equidistant (three miles) from the Roman camp at Greta Bridge, and the commanding post at the fords at Barforth, called Old Richmond; it may thus have formed with the Roman station at Pierse Bridge, which is about three miles below Barforth, a line of defence for that part of the river.

There is no ford near Ovington, nor is the ground suited for a passage down to the river, though persons pass over at the island, which is a little below the village.

⁴ The name of the first-mentioned of these labourers was George Bilton; of the second, Richard Nicholson.

CASTLE STEADS

Is the name of a camp above Dalton, in the parish of Kirkby Ravensworth; it is in good preservation, though immersed in plantations, and difficult to survey. See the accompanying Plan.

It stands on an elevated promontory, being about 800 feet above the sea, and at the junction of a small brook with the Dalton Beck.

The sides of the hill have been scarped down, apparently to strengthen the position, originally strong by nature, and, to give room for a large force, the *terre pleine* has been extended towards the south 300 yards, so as to join the higher parts of the brook by a strong entrenchment running from the small stream to the Beck, a distance of about 270 yards.

In this rampart, towards the east end, is a gateway, to which there is an inflexion of the line of defence.

The area of the whole is about 30 acres.

No remains have been found to aid our conjectures as to the origin of this camp; but, as great care appears to have been taken to make the irregular line of the ground conform to a general curve, particularly on the east side, where, to preserve the line of the ditch, a sort of *counterscarp* and short *glacis* have been formed at each end, the construction is probably not British, or, if British, more recent additions, the work of Saxons or Danes, have been made to it.

It much resembles one of those promontory camps on the coast of Cornwall, which, according to Borlase, were made more as a defence against the inhabitants by the sea kings, than for the defence of the people themselves.

Though there have not been found any remains in the entrenchment, there are tumuli in the neighbourhood, which have been accidentally opened, and skeletons found therein.

The stone pillar, called *Stone Man*, which is about a mile south west of Castle Steads, was a stone tumulus, which, being destroyed to form the fences at the general enclosure of the moors, was found to cover a skeleton; the resident proprietor at Gayles Hall (Mr. Wycliffe) had the bones replaced, and the present irregular structure raised over them.

Another tumulus, according to the same tradition, was on a height three quarters of a mile south-east of *Stone Man*, and a quarter of a mile south of *Feldom Rig*; this is said to have contained a stone chest, or coffin, and by the side of it a *cael pot*, containing coins, but the discovery of the coins is disputed.⁵

There is also a round hill with fir trees on it, on the road from Gayles, over the moors, a little south of a cottage called *Paces House*, which has much the appearance of an ancient tumulus. It seems placed as a guide to mark the turn towards the entrance to the camp along the line of approach from the eastward, which is probably an ancient road.

KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH.

This place has the character of an anciently fortified position, though no positive remains have been discovered there.

About 220 yards west of the church, a dike or way seems to have crossed the road, towards what had probably in late years been a quarry, and, stretching up the hill along the western boundary of the glebe lands, to have turned off into a valley, where a stream joins the *Whashton Springs* brook. This stream crosses the road from *Whashton* to *Sturdyhouse*, about 1100 yards south of *Whashton*.

This may have been the ancient way from *Ravensthwaite* Castle; but the name *Hergill*, applied to the road up the hill, close to the quarry above-mentioned, may possibly indicate that the occupation of the ground about the church dates from a very remote and even from the British period.

The ruins of *Ravensthwaite Castle* stand on a less exposed situation than the church, close to the village, and near the ford over the *Gilling Beck*, which probably gave name to the

⁵ James Coates, an old resident at *Kirkby Ravensworth*, "can remember having heard his father say, that he assisted, when young, to lead stones from the heap called *Stone Man*, to make the fences at the time of the enclosure of the commons.

"That in so doing, the skeleton of a man was found; and that Mr. Wycliffe, who then lived at *Gayles Hall*, ordered that the bones should be replaced, and gave a man of the name of *Porter* half-a-crown to build up the stones in the form they

assume at the present time." He further says, that "his father found another skeleton in a stone coffin on a neighbouring hill, between *Stone Man* and the farmhouse called *Feldom Rig Farm*; the height is on the south of the road, and is called *Springs Hill*.

"His father was quarrying stones at the time when he broke into the place; and in the square coffin was a *cael pot*, but what was in it is unknown, though it was said at the time that his father had found money in it." Oral Tradition. August, 1848.

place ; for in ancient writings the name is Ravenswath, and *wath* is the Anglo-Saxon word signifying a "ford," occasionally used in this sense in the present day by the old inhabitants of the North Riding.

The antiquities of this castle have been already described in topographical works, and do not come within the immediate object of this paper. The Norman family of Fitzhugh possessed this place.

These are the only camps, or places of defence, within the triangular district ; but, as there are others in the neighbourhood which may be considered to form a part of the defences of the whole country, a notice of them may not be out of place here.

MAIDEN CASTLE.

About nine miles to the south-west of Castle Steads camp, and about a mile south-west of Reeth,⁶ at the junction of Arkendale with Swaledale, are the remains of a camp, with two tumuli, called Maiden Castle.⁷

The importance of this position will be admitted, when we view it with respect to Castle Steads on the north ; to Brough (Bracchium ?), nearly equally distant on the south ; and the mountainous mining district around. The camp is about 130 yards by 90, of an irregular figure, suited to the shape of the ground, which is a ledge in the side of the rapidly descending hill, on the south of the Swale, about twelve miles above Richmond.

The defences consist of a strong rampart and ditch, which are both in tolerably good preservation ; the entrance on the west seems to have been defended by a tumulus, about 200 yards from the gate. On the east, an approach of about 70 yards in length, with a strong rampart on each side, terminates with another tumulus on the north side of the entrance, at about 20 yards from the outer gate.

There is a singular line of entrenchment, about a mile or less to the eastward of Maiden Castle, and half a mile above

⁶ This name is supposed to be derived from the near neighbourhood of the camp ; probably a corruption of *Rath*, the Erse name for a *fort*, or place of defence, common in Ireland (Rathale, Rathcormick, &c. &c.) Reeth is in the parish of Grendon.

⁷ This name, which occurs so often attached to fortified places, is, perhaps, derived from *maez-dun*. British *maez*, a *field* ; also a *battle*, a *fight*, (T. Richard's Dictionary) ; and *dun*, a *hill*, a *fortress*.

Grendon Church, on the west bank of the stream which falls into the Swale at that place.

The object of the work seems to have been the enclosure of a large space by taking advantage of the confluence of the stream with a small affluent, a little above which point the entrenchment is finished; the rest of the plan seems never to have been carried out.

No tradition was collected respecting the age of these remains, but as they are situated in a fork where two rills meet, either this, or the greater fork at the confluence of the Arkle and Swale, has, probably, in early times given name to the parish; and Grendon may possibly be derived from *Grein*, Danish for *fork*, and *dun*, a *fortress* or *hill*.

Though Maiden Castle, and the works at Catterick, are out of the triangular district, they are sufficiently near to be connected with the works of defence within it.

CATTERICK.

The churchyard of Catterick has apparently formed the interior of an ancient camp.

Its position, where the course of a small stream had preserved an opening through the steep banks excavated by the waters of the Swale, and had so formed the ground as to have rendered it easily capable of defence, must readily have caught the attention of any one in search of a site for temporary encampment. The triangular promontory was probably cut off by one of those deep trenches which the ancients were in the habit of making, where nature had already cut the principal outline, and where generally a commanding view and an ample supply of water were obtained.

The village of Catterick had a further advantage of position by being on the great northern road over the Swale,⁸ at the most accessible ford on that stream, after its course through the rocky and picturesque reaches below Richmond.

Traces of the commencement and termination of the deep trench may not, perhaps, be very well made out at the present day; but the conformation of the ground, and the hollow where the present street runs on the west of the Parsonage, and round on the north of it and the church,

⁸ The Swale may have derived its name from *Sealf*,—gentle stream. Norse, or Danish.

tend to support the supposition that this was the original extent of the work ; and that the tumulus called Palet Hill, with perhaps a ditch round it, was the addition of a later age.

Small as this area may appear, it is probable that it was the extent at first of the camp ; and that subsequently the town was extended about 180 yards to the west of the tumulus, where a slight descent in the ground seems to show the remains of entrenchment.

Whether this camp is of a date anterior to the Roman station at Thornbrough, or was subsequently constructed by the Saxons, cannot now be determined, but the name Catterick seems to point to a Celtic origin.

About a mile south-east of Catterick, on the western banks of the Swale, are the remains of a strong entrenchment, called Castle Hills ; between this camp and Catterick it is conjectured that an old road, known further south as the lower Leeming Lane, crossed up towards the ford on the Swale, near Catterick Bridge.

The exact site of this ford is not known, though a place said to be the best ford, at a tumulus on the north bank, called How Hill,² seems likely to have been the spot, particularly as it leads directly towards Gaterley.¹ This seems a place of great antiquity, as may be seen from the remains dug up there by the proprietors of the soil, the Messrs. Saunderson, and from the traces of a road said to have run continuously thence towards Scotch Corner, traversing the centre of the ground, which may be in extent about twenty-five acres. There are no traces of any kind of fortification ; a small stream forms the southern boundary of the enclosure, and here remains of sepulchral urns have been found.

On the south of Cataractonium, on the side of the Roman Way, and about 650 yards from the gate, are slight traces of tumuli, which were standing in the fields called Thrummy

² This word *How*, spelt *Hough* occasionally, is frequently applied to hills, and the English word *Hill* added. Mr. Just is of opinion that it is the Norse, or Danish, *Hougr*, a place of sepulchre, or round hill ; the same as the Anglo-Saxon *Loe*, or *Low*, so frequent in England formerly, though now nearly obsolete. In this case the How Hill looks very much like an ancient small camp to defend the ford.

¹ *Gate* is still used in the North Riding,

to signify a way, or road, and may have been the origin of the name of this place. It seems, on the authority of the Saundersons, that the boundary on Gaterley Moor is still to be indicated as low down nearly as Gaterley Grange, by the difference in the productive power of the soil ; and, as there is reason to suppose it stretched as far as Diderston Hill, we may infer that Gaterley was a place of some consequence.

Hills, within the remembrance of people now living. Sir William Lawson states, that he has a deed early in the reign of Edward I., probably about 1270, in which the field called Thrummy Hills is written Thyrmhou, and that in another deed, dated 1376, it is written Thremhoes.²

There is a road running tolerably straight from Thornbrough, in a westerly direction, which Sir William Lawson thinks may have been a Roman road to the lead mines to the south and west of Richmond.

This seems more probable than that one should cross from Scorton to Brompton-on-Swale, as related by Warburton in his letter to Gale. He says, "This way, which comes from Easingwold to Thornaby, shows itself very plainly in the village of Romanby, from which place it goes to Yafforth, Langton, Bolton-on-Swale, and by the north side of the Friery Wall in Richmond, to the top of Richmond Moor, where I lost it."³

At present, tradition is silent, and evidence wanting to prove the line from Bolton to Richmond; there is a tolerably straight line of road, which may be an ancient line, but no traces of Roman lines, such as those alluded to by Gale. The part said to be visible at the Pigeon-house at Scorton, keeping to the west of that building and village, thence crossing the road from Scorton to Cittadella,⁴ seems more like the mark left by water on a bed of gravel, near a powerful stream when the valley was formed, than remains of an ancient road, or earth work of any sort.

CASTLE HILLS.

On the west bank of the Swale, about a mile south-east of Catterick, is the camp called Castle Hills.

The form is an irregular pentagon, with the sides about 66, 60, 44, 33, and 20 yards. On the north side is a tumulus, separated from the work by a deep ditch, which surrounds the camp, except on the side next to the river, where the bank is very precipitous, and about 40 feet high.

The rampart is as irregular as the form, for in some parts it is nearly level with the interior, and, towards the angles,

² Probably from *Thírmyr*,—*Giant*; and *Haugr*,—*tumulus*, (Norse).

³ Clarkson's History of Richmond.

⁴ Traditional account on the spot.

heaped up as if it had been made subsequently to the original construction of the work.

The south rampart appears to have been thrown down to fill in the ditch, where the entrance probably was, and where an excavation was made by the Earl of Tyrconnel, and some Roman remains found.⁵ But this camp so much resembles the camp at Sedbergh, on the Rotha, and at Hornby, on the Lune, that we are inclined to consider it of later construction than the time of the Romans, and probably formed by either the Saxons or the Danes.

GILLING CASTLE.

Of Gilling Castle, Dr. Whitaker observes, "The vestiges of Gilling Castle, the seat of the Saxon Earls, are well remembered, and were lately removed from the summit of the hill, about a mile to the south of Gilling Church."⁶

There was some difficulty in making out the spot precisely where these "vestiges" were to be seen; but John Allen and Jenny Feetham, very old labourers residing at Gilling, the latter eighty-nine years of age, remember working on the spot still called Castle Hill, and helping to break up and remove the foundations.

Castle Hill is about 300 yards north-west of the farmhouse called Low Scales; the ground at the present time is of an oval form, with a fence running across the oval, dividing the space into two fields, both having the name Castle Hills.

John Allen says, that "William Collier held the farm when he first knew it, and at that time the Castle Hills was a pasture field. Anthony Collier took the farm after his uncle William, and ploughed up the pasture, and it was at this time that he helped to rip up the stones of the castle. The foundations were covered with swarth; the wall seemed about four feet thick, and the stones run together with quick lime; there was also a trench in the field near towards the middle, but most towards the east side."

The ground at present is so reduced by the plough, that the traces of the trench mentioned by Allen are lost; but

⁵ These have been since presented, by Lord Tyrconnel, to the British Museum.

⁶ Whitaker's *Hist. of Richmondshire*, vol. i., p. 68.

there is a slight depression on the west, with a little change in the colour of the vegetation, which may mark the curve of ancient ditch; and the soil on the more eastern part of the hill has that black appearance, so constantly observable within the area of ancient camps.

The present tenant, Mr. Carter, cannot remember that anything was ever dug up within the oval area; but on the north there is a drain or conduit for water, running under the castle, formed of cut stone, which he saw opened some time since, when the water from the fine spring, which is near to the spot, was conveyed to his farm-house: the spring is called Tibby's Well. He lately found an ancient stone celt about 400 yards south-west of the Castle Hill, about three inches long, with a mean width of two inches. The farm and castle stand within the parish of Gilling, close to the spot where it is joined by Mouldran, in Aske, in the parish of Easby. The site has a most commanding view of the country to the east and north, but the ground rises abruptly to the west and south. Thornbrough (Cataractonium) is visible from Castle Hill, as well as Diderston.

Though Bowes (Lavatræ) and Reycross are far beyond our district, a word may be said concerning them.

The Roman road from Greta Bridge to Bowes, the Lavatræ of the Romans,⁷ does not appear to have been made straight, though there is no reason why it should not have been so; it makes a considerable angle at the corner of Rokeby Park, about half a mile from the Greta, and after passing the source of the Tutta brook, bends more to the south, and, without any great change of direction, runs towards Bowes, where it seems to have entered the station at the central gate originally, though now the road runs through what was probably the ditch of the Station, and also that of the Castle subsequently, as conjectured by Horsley.

⁷ "That here was the Lavatræ of Antonine, and the Lavatres of the Notitie, no antiquary ever doubted. It is equally clear that vestiges of the name yet remain in the name of the adjoining stream, still called Laver. This was probably the British appellation, and denominated the fortress itself."—Whitaker's Richmond-

shire, vol. i., p. 189. "This is a very unusual situation for a Roman station, being placed on the bleak exposed summit of a moderate elevation, ill-watered, and wholly unsheltered; but the length and difficulties of the march from Brough probably account for the selection of this halting place." Ibid.

BOWES.

The South Gate does not seem to have been in the middle of that front exactly, but something to the westward. Near to the south-east angle is still to be seen the Roman Hypocaust, or Bath.

This was opened about thirty years ago by Mr. Wilson, the rector of Bowes at that time ; and since that, in digging in the churchyard, a piece of stone, like a conduit stone, and a piece of lead pipe, have been found ; from this discovery, it is presumed that the water for the bath had been brought in that direction. The sides of the camp are about 130 yards by 140.

About 550 yards, on the west of the Castle, is a field called Roundhill-field, in which are four tumuli ; they appear never to have been opened, and are rather elliptical than circular.

Though this camp does not stand on a *lingula*, or tongue of land, as most other Roman camps do, there is a small stream on the east, and another on the west, at a short distance, which, with the river Greta on the south, renders the place difficult of approach on all sides but one.

Though the road from Greta to Bowes, which is about six miles, and onward from Bowes to Reycross on Stainmoor, which is about six more, is not straight, there is every reason to conclude, from the appearance of the ground, that the present road coincides with what was the Roman Way.

REYXCROSS.

Reycross, which, it is presumed, took its name from the stone standing within the camp at Stainmoor, is supposed by General Roy to be a Roman work, showing an unusual form of castrametation. It has, however, more the character of a British entrenchment ; for, though nearly a square, it has not the symmetrical form of a Roman camp ; the west and east sides are not parallel by ten degrees, and there seems no reason why they should not have been so, for the ground offers no obstruction. The greater part of the north rampart has become submerged in the peat, and, at the north-east angle, within the work, is what appears to have been a tumulus.



No. 21 (See p. 1)

Effigy of a Knight, discovered in the Church-Yard at Minster,
Isle of Sheppey, in 1833

Date, Fifteenth Century.

Great part of the interior of the camp has been worked for limestone, and the work necessarily injured, but it does not appear that there ever was a regular ditch round it.

In excavating near the "fine square tumulus," mentioned by General Roy, the workmen found some pottery, and, if the interior of the tumulus were examined, some urns would probably be found.

The northern side of the camp has three gates, or openings in the rampart, with a tumulus opposite each opening on the outside. There seem to have been four similar openings in the west rampart, and four in the east, through one of which the Roman Way had been made.

Two similar openings, at an unequal distance from the others, were in the south side, where the ground falls precipitously to the river Greta. Though these gates or openings cannot have contributed to the strength of the camp, they were covered by tumuli, and it seems difficult to explain why they were made so numerous. The northern side of the camp is the longest; the two obtuse angles about 105° , and the acute ones 75° each, the side of the figure being about 300 yards.

Neither Brough, Bowes, Greta Bridge, nor Diderston, can be seen from Reycross.

HENRY MACLAUCHLAN.

EFFIGY OF A KNIGHT OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY,

DUG UP IN THE CHURCHYARD AT MINSTER, ISLE OF SHEPPEY, IN 1833, AND NOW PRESERVED IN THE CHURCH THERE.

It is not always that a monument of rude art is the least valuable to the historian or the archaeologist. While we contemplate with delight the beautiful proportions and graceful decorations of the finest examples of mediæval skill, let us not turn away in contempt from the productions of the rustic stone-cutter, or the unskilful "lattener." The single, impressive notion of truth, by which these latter are evidently actuated, gives their works a claim to consideration which we do not always so readily accord to more sumptuous designs, elaborated in "the most fine and fayrest wise." In that very curious brass of De Knevynnton, at

Aveley, in Essex, so skilfully figured by Waller, the brass-engraver has paid so little attention to the dignity of the knightly toilet, that Sir Radulphus has the sleeves of his gambeson protruding beyond his arm-defences in the most uncemely manner. But hence we learn the internal economy of the fourteenth-century vambrace : and many similar instances might be given ; all useful as minute details, contributing to the general mass of knowledge, necessary to the complete understanding of ancient monuments and ancient usages.

The sculpture of the figure before us is so extremely rude, that the face has the appearance of twelfth-century work. The features are formed out of the solid round by merely cutting away a little of the surface beyond their outline. Of the rest of the figure, it may be permitted to say, that it has been drawn with scrupulous exactness, and throughout to scale. The statue is of Purbeck marble, and was dug up in the churchyard of Minster in 1833 ; being found at the depth of five feet below the surface of the soil. It has very properly been placed on an altar-tomb in the chapel adjoining the chancel, with an inscription, giving the particulars of its discovery. It is, probably, to this circumstance of its burial that we owe the preservation of the curious little figure of a soul, which is held upon the breast. Had he been above-ground in the days of reckless Puritanism, it is certain that some Kentish Dowsing would have condemned our knight as an image-worshipper, and the "image" itself would have fallen at one blow of the iconoclastic hammer. As it is, the effigy has suffered much mutilation, all that portion represented by cross-lines having been cut down to the depth of several inches (see Woodcut). This was, of course, done before it was exhumed. Not a trace of colour is left on the surface, and the decomposition of the marble has been so powerful, that it has all the appearance of a coarse gray sandstone. The figure is of life-size, in full relief, and lies upon a coped slab, of which much has been cut away. From the arming, the date of the work seems to be about 1440 ; not earlier, or the tuilles would not be of such advanced form ; not later, or the gauntlets would probably have exchanged their fingers for broad plates. The breast-plate of our knight is in two parts, the lower overlapping the other, so as to give greater

flexibility to the suit than could have been obtained with the breast-plate of a single piece. The lower portion of this body-armour is commonly described as a "plaquet of steel worn over the breast-plate." There seems no reason why a man should double his defences at this point, and leave the more vital parts of his body with a single casing. Nor do we find that the evidence of existing suits is in favour of such an arrangement. In the Tower are many armours with the breast-plates in two or more parts; and in all, one plate overlaps that adjoining to the extent of about two fingers breadth, for the obvious purpose of giving greater freedom of movement to the body. In some cases in the Tower examples, the upper plate has an oblong aperture near the top, through which a steel pin passes from the plate beneath; so that the two plates can slide freely to the extent of the orifice, while the enlarged head of the steel pin prevents their slipping asunder. In illuminated manuscripts of the fifteenth century, armed figures are frequently seen in which the upper part of the breast is painted of some brilliant colour, while the lower has a pointed placket of steel. In this case, we are told, the coloured portion represents a breast-plate covered with silk. This seems very doubtful: it appears more likely that the coloured defence is of jazerant-work, of pourpointing, or of chain; and this notion is strengthened by a very curious illumination in Royal MS., 15, E, vi., from which we give a sketch.



Here, it will be seen, the plate-armour for the body consists of tassets and placket: no such thing as an under-plate covered with silk appears. Yet in the same manuscript almost all the armed figures, which are very numerous, have the upper part of the body covered with a garment of bright hue. It therefore seems pretty clear, that if the body-armour, *when worn*, had been provided with a silk-covered breast-plate, the same kind of breast-plate would have accompanied the armour when taken off and offered upon the altar, as in the drawing before us. The illumination occurs at folio 222, b, and illustrates this passage of "Le Livre du

roy Pontus :"—"Pontus ala tout droit a la grât esglise offrir son cheval et son harnois a lautel et osta son haubert et fu affuble dun mantel fourre de sebelines."

The tassets of our knight are of five hoops, overlapping from above. From the tuilles much has been cut away, but their arrangement may yet be traced ; one in front, and one on each side. Beneath was probably a fringe of chain, but neither at this spot, nor in any part of the figure, can now be found any indication of chain-mail. Over the breastplate is worn the gorget of plate, of which the border, at the lower edge, has almost the appearance of a decorative Collar. The arm-defences are entirely of plate ; the épaulières curious, from their rebated edge overlapping the breastplate. The gauntlets have flexible cuffs, and divisions for the fingers. The legs are also armed with plate. On the outside of each "kneecop" is a large plate in the form of a five-leaved rose. Kneeplates seem to have been added below the "kneecops," but the surface is so much perished at this part, that the arrangement is not clearly distinguishable. The spur points are not expressed, but would, of course, be of the rowel kind. Of the sabatyns and the lion at the feet, so much has been cut away, that we can only guess at their form from the outlines. Both sword and dagger have disappeared. A single narrow waist-belt, terminating with an ornament resembling a fleur-de-lis, is the only belt on the figure. The knight has the rounded hair and beardless face of the period. Under his head is a lozenge-shaped pillow, supported by two ministering angels—omitted in our sketch—the angels of very rude design.

But the most curious feature of this memorial is the little figure of a Soul in prayer, sculptured in a "mystic oval," and borne in the knight's hands ; himself in an attitude of prayer.



As far as is known to the writer of this paper, no similar example has been left to our times. Amongst those very interesting monuments preserved in Hitchendon Church, Bucks, is an instance somewhat analogous. A figure clothed

only in a shroud, has an image in prayer sculptured upon the

breast; but it is fixed in a sort of niche in the breast, of the "pointed oval" form, and surrounded by five incised crosses, "emblematic of the five wounds of Christ." See Langley's "Hist. of the Hundred of Desborough," where this singular monument is described and engraved. The liberated soul, represented under the form of a figure in prayer, is of frequent occurrence in sepulchral memorials, in wall-paintings, and even in illuminations. In sculpture, it is seen in the monuments of Aymer de Valence, in Westminster Abbey, and Bishop Northwold, at Ely;¹ in Flemish brasses it usually appears among the accessories of the canopy-work. In these last-named examples, however, the soul is represented as borne to Heaven in an ample sheet of drapery; Abraham being figured, also, as receiving the liberated spirit into the abode of the blest. Thus, on the brass of Laurence de St. Maur, at Higham Ferrers, we read: "In sinu abrahe angeli deducant me." The figure of Abraham, being nimbed, has sometimes been mistaken for the Deity; but the absence of the cross on the nimbus, shows that the Divine Person is not intended. A very curious instance of souls borne in drapery occurs in the "dalle tumulaire" of Eudeline de Chaubrant and her two daughters, at Châlons-sur-Marne, c. 1338. Abraham there holds the drapery, in which are all the three souls. See "*Annales Archéologiques*," iii., 283, where this singular memorial is engraved.

The figure of a Heart, sometimes held in the hands, as the emblem is in the effigy before us, and sometimes unaccompanied by any personal representation, may seem equally to be the symbol of the liberated soul. It has indeed been described in many successive works on monumental brasses as signifying the fulfilment of a vow. But no ancient authorities are quoted in support of this view; neither does there appear any connection, immediate or remote, between the figure and the supposed signification; nor do the inscriptions which often accompany the heart, in the slightest degree allude to vows formed or vows achieved. Of figures bearing hearts in the hand, we may mention the sculpture of Bishop Ethelmar de Valence, at Winchester (Britton's "*Cathedrals*"); the brass of a knight, at Buslingthorpe (Waller, page 3); and the brass of a lady, at Great Ormsby, Norfolk (Cotman, Pl. LXVI.)

¹ Both figured in Stothard's *Monuments*.

In these, however, there is no inscription connected with the symbol. Let us examine, therefore, a few cases where inscriptions accompany the same figure, and see how far the terms of the legend justify our belief that the emblem is that of a liberated spirit suing for pardon and acceptance into Heaven.

Hearts accompanied by effigies, and having inscriptions, occur in the following examples, all brasses. At Stifford, Essex, where the *shrouded* figure of a priest holds a heart inscribed *m'cy*. At Sawbridgeworth, Herts, where two *shrouded* figures hold hearts inscribed *ihc m'cy*. At Graveney, Kent, where are two effigies, one of which supports a heart, bearing the words *Jhu M'cy*, while around the heads of both are these lines :—

“ Miserere mei Deus : secundum magnam misericordiam tuam :
Et sedm multitudinē miserationū tuarū : dele iniquitatem nostram.”

At Fawsley, Northamptonshire, is an armed figure, *above* which is a heart having three scrolls issuing from it, with this legend :—

“ Credo quod redemptor meus vivit :
Et ī novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum :
Et ī carne mea videbo deū salvatōrē meū,”

Of hearts with inscriptions, but unaccompanied by effigies, there are good examples ; at Margate,² where the heart has the words *Credo qd*, which form the beginning of three sentences written on labels issuing from its cleft :—

“ Credo qd. { Redemptor meus vivit :
De terra surrecturus sum :
In carne mea videbo deū salvatōrē meū :”

at Martham, Norfolk, where, *upon* the heart, are engraved the words, “ Post tenebras spero lucē : Laus Deo meo ;” at Caversfield, Bucks, where a heart and three scrolls bear

“ Credo { heu michi dne quia pecavi nimis in vita mea :
quid faciā miser ubi fugiam nisi ad te deus me’ :
miserere mei dum veneris in novissimo die :”

at Fakenham, Norfolk, where the figure of a heart is ensigned with a chalice and wafer, and surrounded with a scroll, inviting prayer for the soul of the defunct, *Orate pro*

² Figured in the Oxford “ Manual,” p. cxiv.

animâ,³ &c. This last example is figured in Cotman's work, vol. ii., pl. 105.

From the instances above quoted, it will be seen that the figure of a heart closely connects the precatory sentences on brasses with the sculptured images of souls found on the breasts of mortuary statues. Both heart and image are seen occupying the same position in the upraised hands of the deceased, and there can be little doubt that both figures typify the same mystery. It is, indeed, by no means improbable, that the former had often the symbol of the soul in prayer pictured upon its surface; while the rarity of the latter emblem can in no degree surprise us, when we recollect the crusade that was carried on against everything having the smallest semblance of "image-worship."

It is not easy to assign the Minster effigy to its proper owner; for neither inscription, heraldry, nor tradition, affords us the least help in our search. The two potent houses of the neighbourhood were the Cheneys and the Northwoods,⁴ of whose families there are many records of interment in "the Monastery of Saint Segebert of Minster." Sir William Cheney, who died in 1442, may be the knight commemorated, as the arming suits his time; but in that case we must suppose him to have had two monuments (by no means an unusual case), for Stowe tells us that, in his time, St. Benet Hithe, "a proper parish church over against Powle's wharf, had the monument of Sir Wm. Cheiny, knight, and Margaret his wife, 1442, buried there." If a Northwood, this figure, probably, represents John Northwood, Esquire, who died in 1416, when, "leaving no issue male, his two sisters became his co-heirs."⁵ And it would, therefore, be to the pious care of these sisters that the last of the Northwoods was indebted for this memorial.

The effigy, to whomsoever it may have belonged, was, most probably, buried in the churchyard in the troublous times of the sixteenth century. It was Sir Thomas Cheney who, at the suppression of the monasteries, got the revenues of

³ After the words, *Priez pour l'ame de*, &c., in some monuments appear the letters, "*Pr.*" They have been explained to mean, *Priez*, a repetition of the injunction to pray. They seem rather to indicate the particular prayer desired,—a *Pater*. Thus on the sculptured slab of Matilda le Caus, at Brampton, Derbyshire,

the concluding words are: "orate : pro : anima : ei : Pat : nost : " This curious memorial is engraved in Boutell's *Christian Monuments*, sec. 2, p. 126.

⁴ See in Harl. MS. 1106, fol. 42, b, a curious *missing* monument of a Northwood.

⁵ Hasted's *Kent*, ii, 456.

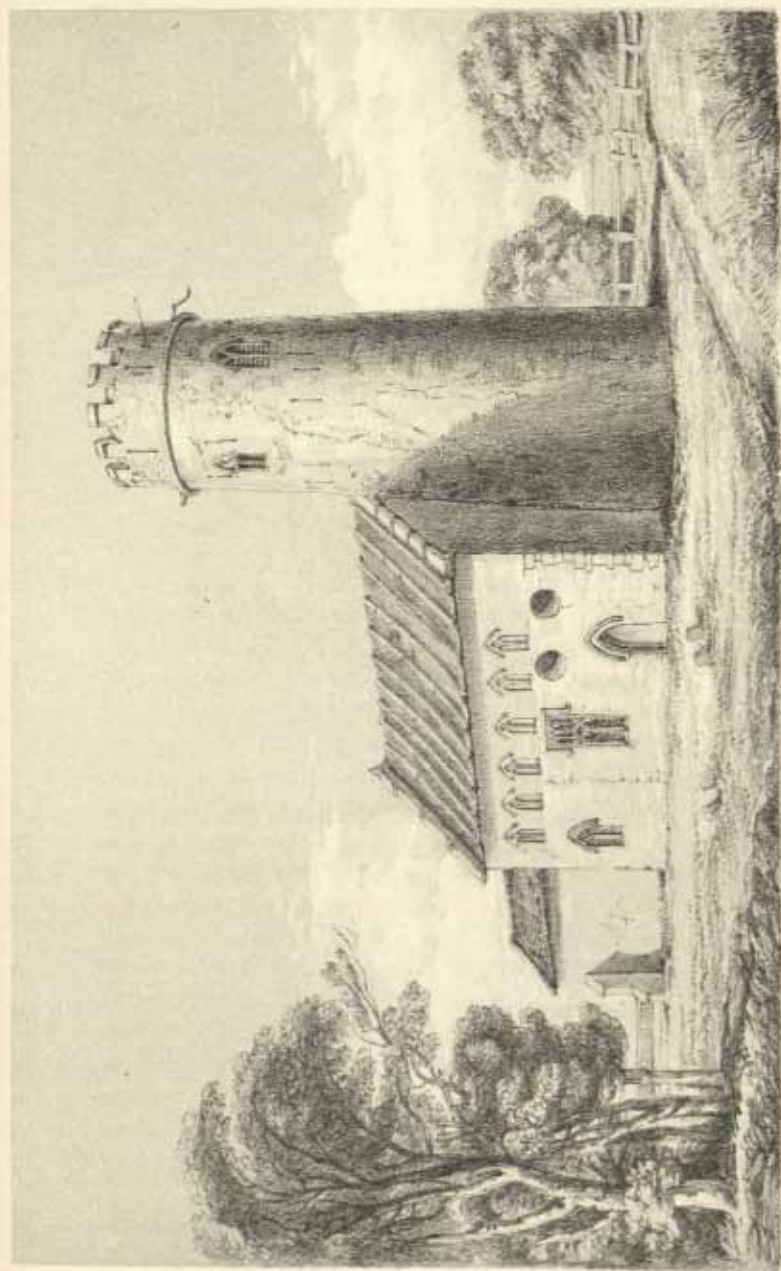
the Prioress and nuns of Minster. He "was buried with great state in a chapel which had been the conventual church, adjoining to the north-east part of the parish church of Minster. But his son, Henry Lord Cheney, having, in October, 1581, obtained a license to remove the coffins and bones of his father and ancestors from thence (he having sold the materials of the said chapel to Sir Humphrey Gilbert), and place them in the parish church, the coffin of his father was, among others, removed and deposited in the north chancel of it, where a handsome monument was erected over him." (Hasted, ii. 648.)

Whether our effigy was included "among others" of Lord Cheney's ancestors, or whether it formed part of the lot sold to Sir Humphrey Gilbert, can now be only matter of conjecture. Perhaps the circumstance of its being buried in the churchyard may be accepted as a reason for its not belonging to the Cheney family.

J. HEWITT.

NOTE.

In page 354, the term "kneecop" has been employed, being invariably so written in the ancient Inventories preserved in the Tower. For instance, "kneecopp" occurs in the Survey of 1660, printed in the *Journal*, vol. iv., pp. 345 and 346. The word "cap" is repeatedly found in the context. It seems probable, therefore, that "knee copp" is intentionally so written, and to be distinguished from "knee cap," in its ordinary sense. In old language a "cop" signifies the finial or peak, the summit of a hill, the crest of a bird, &c. In Kent, a cock of hay is called a "cop." Horman, in his *Vulgaria*, speaks of a "a copheedyd felowe,—cilo," that is, having a great round forehead. He remarks, also, that "sontyme men were coppid cappis like a suger lofe." Other examples might be cited, tending to show that the piece of armour, in which the knee was encased, might properly be termed, a "kneecop."



NORTH SIDE OF WITTON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

NOTICES OF REMAINS OF ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE IN
NORFOLK, SUPPOSED TO BE OF THE SAXON PERIOD.

BY THE REV. JOHN GUNN, M. A., RECTOR OF IRSTEAD.



St. Andrew's, Framlingham Pigot.

WHEN the Archaeological Institute held its Meeting at Norwich, I availed myself of that opportunity to submit to the Society an account of some ancient remains in the tower and north wall of the church of Beeston St. Lawrence, in Norfolk. My object was to obtain information respecting their date, a point on which I was unable to satisfy myself. They were, apparently, of Saxon character, but still such as are occasionally found in later buildings. Besides, it appeared to me most probable that the peculiarities of Saxon architecture were not laid aside at once at the Conquest, and that in districts exposed to hostile incursions, churches continued to be built on the Saxon type as before, with narrow windows placed high in the walls, and adapted for the purposes of security and defence.

These considerations inclined me to doubt the antiquity of such remains; but I have since observed several similar remnants of ancient churches, which convince me that Saxon

work, especially in remote villages, is more common than is generally supposed.

The first of these to which I beg to call attention, is part of the north and west walls of the church of St. Margaret, at Witton, near North Walsham.

But, before entering upon a description of it, I will mention that in this and other parishes to which I shall have occasion to refer, it is recorded in Domesday that Saxon churches were in existence at the time the survey was made, and the shortness of the interval between the survey and the enlargement of these churches, which took place in the early English period, renders it improbable that there should have been intermediate structures.

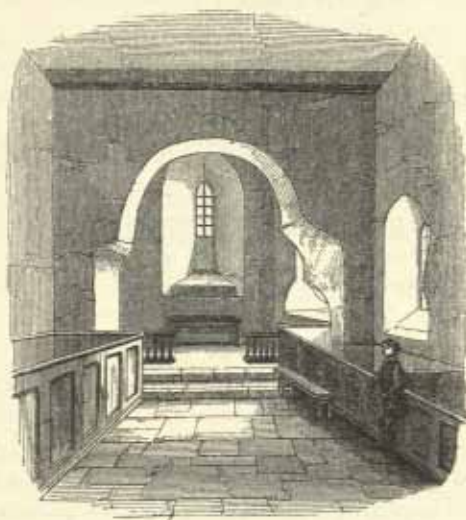
It is *possible*, however, that the Saxon churches in question were constructed of wood, and might have been pulled down and replaced by more substantial fabrics in the Norman era, and afterwards altered and enlarged in the early English.

The peculiar features, therefore, of the buildings themselves, with respect to form and material, must be regarded as the only legitimate criteria of their date.

The accompanying representation of St. Margaret's Church, Witton, shows a quoining of rough native carr-stone, which marks the extent of the original nave, about two-thirds the length of the present, or 39 feet. The quoinings of the south angle of the ancient west wall which remains, point out also the width of the nave, viz., 13 feet. The height of the original wall is shown by the tier of perpendicular clerestory windows which has been added above, together with a large flat-headed window below. Above the north door (which is early English, and a subsequent insertion) are two small, round, double-splayed windows. This form of windows, I believe, may be regarded as the most dependable, if not infallible, characteristic of Saxon work. The continuation of the north wall of the nave and the chancel are also of the early English period, as the piscina, and priests' seats with the tooth-moulding prove. And it should also be remarked, that, whereas the round windows are of rubble and flint, the jambs and arches of the more recent doors and windows are of ashlar freestone. The round tower has been rebuilt, and the ancient south wall of the nave taken down to make room for an aisle.

In the church of St. Andrew, Framlingham Pigot (of which

a sketch is given), similar double splayed windows, both circular and oblong, occur in the nave and in the chancel. The



Chancel Arch, Framlingham Pigot.

entire church is of one period, except the more modern windows and doors, which have been inserted. Some early English windows are put into the places of the original double splayed ones, and a small piscina and priest's seat occupy the opening of one of them. In the original church there do not appear to have been any piscina or sedilia. All the quoins of the church are of Roman shaped tiles, and, in some places, herring-bone work is seen. The old windows are of rubble, but the jambs and arches of the more recent windows and doors are of ashlar freestone. The height of the ancient gable of the nave may still be traced at a lower pitch than the present, the reverse of what is usually the case. There is no tower remaining. In the interior, the chancel arch itself is formed of rubble and flints, and the abacus and jambs have either been removed, so as to assume a trefoil-headed shape, or else the arch was originally left in that unfinished state, to be completed at some future time.

I mention this, as it throws light upon the corresponding chancel arch in the church of St. Andrew, Framlingham Earl, the adjoining parish. This church resembles the former, except that the quoins are of rough flints. There is only

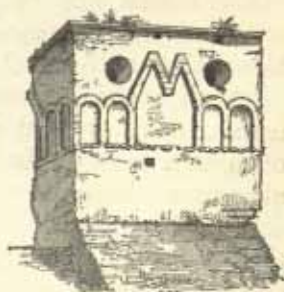
one double splayed round window remaining (at least that is visible), and, instead of the unsightly chancel arch in the sister church, there is a late Norman one of a very elaborate description and of exquisite beauty. The graceful arrangement of the mouldings is much to be admired. There are also two highly ornamented doorways on the north and south sides of the nave, which are etched by Cotman. These are of freestone, and the contrast of that material with the rubble work of the other portions of the church, affords a strong proof of the greater antiquity of the latter.

In the tower of the church of St. Julian, Norwich, there are also double splayed windows, and a trefoil headed window below, but the plastered walls of the nave and chancel will not allow further observations to be made.

In the church of St. Andrew, Colney, the tower likewise has double splayed arches. The tower arch leading into the nave is of a very rude and primitive construction, formed of thin flints of the shape best adapted to make an arch; and the abacus, of several pieces of rough stone, is also remarkable.

Similar double splayed windows occur in that gem of early churches, St. Mary, Great Dunham. This edifice has been so fully and frequently described, that I will only remark, with reference to the subject of this paper, that the long and short work of the quoins is of ashlar stone, and well and closely jointed. The enrichments of the straight-sided arch on the west side of the arcade, within the nave, and of the tower arches, and especially the hood-mouldings around them, together with the general plan of the church, similar to that of many Norman churches, all appear to me to indicate late Saxon work. At the same time, it is evident that the enrichments do not accord with the plainness of early Norman work.

The position of the small circular windows in the upper part of the tower has been pointed out to me as unique; but the ruined tower of All Saints Church, Waborne, shows them in a similar place, on either side of a double straight-sided arch. The set-off beneath the circular arcade is composed of small flints, indicative of a great lack of free-stone, and



Tower, Waborne.

incompatible with the abundance imported after the Norman conquest.

The only other church in which I have met with double splayed windows is that of All Saints, Melton Magna, which has quoinings of Roman shaped tiles, similar to those at Framlingham Pigot.³ I might mention besides, many other churches in which fragments of older buildings are retained, as at Tasburgh, North Walsham, Antingham, Swainsthorpe, East and West Lexham, and other parishes. These will prove the justice of the observation of some old writer, whose name I do not remember, that our forefathers never rebuilt a church without preserving a portion of its predecessor.

USE OF BRONZE CELTS IN MILITARY OPERATIONS.

BY JAMES YATES, M.A., F.R.S.

Read July 26th, 1849, at Salisbury.

THE design of the following remarks is to prove, that, among the various uses of bronze celts, one of the most important was the application of them in destroying fortifications and entrenchments, in making roads and earth-works, and in similar military operations. It will be observed, that I confine the inquiry to those celts which were made of bronze, and also to such as were adapted to be fitted to a straight wooden handle, and which belong to the fourth and fifth classes in Mr. Du Noyer's arrangement.¹

I.—I shall first produce the passages of ancient Roman authors, which mention the application of *dolabrae* in the manner specified.

When Alexander the Great committed the rash act of leaping from the top of the wall into a city, which he was besieging, so as to put his life into extreme danger, some of his brave followers, "regardless of all peril, broke through

³ The church of St. John the Baptist, Cottishall, may be added, in which an ancient north wall remains with similar quoinings and herring-bone work of Roman-shaped bricks; and there are traces of a circular-headed door and two round windows above it, at present closed. Here also was a church before the con-

quest, and sepulchral urns, supposed to be Roman, are occasionally found. The use of such bricks in ecclesiastical buildings is not uncommon in localities which have been occupied by the Romans.

¹ See *Archaeological Journal*, vol. iv., pp. 2, 327.

On the subject of this memoir, I beg to

the wall with chisels ;” “periculi omnis immemores, dolabris perfregere murum” (Q. Curtius, ix. 5, [21, ed. Zumpt.]) They thus obtained access to their sovereign, and rescued him from the enemy. The operation is mentioned as one of great hardihood, because it was necessary to go close to the wall.

When Hannibal was besieging Saguntum, he sent a detachment of five hundred men to destroy the wall from its foundation with chisels ; “quingentos ferme Afros cum dolabris ad subruendum ab imo murum mittit” (Livy, xxi. 11). On this single occasion it is to be observed, that some hundreds of chisels were employed for the destruction of the wall ; at least a sufficient number to employ five hundred men. The historian adds, that the work of destruction was easily effected, because, agreeably to an ancient practice, the stones of the wall were not cemented with mortar, but only joined by the interposition of mud or clay : “Nec erat difficile opus, quod cæmenta non calce durata erant, sed interlita luto, structuræ antiquæ genere.” It is evident that the use of the chisels in this instance was to insert them between the stones so as to remove the clay or mud, and thus to displace the stones.

In another passage, where the same author is giving an account of the war between the Romans and Etruscans (ix. 37), he says, “Chisels were distributed among the *calones*, or servants, to throw down the mound and fill the ditches ;” “Dolabræ calonibus dividuntur ad vallum proruendum fossasque implendas.” The use of the chisels in this case must have been to loosen the stones and earth in the mound (*vallum*) as a preparation for filling the ditches. The attendants upon the Roman soldiers, who are called “calones,” had the charge of these chisels. They are said to have borne this name from the Greek word *καλον*, *wood*, because they carried wooden staves (*clavas*, see Festus s. v. *Calones* ; *fustes*, Servius, in *Virg. Æn.* vi. 1) ; and the explanation which I have given shows, that these were essentially necessary to the use of celts or chisels in military operations. This second pas-

refer the reader to the article “DOLABRA,” in the first edition of Dr. W. Smith’s Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, in which I have produced evidence, first, to show that *dolabra* with its diminutive *dolabella*, and *σμίλη* with its diminutive

σμίλον, meant a chisel or celt ; and secondly, to illustrate some of the various uses to which, according to the testimony of ancient authors, these instruments were applied.

sage of Livy also agrees with that already produced in showing what quantities of these instruments were taken on a military expedition in connexion with the engineering department. To the same effect is the inquiry of the general addressed to his soldiers in Tacitus (*Hist.* iii. 20.), "Num secures, dolabras, et cætera expugnandis urbibus secum attulissent?" *i. e.* "Whether they had brought with them hatchets, chisels, and the other instruments necessary for taking cities?"

There is another passage of Tacitus (*Ann.* III., 46), which is very instructive on account of the extraordinary manner, in which it represents the dolabræ to have been employed. It is, I believe, the only known case of the use of this implement in an attack upon persons. In Gaul, under the Emperor Tiberius, the Ædui had revolted, and were led on by Julius Sacrovir, who occupied with his troops Augustodunum, now Autun, the principal city of the Ædui. To increase the number of his forces, he availed himself of the assistance of those slaves, who were under training as gladiators, and who wore a complete suit of iron-plate armour. The javelins and swords of the Romans being ineffectual against this armour, they laid hold of their hatchets and chisels, as if they were breaking through a wall. With these they attacked the gladiators, cutting in pieces both the coverings and the covered. Some of them made use of thrusting-poles or forks, with which they threw down the inert mass of the enemy, and the gladiators, without attempting to rise from the ground, were left as if they were dead. "Paulum moræ attulere ferrati, restantibus laminis adversum pila et gladios: sed miles correptis securibus et dolabris, ut si murum perrumperet, cedere tegmina et corpora: quidam trudibus aut furcis inertem molem prosternere; jacentesque, nullo ad resurgendum nisu, quasi exanimis linquebantur." In this passage, we have another proof that chisels and hatchets were among the usual accoutrements of the Roman army, and that they used them for breaking through walls.²

Juvenal mentions the use of the dolabra in making

² In the collection of bronze celts belonging to the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy, preserved at Amiens, and also in that belonging to M. Boucher de Perthes, at Abbeville, I observed an implement, which is represented in the

annexed wood-cut (size of the original) drawn partly from memory. It is hollow, in shape nearly cylindrical, and like a bottle. The upper part exactly resembles the celts of Mr. Du Noyer's 5th class, and is evidently intended to fasten

encampments, when he is speaking of the humble condition of Marius as a soldier in his early days :

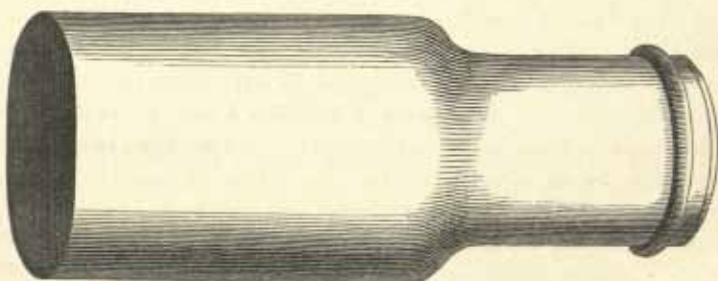
" Si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra."—*Sat. viii.*, 347.

It has been justly remarked by Grangæus, one of the best commentators on Juvenal, that he does not here speak of the joiner's chisel, but refers to other works. A chisel, rough, strong, and blunt, in proportion to the nature of the work, was used by the ancients where we should use a pickaxe ; and the stones, gravel, and soil, loosened by the chisel, were carried, not in wheel-barrows or waggons, as in our days, but in hand-barrows (*alvei*), or baskets (*cophini*).

Another very remarkable passage is the following anecdote preserved by Frontinus : " Domitius Corbulo dolabra, id est, operibus hostem vincendum esse dicebat."—*Stratag. iv.* 7, 2. By this maxim Domitius Corbulo, who was a most experienced general, intended to express his opinion, that the means of making and destroying fortifications were more important in warfare than the use of the sword and the spear. Here I may observe, that the name *Dolabella*, which belonged

the bronze implement to a wooden handle. But instead of having any edge or point,

this instrument terminates abruptly in a plane surface of a circular or oval shape. Its



use is entirely a matter of conjecture. But I have little doubt that it belonged to the equipage of the camp. It has occurred to me, as the foregoing passage of Tacitus proves most clearly, that as the Roman soldiers used an implement called *trudæ*, which was adapted merely to push or thrust, it may have been shod with the very thing which is here represented. So great was the care and nicety of the Roman soldiers in regard to their arms, that they would scarcely have used for any purpose even a wooden pole without some finish, or capping of metal. Whatever may be the value of this conjecture, antiquaries will be interested in the exhibition of this

curious relic, which was found near Abbeville in 1847, and for the opportunity of representing which, I am indebted to the kindness of M. Boucher de Perthes. I have seen an object of the same kind, but much smaller and flatter, in the fine collection of celts belonging to T. Crofton Croker, Esq. Livy (xxviii. 3), in his account of the siege of Oringia, a city of Spain, says that both hatchets and chisels (*secures dolabraeque*) were used to destroy the gates ; and he also mentions, that when the besiegers were scaling the walls, they were *pushed down by forks, made for this express purpose (furcis ad idipsum factis detrudebantur)*.

to a Roman family of great distinction,³ in all probability originated in the same practice. The first Roman who bore it, had achieved, we may suppose, some famous exploit in the capture of a city; and hence, partly in jest, and partly in compliment, he was called *the little chisel*, "*dolabella*" being the diminutive of "*dolabra*," the common Latin name of this instrument.

In accordance with the expression of Livy, which proves that *dolabræ* were used to destroy an earth-work, we find from Vegetius, that the soldiers used them likewise in making roads: "*Quod si angustæ sint viæ, sed tamen tutæ, melius est præcedere cum securibus ac dolabris milites, et cum labore vias aperire, quam in optimo itinere periculum sustinere.*" *De Re Militari*, iii. 6.⁴ This passage affords another proof that the ancients, although they were acquainted with the adze (*ascia*, σκέπαρνον) and the pick (*acisculus*, τίκος), never used the pick-axe. Where we should employ the pick-axe in overturning soil or loosening stones, they used the *dolabra*, or an agricultural implement, called *bidens*.

II.—The passages here cited have lately received a most remarkable illustration from the bas-reliefs brought to light by Dr. Layard among the ruins of the ancient edifices⁵ of Nimroud. In two of these bas-reliefs we see Assyrian soldiers performing the very act described by Curtius, "*dolabris perfringentes murum*," i. e., "*breaking through a wall with chisels.*" See the annexed wood-cuts, copied from Plates XIX. and XXIX. of Layard's "*Monuments of Nineveh*," London, 1849. In both instances the wall, built of bricks or small stones, is destroyed by the use of chisels fixed at the end of staves; and in studying this representation, it must be borne in mind, that two soldiers, or even a single soldier, must be considered as representing a troop, just as a flock of sheep is in the same series of bas-reliefs expressed by

³ No less than eleven persons of this family are mentioned in Roman history. See Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography*.

⁴ "It is better to send men forward with hatchets and other tools, to open ways that are narrow but safe, without regard to their labour, than to run any risk in the finest roads."—*Military Institutions of Vegetius*, translated from the Latin by Lieutenant John Clarke, London, 1767.

This translator, not knowing the sense of "*dolabræ*," has used for it the expression "*other tools*." For the same reason Philemon Holland, in his translation of Livy, has rendered the word "*all manner of instruments.*"

⁵ These edifices are regarded by their enterprising and accomplished discoverer as palaces. I incline to the opinion that they were tombs.

two or three sheep, and a company of horsemen perhaps by



a single horseman. The slab, from which the upper wood-cut is taken, is in the British Museum.⁶



⁶ In the *Révue Archéologique*, (vol. ii., p. 735, Paris, 1845,) is a figure and description of the remains of a cuirass found

in Upper Egypt, which appears to have been made exactly in the same manner as the cuirasses worn by the three soldiers

III.—Another recent discovery is that which has been already brought before the Archaeological Institute by my friend Mr. S. P. Pratt.⁷ The Spanish celt, which he exhibited last January, has been presented by him to the British Museum. It is 18 centimetres (= 7 inches) long, the blade alone being 12 centimetres; its edge is $4\frac{1}{2}$ centimetres in breadth. It belongs to Mr. Du Noyer's 4th class. It has a loop on each side, and by means of these loops it was, when first discovered, firmly attached by thongs to a straight handle of wood. On my asking Mr. Pratt whether the handle was straight or crooked, he said, that according to the information he had obtained, it was straight, the instrument having been fitted to be used as a crowbar, not as a hatchet.⁸



In the annexed wood-cut this instrument is reduced to half its real dimensions. It will be observed, that it is slender compared with a great proportion of the celts found elsewhere. Indeed, many examples might be produced of bronze celts four or five times the weight of this, and at the same time better adapted by their form to act as levers or wedges. If, therefore, the celt brought to light by Mr. Pratt was large and strong enough to subvert natural strata of coal and sand-stone, many of those preserved in our museums must have sufficed, not only to destroy earth-works, but to loosen the courses of brick and stone in artificial fortifications.

IV.—If celts were used in mining, we cannot wonder that they should be employed also in digging, as well as in other operations connected with agriculture and gardening.

in the Assyrian bas-reliefs. This fragment consists of bronze scales or plates, in form precisely like those of the bas-reliefs, stitched upon leather. It bears the name of Sheshonk, the Shishak of Scripture. The warriors in Egyptian paintings sometimes wear the same cuirass. Dr. Layard found at Nimroud an iron helmet, the fragments of which are in the British Museum, and which was exactly

like those worn by the three Assyrian soldiers.

⁷ *Archaeological Journal*, vol. v., p. 69.

⁸ The remains of the stick were in one of three bronze celts with loops on the sides, which were found in one of the Irish Crannoges: *Archaeological Journal*, vol. iii., pp. 46, 47: likewise in some of those mentioned in Lord Ellesmere's "*Guide to Northern Archaeology*," London, 1848, p. 59.

Some of the manuscripts of Hesiod's Works and Days contain drawings of the agricultural implements, which were in use among the ancient Greeks and Romans. They have their Greek names placed by the side of each, and the figure represented in the annexed woodcut, has the word *σμίλα* by its side.⁹



The Roman writers on agriculture expressly mention several of the uses to which these instruments were applied. A small sharp chisel was used to cut out the dead wood from the trunk of the vine; an instrument of the same form, though of course much more blunt and rough, and yet called by the same name (*dolabella*), was employed to stir up the ground about its roots (Colum., *De Re Rust.* iv. 24, 26; *De Arbor.* 10). This tool was likewise used to refresh the soil in rose-beds (Pallad. iii. 21); and the same term, *dolabra*, is applied to the spud, or small spade, which the ploughman carried with him to destroy weeds. Hence the ancient glossaries translate *dolabra*, a tool for digging (*σπυξ*); and Columella (*De Re Rust.* ii. 2) says, with a view to this object, "Nec minus dolabra, quam vomere, bubulcus utatur." See also Pallad. ii. 3, "Glebæ dolabris dissipandæ."

The subject receives additional light from a remark of Mr. Sorterup in his "Descriptive Catalogue of the Northern Antiquities in the Copenhagen Museum" (Copenhagen, 1846). When he is speaking of those bronze celts, which he calls "Palstaves," and which belong to the fourth group in Mr. Du Noyer's classification, he mentions some which are broader and flatter than the rest, and says that they strongly resemble a tool which the Icelanders still use in the cultivation of their fields and gardens (p. 24).¹ In other

⁹ See Montfaucon, *Pal. Græca*, p. 10; Hesiodi *Opp. ed.* Trincavelli, Venet. 1537, p. cxii. vers. and *ed.* Loesner, Lips. 1778, p. 342.

¹ See also the "Guide to Northern Archaeology," edited by the Earl of Ellesmere, London, 1848, p. 60. It is there stated that the so-called "palstaves," which were "shaped like a large chisel widened at the edge, and made to be inserted into a cleft handle which was made fast with a leathern band," "are still used under the same appellation in Iceland as a sort of pick or crow."

It is probable that when the Romans

used their celts in digging, they fixed a transverse bar of wood or metal into the base of the shaft, resembling the *vangile*, which the modern Italians use with their long spade, (*vanga*), and on which the labourer places his foot in order to thrust the blade into the ground.

In cases where the Latins spoke of *breaking* through a wall, using the verbs *perfringere*, *perrumpere*, as in the above extracts from Curtius and Tacitus, the Greeks and the Hebrews spoke of *digging* through it. See Thueyd. ii. 3; *Aeneas* Tact. c. 32; Job, xxiv., 16; Ezek. viii. 8, xii. 5, 7, 12; Matt. vi. 19, 20, xxiv. 43;

instances, and more especially in the continued use of the upright loom described by Homer, Virgil, and Ovid,² we find ancient usages lingering in Iceland after they have been abandoned in all the rest of Europe. In like manner it appears that the Icelanders still use the *dolabra* in the cultivation of their fields and gardens, in accordance with the precepts of Columella and Palladius.

If, then, we have ample proof that these instruments were used in tilling the soil, we may the more readily admit their employment in any military operations, which required the same kind of manual labour.

V.—Another important circumstance in support of the same view is, that bronze celts of the required form are chiefly found about ancient encampments, and in various instances a great number have been discovered together. In the Isle of Anglesea a parcel was found under a stone near the spot where the Romans made their attack upon the Britons, under Suetonius.³ “No less than eighty were found some years since in the parish of La Trinité, in Jersey.”⁴ “In May, 1735, there were found above one hundred on Easterley Moor, twelve miles north-west of York, together with several lumps of metal, and a quantity of cinders, so that no doubt remained of there having been a forge at that place for making them.” “They have been found of the same form at Danbury and Fifeild, in Essex, with a quantity of metal.”⁵ This is the well-known site of a Roman encampment. More than forty were found in 1726 in Hulne Park, near Alnwick Castle, with twenty swords and sixteen spear-heads, of different patterns.⁶ At Reepham, in Norfolk, thirty were found in 1747.⁷ A great number were found about the same time at a spot in the New Forest.⁸ The Count de Caylus has engraved one, which was found with twelve others under a stone twelve leagues from Paris, on the road from Versailles to Houdan. Some of them had never been used, as they retained “the seams of the mould” (*les barbes du moule*). The Count adds, that these instru-

Luke, xii. 39. The Greeks used the verb *διορτυναι*. The Hebrew name for the celt appears to have been *בזריתא*. See 1 Sam. xiii. 20.

² See article “TELA” in Smith’s Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.

³ Rowland, *Mona Ant.*, pp. 85, 86.

⁴ Lukis, in *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. i., p. 226.

⁵ Borlase, *Ant. of Cornwall*, pp. 283, 284.

⁶ *Archaeologia*, vol. v., p. 113.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 114.

⁸ *Ibid.*

ments are found all over France, being known by the name of "Gallic hatchets" (*des haches Gauloises*).⁹ At a much more recent period, M. Gerville has given an account of the quantities found in Normandy, which were so great, that the braziers sold them in abundance for old metal. He mentions more especially, that thirty bronze celts were found in 1820 at Chalendrey, in the *arrondissement* of Mortain, and that one hundred were discovered in an earthen vessel at Sainte-Croix, near Cherbourg.¹

The instances now produced are sufficient to illustrate the fact, that the instruments in question are found in parcels, or considerable quantities, and in the vicinity of fortified places. They therefore obviously tend to illustrate the passages which I have quoted from Roman authors, and which refer to the use of *dolabræ* for martial purposes, and in large quantities at the same time.

VI.—I next argue in support of the same opinion from the size, form, and ornaments of the celts themselves. In this view of the subject we have to pay attention to their strength and ponderosity, their ornamental patterns, the loop or ring, found either on one side or on both, and their adaptation to be fitted to a wooden handle.

With respect to the mode of attaching the bronze celt to its handle, I am persuaded that it was commonly so done, that the instrument might be used, not as a hatchet, but as a spud, or a crow-bar. It was impelled, not to, but from the body of the workman, and the haft was consequently straight. At the time when this subject first came under discussion, Dr. Richard Richardson² advanced the opinion that the haft was crooked, as represented in the figure annexed; and Mr. Du Noyer adopts the same view in his valuable essay "on the Classification of Bronze Celts."³ To this opinion it has been objected, that we know perfectly well the form and construction of ancient hatchets, since many remain entire, and the representations of them in works of art, and antique monuments of all kinds, are innumerable. But in no case were metallic hatchets made with the crooked handle, which these modern authors have invented for them. Their form differs little, if at all, from

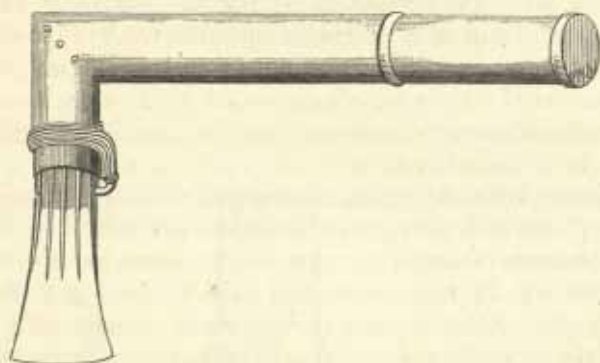
⁹ *Recueil d'Antiq.*, tom. ii., pp. 319, 320.

¹ *Mém. de la Soc. des Ant. de Normandie*, 1820, p. 230.

² See Leland's *Itinerary*, edited by Hearne, vol. i., p. 145.

³ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv, pp. 5, 6.

that of modern hatchets; nor can it be denied that these crooked handles would be apt to break at the elbow, nor that they were ill suited in general to their supposed purpose.



Examples have, indeed, been discovered in France, of small stone celts, so encased as to make a kind of hatchet. The celt is inserted into the hollow of a short piece of stag's-horn, and by means of a hole drilled through the upper part of the horn, a wooden haft is fixed transversely into it.⁴ But these primitive instruments would have very little power, and it cannot be supposed that, except in very rare cases, such a mode of making a bronze hatchet would have been resorted to among those who were well acquainted with the art of casting in metal, and were in the habit of making in the metal itself the transverse hole for the admission of the handle. Hence, notwithstanding these curious attempts at making hatchets of stag's-horn and flint, I entertain no doubt that the bronze celts, the use of which we are now considering, were generally used with straight handles, as represented in the Assyrian bas-reliefs (see above, p. 368), and exemplified in the Spanish, Irish, and Scandinavian implements already referred to.

This point being established, I proceed to observe that the wooden handle was attached to the metal in two ways. Either it was cleft so as to inclose the upper part of the celt, or it was cut into the shape of a wedge, so as to be inserted into it. In the former case the celt was of Mr. Du Noyer's

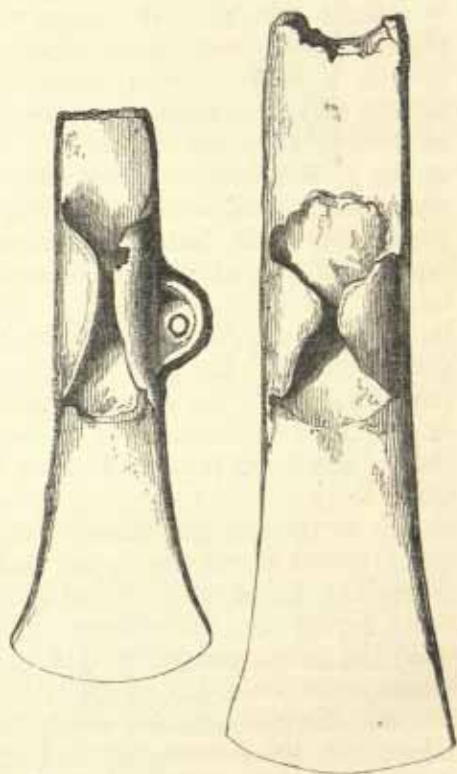
⁴ See *Mém. de l'Acad. des Inscriptions*, tome v., Paris, 1821, p. 71. *Mém. de la Soc. d'Emulation d'Abbeville*, 1835, p. 94.

—116. *Mém. de la Soc. des Antiquaires du Département de la Somme (de Picardie)*, tome i., Amiens, 1838, p. 215—227.

fourth class (see wood-cut, p. 369); in the latter case it belonged to his fifth.

Rivets having been used either rarely, or not at all, their place was effectually supplied by several other contrivances, more especially in the palstaves, or celts of Mr. Du Noyer's fourth class.

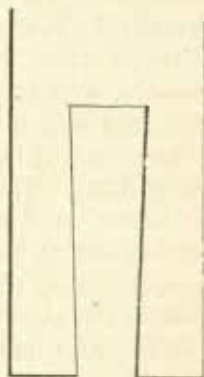
The annexed wood-cut represents (reduced to half the dimensions) two palstaves preserved in the collection of ancient bronzes in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. Both of them are thick and massive, but more especially that which is without a ring, and which is 2 decimetres ($= 7\frac{7}{8}$ inches) long. On each are seen the two lateral ridges, which characterise all celts of this class; but in these specimens they are bent inwards, an appearance which is not of very frequent occurrence. It is seen, however, in two specimens belonging to the collection in the British Museum, and in one of those found A.D. 1844, at Carleton Rode, in Norfolk.⁵



⁵ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi., p. 494. A fine example of this modification of the palstave is exhibited in the same work, vol. xvi., plate 68. But in the collection of ancient bronzes at the Louvre in Paris, there is a palstave *à bords recourbés*, No. 2970, no less than 24 centimetres ($= 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches) long. It is massive and ponderous in proportion to its length, and has a round hole at the top instead of the usual ring at the side. There is another, No. 2971, also with its lateral ridges bent

inwards, without any hole or ring, very strong, and 7 centimetres ($= 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches) broad at the edge. Another, No. 2968, which is 2 decimetres long, and has a small ring at the side, is no less than 11·2 centimetres ($= 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches) broad at the edge. For the description of these three remarkable celts, all found in France, I am indebted to the kindness of M. Adrien de Longperier, the Conservator of the Museum.

In a discovery of various instruments and weapons at Notre Dame d'Or, in France, of which I shall hereafter make further mention, there were found eight celts of this kind ("haches à bords recourbés"), and also the half of a bronze mould for casting them. The cavities in the mould were deep in proportion to the projection of these extraordinary ridges. It is evident that, after the upper part of the celt had been placed in the handle, these ridges were beaten down upon it with a hammer, and they must have embraced it so tightly, that even without any bandage, a strong crowbar or lever would be produced. Bandages were, however, employed as the ordinary means of attachment, and those who have examined the modern stone celts used by the South Sea Islanders and the Indians of North America, will be at no loss to perceive that in this manner the handle might be fastened as firmly as possible. The annexed wood-cut is the imaginary section of a handle, designed to explain the manner in which the cleft or cavity of the handle was sometimes adapted to the wedge-shaped palstave. That palstaves were sometimes cast in this form is proved by a bronze mould intended for casting them, which is now in the British Museum, and of which I shall hereafter give an account. When the upper part of the palstave was inserted into this cavity, and the wood and bronze, so dove-tailed together, were tightly bound with cords or thongs, it is manifest that the two would be inseparable. They might be broken, but they could not be dislocated.



It has been supposed that the hollow celt of Mr. Du Noyer's fifth class was likewise attached to its handle by cords. (See the preceding wood-cut, p. 373.) Although there is the highest probability that this mode of attachment was often used in the case of these celts, as well as of palstaves, yet I have no doubt that another method was also adopted, which appears still more effectual. If I cut a stick, more especially of green wood, so as to adapt it to the socket of a celt, and dip it into water, the swelling of the wood will make it fill the celt so completely, that it will require very great force to separate them. If I wish to separate them, I have only to

let them remain a day or two to dry, and the celt will then fall off by its own weight, in consequence of the shrinking of the wood. It is remarkable that these celts were never rivetted to the handle. Probably the rivet would have been an inconvenience. The principal use of the ring or loop, I apprehend, was to assist in carrying them, a dozen, or twenty, perhaps, being slung together, or a much smaller number tied to the soldier's belt or girdle.⁶ It appears likely that, when an army was on its march, the *Calones* often carried the chisels without staves, because these would be a useless encumbrance. They looked for a supply of staves to the natural wood, which they would not fail to meet with wherever their operations became necessary. Suppose, now, the dolabræ to be no longer wanted, they are left to dry, the bronze capping separates from the wooden handles, the celts are then slung as before, and the army proceeds on its march.

In some instances we observe that the ring is so small as to admit only a single cord or thong. Of this we have an example in the smaller of the two palstaves represented above (p. 374). In such cases the principal use of the ring, probably, was to assist in carrying the celt; but in many others the hole in the loop is much larger, so that the cord or thong might be passed through it many times (see woodcut, p. 369). Here it would be of greater service as a method of attachment. But, notwithstanding the various contrivances to fasten the celt to its handle, it would sometimes happen, that in destroying a wall a chisel thrust between the stones or bricks would be so firmly wedged, as to be in great danger of being detached from the haft, and

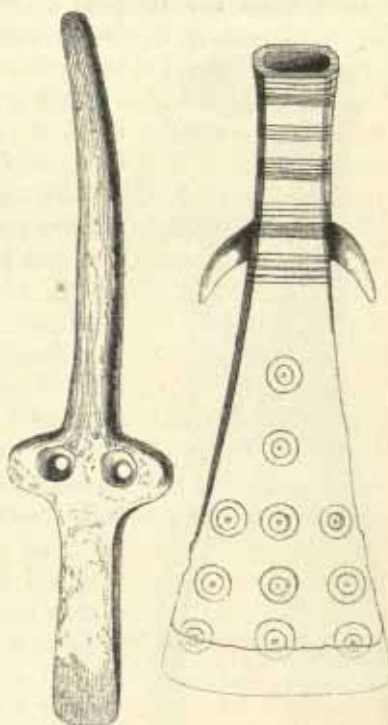
⁶ "As for the ears or loops, 'tis probable they might be put on, that thereby the handles might be fixt the better; or perhaps they were designed for the ease of the soldiers, who in their journeys might by this means fasten them on their girdles." Thomas Hearne in Leland's *Itinerary*, vol. i., p. 132.

That the loop was used for the purpose of suspension, as, I think, proved by the discovery mentioned in the *Archæologia*, vol. xvi., p. 362, Plate LIV. A bronze ring is there engraved passing through a small ring or bead of jet and the loop of a hollow celt. These three articles were found near Tadcaster, exactly as they are represented in the engraving. They are

now preserved in the British Museum. Mr. Du Noyer has also given a representation of them in his memoir "On the Classification of Bronze Celts." (*Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv., p. 6). He supposes the ring to have been used for the purpose of attaching the celt to the handle. But it is not suited to this purpose, inasmuch as it is a split ring, i. e., a piece of wire the ends of which, instead of being welded, soldered, or melted together, are only fitted together in such a way that the things to be suspended may be easily put on or taken off. It is, in fact, the kind of ring from which we often suspend our keys.

left in the wall. A thong or chain passed through the loop would in such cases afford the means of drawing it out again, and would prevent it from being lost. In the *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*, Poitiers, A.D. 1844—1846, there is an account, as I am informed, of an ancient wall, in which celts were found sticking as if they had been left in this manner. It was supposed that they had been used instead of a ladder to scale the wall; but, if my theory is founded in fact, this will be regarded as a case in point; and it is evident that the loop or ring, having a cord or thong, or perhaps a chain passed through it, would be of great service to assist in withdrawing the celt.

This would be more especially the case where the celt was provided with two rings, as was often done. Through the kindness of our Secretary, Mr. Way, I am enabled to produce (half the real size) the figure in the annexed wood-cut of a bronze chisel, found A.D. 1810, in a barrow, near Pitcur, North Britain, and belonging to the collection of the Hon. James Talbot. It is very strong. Its lower end seems exactly fitted to act as a lever or a wedge. Its upper, bent perhaps accidentally, seems intended to be fixed in a stout handle of wood, or possibly of horn, and the two rings would afford a very strong attachment either for fastening it to the handle, or withdrawing it from any fixed position. The circumstance of its discovery in a barrow is an evidence that it was used for some military purpose, for barrows were not the tombs of agriculturists, gardeners, masons, or carpenters, but of chieftains and warriors.



I also introduce in the same wood-cut the reduced representation of another remarkable form, which seems to be applicable in the same view of this subject. Count Caylus, to whom I have already referred for proofs that these implements are no less commonly found in France than in England, also informs us that they are to be reputed among the antiquities of Italy.⁷ Among seven, which he had obtained from Herculaneum, he describes and figures one of a remarkable form, which was 2 decimetres (nearly 8 inches) long, notwithstanding the abrasion of its edge. (See the wood-cut, in which I have represented by a dotted line what I suppose to have been the original edge.) It has on its sides two



horns, the points of which are directed towards its edge.⁸ These horns seem exactly adapted to assist in drawing it back whenever it became fixed between the stones of a wall.

The annexed wood-cut represents, a little less than the original, a very fine celt of Mr. Du Noyer's fifth class, which was lately presented to this Institute by Mr. William English. It was found in the bed of the Thames near Wandsworth. Besides its elegant form and decoration, it is remarkable for the position of the loop, the bore of which is parallel to the axis of the celt, instead of being at right angles to it, as is the case in all other celts which I have seen. The dimensions of this beautiful object are as follows :

Length of celt, 12 centimetres
(= $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches).
Width of its edge, 4.4 centimetres
(= $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches).
Diameter at the top, 3.7 centimetres
(= $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches).

⁷ It has been asserted, that bronze celts are never found in Italy. I believe the occurrence of them in Italian cabinets is comparatively rare. But in confirmation of the statement of Caylus I may mention, that in the collection belonging to the *Musée de l'Artillerie* at Paris, there are five

from Naples and one from Corsica. The celts in this collection, 25 or 26 in number, are all of the common form, i.e., belonging to Mr. Du Noyer's 4th and 5th classes.

⁸ *Recueil d'Antiquités*, tom. ii., Plate XCIV., fig. 2, and pages 318, 321, 333.

In the above-mentioned collection of

In the year 1744, several bronze celts, also of Mr. Du Noyer's fifth class, were dug up at Karn Bre, a very ancient fortification near the Land's End in Cornwall. With them were found a number of Roman coins, showing that these implements were probably in use among the Romans, and not among Gallic or northern nations only. Mr. Borlase, who gives this account,⁹ has engraved two of those which were found at Karn Bre. They are about 14 centimetres (= 6 inches) long, and the cavity designed to receive the handle is about 3 centimetres (= $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch) wide, so that they were quite large and strong enough to be used in the manner which I have supposed. They present a good example of the ornamental mouldings, which in celts of this general pattern usually surround the socket, and on which Mr. Borlase founds the following argument. "If it shall appear," says he (p. 286), after observing how curious and elegant the ancients were about their arms, "that we have reason to reckon these celts among the weapons of war, it cannot be wondered at that they should be ornamented with mouldings, and embossed orderly-figured ridges." Thus far Borlase made an approach to the opinion which I wish to establish, but he concluded that these celts were the heads of spears, and thus fell into an error. Neither Borlase's conjecture that they were spear-heads, nor that of some other antiquaries, who have made them spear-tails, supposing them to have been intended to fix the spear into the ground, has met with any general acceptance. But, I think, the care bestowed in most cases upon their form and decoration, of which some examples may be seen in the preceding woodcuts, and in those of the former volumes of the *Archaeological Journal*, is agreeable to the habits of the military life of the ancients, no less than of modern times. There is a great variety in the patterns of the hollow celts more especially, and as much elegance of form as was possible in instruments, which were to be employed as spades, levers, and wedges.

VII.—In the same depositories with those bronze celts, which are the subject of the present investigation, there have often

celts belonging to the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, I observed one exactly like that here copied from Caylus. It must have been either the same which he possessed, or cast from the same mould.

M. Muret told me, that, judging from the style of ornament, he believed this celt to be Gaulish, not Roman.

⁹ *Antiquities of Cornwall*, p. 281—283. Plate XXIV.

been found not only celts of other forms, but also spear-heads, daggers, swords, and other military implements.¹ This has been regarded as an indication, that the palstaves and hollow celts were also applied to martial uses.²

The first example which I shall produce in illustration of this argument, rests on the authority of Mr. Harford's "Account of Antiquities discovered in the Quantock Hills, A. D. 1794."³ These antiquities were two torcs and two celts, all of bronze. He gives an engraving, which shows their form and magnitude. One of the celts is 16 centimetres ($= 6\frac{1}{4}$ inches) in length, its edge or lower extremity being 5 centimetres broad; and the whole implement must have been well adapted both as to size and strength for the removal of earth, and even for the destruction of walls. Such an implement might evidently be used in gardening and in agriculture agreeably to the remarks which I have already made. But the circumstance of the two torcs, which were in this instance found with the two celts, manifestly points to martial rather than to peaceful occupations. For the torc was a military decoration, and proves that these remains must have belonged to a soldier, and probably to one who had distinguished himself by his valour and ability in constructing camps, and in taking fortified places.

The *armilla aurea* was another decoration which the Roman generals bestowed as a reward upon their soldiers.⁴ We accordingly find, that "four bracelets of pure gold," belonging to the *ring-money* of our antiquaries, a spear-head, and three lumps of raw copper, were found in 1806 on the sea beach near Eastbourn in Sussex, together with five bronze celts, two of them having sockets for the handles, and the other three being palstaves with the lateral ridges bent inwards to embrace the handles as before described.⁵

I have already referred to the discovery made, A.D., 1844, at Notre Dame d'Or, in the department of Vienne. The articles of bronze, some entire and some broken, which were

¹ See above, in § V. p. 371, the case near Alnwick Castle, and *Archæologia*, vol. ix., pp. 84, 85.

² "Da die genannten Stücke neben einander liegen, so liefert dieser Fund den deutlichsten Beweis, dass neben den sogenannten Celts auch schwertartige Lanzenspitzen, oder Dolche, in gebrauch waren."

These are the words of the Rev. Ferdi-

nand Keller, in describing the antiquities, viz. celts, spear-heads, swords, &c., found in the Lake of Zurich. See *Mittheilungen der Antiquären-Gesellschaft in Zurich*, 1^{ter} Band, Zurich, 1844.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xiv., p. 94.

⁴ See *Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, article *ARMILLA*.

⁵ *Archæologia*, vol. xvi., p. 363, Plate LXVIII.

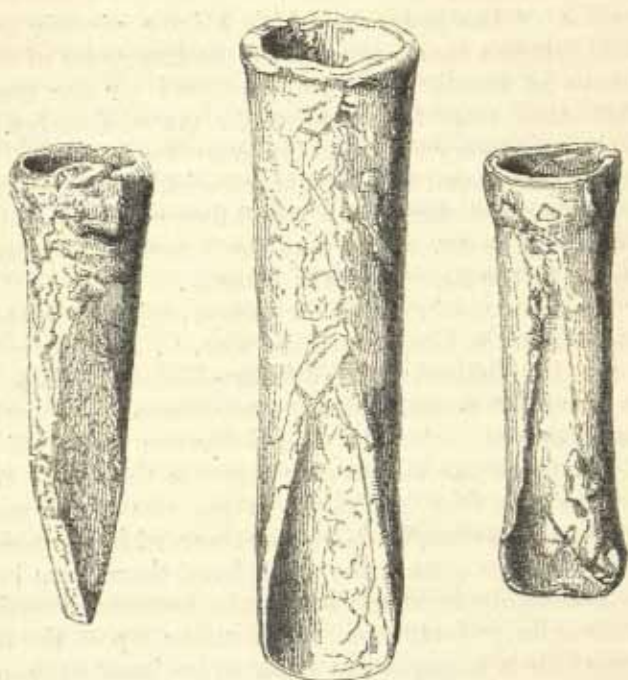
found on that occasion in the vicinity of both Roman and Gallic constructions, included, besides the celts with borders bent inwards, and the half of a mould for casting them, celts (*coins*) of the hollow kind, spear-heads, swords, and daggers, and moreover a number of gouges like those used by joiners and cabinet-makers.⁶

In some of the instances which I have already quoted (See § V.), it has been argued from the fragments of bronze and lumps of metal, apparently designed for the melting-pot, that these were the remains of a bronze-foundry. An interesting discovery of this kind was made a few years ago near Amiens, and the objects brought to light, including celts of the usual forms, are carefully preserved and well displayed in that city as part of the museum belonging to the Society of the Antiquaries of Picardy.

For the account of another discovery, no less important, I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, the Curator of Antiquities to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. In the year 1845 a hoard of celts, very remarkable both for their number (more than fifty) and for the variety of their forms, was found at Westow, a village on the banks of the Derwent, in Yorkshire, not far from the site of the ancient Derventio. These articles are now preserved in the museum at York. Besides celts of the usual form, there were bronze chisels, resembling in shape those now commonly used, *i. e.* with a shoulder projecting all round at the top of the blade, and above this a strong spike made to be inserted into the wooden handle. There was also a mortice-chisel, the form and size of which are shown in the following woodcut. Its edge is only half a centimetre broad, so that it could only have been used to make mortices of a corresponding width; it may therefore have been a joiner's or cabinet-maker's tool, although it might be useful in constructing military engines, or the furniture of a camp. It is hollow, and has no provision for a rivet. Of this there would be no need, because the strokes of the hammer would force the wooden handle downwards into it, so that the more it was used, the firmer would be its attachment to the handle. It is both well-formed and strong, and it must have been a very effective instrument. Other tools were discovered, which,

⁶ See the account by M. Fillon, in "Mém. de la Soc. des Antiquaires de l'Ouest, Poitiers, 1844," p. 465-481, and plate ix.

as I am informed, were exactly like those now used for cutting leather. Another remarkable circumstance in this find at Westow was the number of gouges, which varied considerably in size. Two of them are here represented with the mortice-chisel, of the dimensions of the originals.



The edge of the gouges is bevelled on both sides, and differs in this respect from the modern gouge, the reason of which is, that in the modern manufacture a plate of steel is welded upon a plate of iron, and the one bevel is so adjusted that the steel always projects beyond the iron, and makes the cutting edge. In other respects, ancient bronze gouges resemble the modern instrument, being made hollow and adapted, like the mortice-chisel, to receive a wooden handle, without any rivet. With the celts, chisels, and gouges was found a fragment or small piece of bronze, which was evidently an overflowing of the metal from a mould.

Discoveries, similar to this at Westow, have been made at various places, both in England and in France. I may mention those at Carlton Rode and at Notre Dame d'Or, to

which I have already referred. In such cases it would be absurd to pretend, that all the tools discovered were designed exclusively for martial purposes. A founder's workshop must be supposed to have furnished instruments to carpenters and other artificers, whether they were to be employed in times of war or of peace. But all the principal implements necessary for domestic purposes were also required in order to construct military engines, to raise or to destroy fortifications, and to make the furniture of the camp. We learn from Vegetius,⁷ that a legion was attended by carpenters, smiths, and other workmen, for making and repairing arms, carriages, equipages, canoes, wooden towers, and engines of all kinds for the defence and attack of fortified places; and that it was furnished with chisels, hatchets, adzes, and saws (*dolabræ, securæ, ascie, serræ*) for sawing, cutting, and planing wood; and with hoes, spades, shovels, rakes, hand-barrows, and baskets, for digging and removing earth. If we further bear in mind, that a Roman legion was stationed, for a long time, at the same place, instead of being often moved like an English regiment,⁸ we shall the more easily conceive how readily the engineers and artificers belonging to the legion might be employed, not only in making roads and bridges all over the country, but in the work of any neighbouring farm or villa.

Two sets of tools more especially deserve attention in connection with our present subject, viz. gouges and those used to cut leather.

Gouges were certainly employed to round and polish the shafts of arrows and of spears. This we learn from the following extract:⁹—"Ex parvissimis dolaturis, quales lancearum sive sagittarum hastas polientes faciunt." *i. e.* "Of the smallest shavings, such as are made by those who polish the shafts of lances or arrows."

⁷ De Re Mil., l. ii., c. 10, 11, and 25.

⁸ The Sixth Legion was established at York before A.D. 190, and had its head quarters there as long as the Roman power endured in Britain (Wellbeloved's *Elburacum*, p. 34). The Twenty-first Legion was in like manner permanently settled in Switzerland (Schmidt, *Antiquités de la Suisse*, p. 49). Mr. Hermann Wiener, in his dissertation *De Legione Romanorum Vicesima Secunda*, (Darmstadt, 1830), has proved, by collecting an

abundance of evidence both from ancient authors and from bricks, pottery, and inscriptions on stone, that the twenty-second legion was employed in Germany from A.D. 68 to A.D. 305. In fact, a legion was attached to a particular district almost like a colony or a corporation; and hence arose the immense influence of the Roman occupation upon the manners and habits of the natives.

⁹ Adelung, *Glossarium Med. et Inf. Lat.*, tom. iii. p. 163.

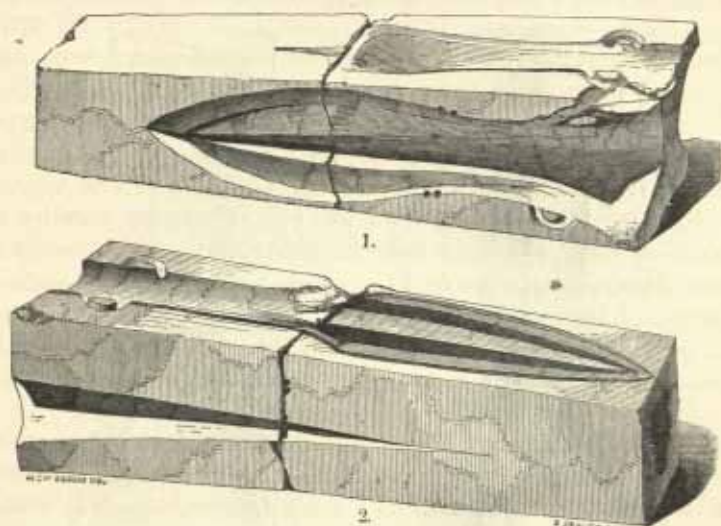
The celts adapted for cutting leather have an equal claim to be regarded as military implements; for hides, both untanned and made into leather, were no less useful in the army than wood and bronze. Immense droves of cattle were necessary for the sustenance of the soldiers; and, after they had been slain, their skins were employed for clothing, armour, carriages, packing-cases, and in various other ways; but more especially, in connection with the subject which I am now discussing, they supplied the best and easiest method of attaching the celts or palstaves to their wooden handles by means of thongs. This may be the reason why hoards of celts often contain tools like those now used by leather-cutters. The lower extremity of these tools, which forms the cutting edge, is remarkably broad, and it is curved like the arc of a circle. These celts were used either without a handle, or with a short one.

VIII.—The arguments advanced in the two last sections are confirmed by the appearances of the celt-moulds, which are sometimes found with the celts themselves, and which are either of stone or bronze.

1. *Celt-moulds of Stone*.—Besides a very fine collection of celts, our temporary museum (at Salisbury) contained two moulds, one of serpentine, the other of granite. That which is of serpentine was found in Dorsetshire, and was intended for casting spear-heads. The other, which is of granite, was found near Amesbury in Wiltshire, and is the property of the Rev. Edward Duke, F.S.A. Its shape is that of a four-sided prism, and the cavities, engraved on two of its sides, show that it was intended to cast celts of two sizes, but both belonging to Mr. Du Noyer's fifth class. It will be observed, that there must have been another prism agreeing with this so as to complete the mould.

A still more remarkable mould is that of hone-stone found in Anglesea, which is described and figured in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. iii., p. 257, and is also represented in the annexed wood-cut. Like that just mentioned, it is a four-sided prism; but it has cavities on all the four sides, three of them being formed for casting the heads of spears or darts, and the fourth for casting hollow celts. Here we have a manifest indication, that the soldiers who used the spears or darts, also used the celts. At the same time this mould was well adapted to be carried on military expedi-

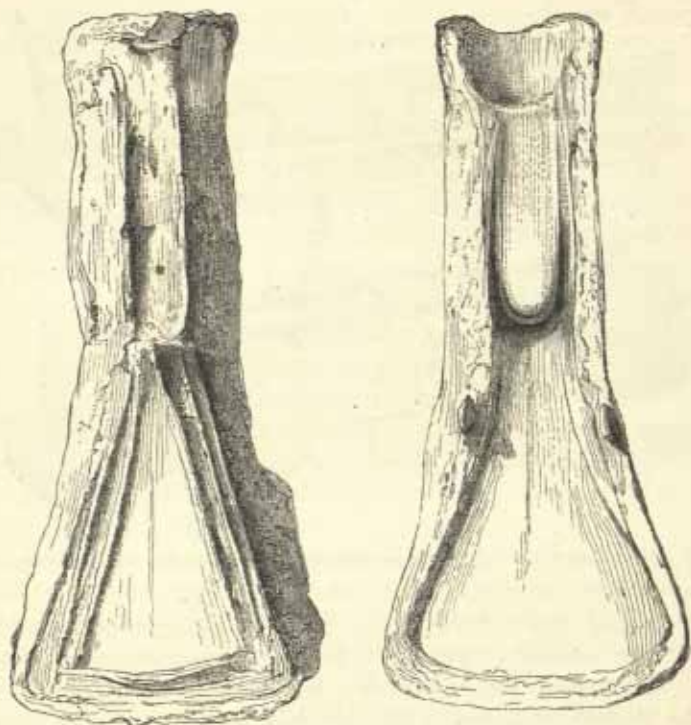
tions, since, though it consisted of two pieces, each about 23 centimetres (9·14 inches) long by 5 centimetres broad, it was



only necessary to place the different sides in apposition, in order to form moulds of four different kinds.

2. *Celt-moulds of Bronze*.—The following woodcut (see next page) exhibits, reduced to half the dimensions of the original, the outside and inside of a bronze celt-mould, preserved in the British Museum. Except that found at Notre Dame d'Or, as already mentioned, it is the only mould with which I am acquainted designed to cast palstaves or celts of Mr. Du Noyer's fourth class. The pattern on the outside, consisting of three acute-angled triangles, one within the other, is neat, though less elaborate than the ornament of some of the moulds for casting hollow celts. The two parallel ridges which project from the upper part, and the transverse ridge which unites them at the base, afford space for the cavities, which were designed to produce the corresponding ridges in the celt itself, the transverse ridge representing the "stop-ridge" of the celt. In the inside view we observe at the top an hemispherical cavity, into which the metal was poured. Immediately below this cup-like cavity, and between the two parallel cavities designed to form the lateral ridges of the celt, we see a portion of the mould occupying the same space which would be occupied in the manufactured celt by

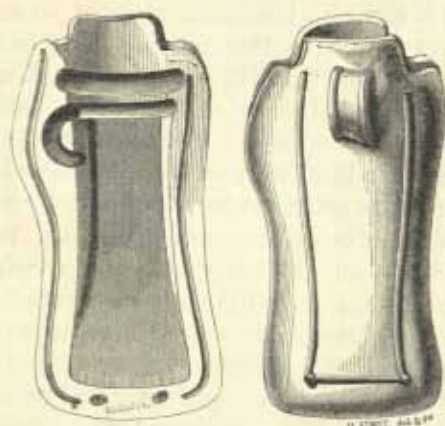
one side of the cleft wooden handle. Here we observe the contrivance which I endeavoured to illustrate by the diagram



in § VI., p. 375. The upper part of the celt, destined to be inserted into the cleft handle, would be slightly contracted from above downwards, so that, when the celt and its handle were bound together, they would be inseparable. We next observe two notches or tenons on the two sides and a little below the middle of the mould, which are fitted to two mortices in the other half, and are designed to assist in keeping the two halves in their proper position. No provision is here made for decorating the blade of the celt. We perceive only a longitudinal ridge, which would tend in a slight degree to strengthen it. The celts cast in this mould would be large and strong enough for all the uses, of which mention is made in this memoir.

With the mould which I have now described, we may contrast that mentioned in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xxii., p. 424

which was formed to cast socketed or hollow celts. Its external form and decoration, and likewise its internal appearance, are exhibited on a much reduced scale in the annexed wood-cut. It has a loop on each side, which would



serve both to assist in carrying and suspending it, and also in tying the two halves together, when it was used for casting celts. In the inside of the one half are seen two lateral ridges, and at the bottom two notches or tenons. The wood-cut shows in the other half the two lateral channels and the two oval mortices, which are fitted to receive the ridges and the tenons. Provision is made for a loop on one side of the celts. The length of the mould is 15·5 centimetres ($= 5\frac{3}{4}$ in.), the length of the cavity for the celts to be manufactured from it, 11 centimetres. The fragments of celts, spear-heads, &c., found with it were probably designed for the melting-pot. The core, which was necessary to make the socket of the celts, has not been found. This fine sample of the apparatus of a Roman *ærararius* belongs to Clement Unthank, Esq., of Norwich, who has kindly entrusted it to me for examination.

But of all the moulds designed for casting hollow celts, the most beautiful with which I am acquainted is Mr. Bartlett's, now forming part of the fine collection in the British Museum. It is well represented and described both in the *Archæologia*, vol. v., p. 109, Plate VII., figs. 2, 3, 4, 5; and in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. iv., p. 330, figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, where the pre-

cise and clear account given by Mr. Du Noyer renders any further detail superfluous.

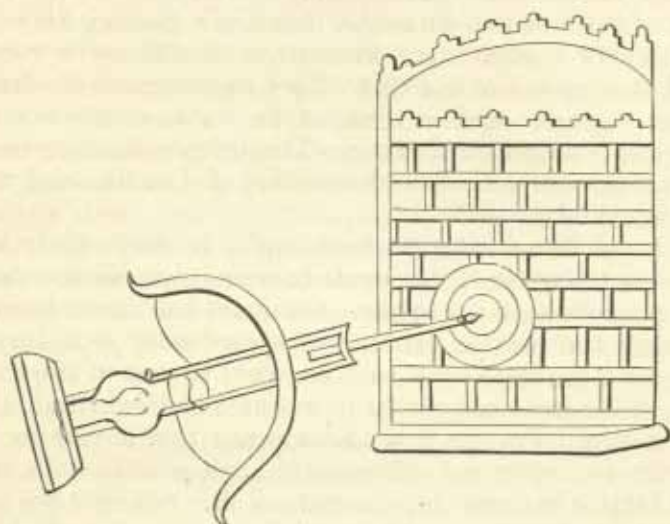
Respecting these moulds, it may be observed in general, that, besides being admirably fitted for casting, they are remarkably compact, and thus well adapted to be carried from place to place, and that their style of ornament, though simple, appears suited to the military taste of the Romans. When, in connection with the shape, excellent workmanship, and ornament of these moulds, we consider that they are found with the celts made from them, with lumps of metal and with cinders, we may safely conclude that those who used the celts often made them as they were wanted. They did with the celts themselves as with their handles. Instead of always encumbering themselves with a load to be carried on distant expeditions, they trusted to find supplies of metal wherever they might require it, and they cast it into the requisite shape according to the occasion.

IX.—One of the authors whom I have had occasion to quote (Mr. Harford), calls this instrument the "*ignis fatuus* of antiquaries." The name appears very appropriate. For, not to mention that celts sometimes occur in bogs, and resemble a flame in their various shapes, they have certainly led the unfortunate antiquary many a dance, and plunged him into many a quagmire. But although I have so long occupied the attention of the Society, I will now venture to exhibit this changeful implement under another form, before I bring my discourse to a conclusion.

Tacitus, in the passage above quoted, refers to other instruments besides hatchets (*securæ*) and chisels (*dolabras*), which were used in taking cities. His "*et cetera*" was no doubt intended by him to include the drill (*terebra*, Vitruv. x., 12), and this instrument is also included under the term celt by modern antiquaries. The use of it is explained by the Greek writers on the art of taking cities, viz., Athenæus, Apollodorus, and Philo.¹ They inform us that the soldiers used this engine (τρύπανον), as well as the ram, under the shelter of a *testudo*, and Apollodorus not only gives a minute account of its construction, but accompanies his description by two drawings for the sake of explanation. One of these is here copied (see wood-cut) as we find it in a MS. in the

¹ *Veteres Mathematici*, ed. Thevenot. Par. 1693, pp. 4, 5, 18, 19, 92, 98. See also *Æneas Tact.* c. 32, *Polyæn.* vi. 3.

British Museum (Cod. Burn. 69, f. 37); and although this MS. was written so late as A.D. 1545, yet the author lived as



early as the time of the emperor Trajan, under whom he was extensively employed as a civil and military architect, and there is no reason to doubt that his drawings, made from machines, with which he was familiar, have been copied with sufficient accuracy in the MSS. of a much later date. We also find copies of these drawings in a Latin translation of the work published at Venice, A.D. 1572;² in the *Poliorcetica* of Lipsius, Antwerp, 1596; and in the only edition of the Greek text which has yet appeared, published at Paris in 1693. From these drawings, as well as from the words of Apollodorus in the passage to which they relate, we learn that the drill was either simply turned by the hand, or was worked by means of a bow, or by the use of spoke-staves. It was commonly applied to the joint between the bricks or stones with the point slanting upwards, in order that the mortar, reduced to dust, might more readily fall to the ground, and it was moved from one part of the wall to another, as was deemed most effectual to the purpose.

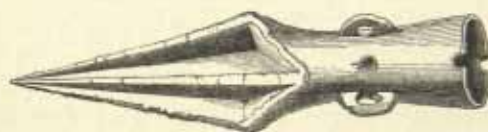
The drawing, which is copied in the annexed wood-cut, appears to represent very faithfully all the essential parts of

² *Heronis Liber de Machinis Bellicis*, a Barocio, Venet. 1572.

this machine. It is that variety which was worked with a bow. We observe, first, a block of wood containing a pivot for the instrument to turn upon ; then a wooden frame containing two long parallel staves, round both of which the string of the bow passes. Into the end of this frame is fixed a kind of weapon like a javelin. This, together with the frame, slants upwards and is directed to the mortar which lies between two courses of stone. The three concentric circles are a rude representation of the cloud of dust formed by the revolution of the drill.

The whole of this machine might be very easily constructed whenever it was wanted ; and for a metallic point, it is probable that the soldiers sometimes had recourse to the stronger and heavier varieties of spear-heads, especially to those of a quadrate form, such as would be cast in two of the sides of the stone celt-mould represented and described in the last section. But we may also suppose that strong pointed instruments, more especially adapted to perforate walls, were cast for this express purpose, and on this principle we may perhaps explain the use of some articles of bronze, which are found and classed with celts, but to which no particular destination has hitherto been assigned. Of such objects I produce two examples.

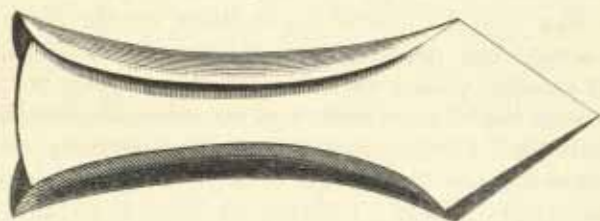
One is the instrument found at Peel in the Isle of Man, which is represented in the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. ii.,



p. 187, and repeated in the annexed wood-cut. It seems most exactly adapted to the purpose which I have supposed. Instead of the two edges of an ordinary spear-head, we see here four planes each with two edges, so that as the machine was turned backwards and forwards by the bow, four edges would rasp the brick, stone, or mortar in turning in one direction, and the four alternate edges would do the same in turning in the other direction. The comminuted materials of the wall would fall in powder through the four channels which separate the cutting edges. The instrument has a socket and loops for fastening it to

the wooden shaft. It is 13 centimetres (= 5 inches) long. The eight cutting edges are apparently of equal dimensions and projection, and adapted to act with equal force upon the materials opposed to them. Indeed, in this interesting relic of ancient warfare, we see a remarkable union of symmetry with force, the workmanship being both fine and massive.

The other example is that of an instrument which is also pointed and of a quadrate form. It belonged to the Italian virtuoso and antiquary, Moscardo. In the account of his museum he has represented together two massive articles of bronze, one of which is a palstave with its lateral ridges bent inwards in the manner described in § VI.; the other is the instrument, which I here exhibit with its dimensions greatly reduced.³ It is formed to be fastened to a wooden shaft by



means of lateral ridges beaten down by the hammer as in the palstave; Moscardo inferred from the weight of these two implements, that they were intended to be thrown as great arrows from a catapult. But neither of them seems to me suited to this purpose, whereas that terminating in a point would have served very well as a drill to perforate walls.

I have introduced the subject of the drill both because our collections of bronze celts contain some articles which seem applicable to this purpose, and because in destroying walls the use of the drill was no doubt often subsidiary to the use of palstaves and hollow celts. When the wall was so close and compact that the celts could not be pushed between the courses, holes were drilled so as to make space for leverage, and the chisel was then wedged in and employed as a crowbar to loosen and displace the stones.

I have thus endeavoured to contribute my share towards the removal of what has been called the "*opprobrium anti-*

³ Note e figure del suo Museo, Padon, 1656, p. 305: both figures are copied by

Lort, *Archæologia*, vol. 5, p. 113, Plate VIII., 18.

quariorum." Assuming that *dolabra* in Latin meant a chisel, I have proved by various direct testimonies the extensive use of this tool in ancient warfare. I have produced Assyrian sculptures in exact accordance with the words of Roman historians. From the use of the chisel in mining, in gardening, and in agriculture, I have shown its aptitude to be employed in military operations which required the same description of labour, that is to say, in making roads, mounds, and ditches, in mining and counter-mining,⁴ and in destroying both earth-works and walls of brick and stone. I have considered all the principal peculiarities in the various forms of the bronze celts of those classes to which I have confined my inquiry, and have shown that these peculiarities, together with the situations and circumstances in which the celts are found, support the same opinion. In short, wherever we should now use the spade, the crowbar, or the pickaxe, the ancients used the palstave or the hollow celt, fastened to a straight wooden shaft; and this was the practice not only of the Romans, but of the Greeks and Macedonians, the Hebrews, Assyrians, and Carthaginians, and of all nations to which they extended the knowledge of their arts, or which were sufficiently advanced in civilisation to dwell in fortified places.

⁴ *Τροπόμεναι and ἀνδροπόμεναι.* Aeneas Tacticus, c. 37.

. The Central Committee desire to acknowledge the kindness of the Author, in presenting to the Society the numerous interesting Illustrations which accompany the foregoing Memoir. This unwonted contribution has appeared to justify a deviation, in the present Number, from the established rule, in regard to the limited extent of each Memoir given in the *Journal*. It has also seemed desirable to submit to our readers at one view the whole of the valuable examples, so carefully brought together from various countries, and for which they are indebted to the kind liberality of Mr. YATES, in the promotion of Archaeological inquiry.

Original Documents.

In attempting to explain and illustrate the word *Binghay*, found in some old charters (Archaeological Journal, June, 1848, No. xviii., p. 123), the rental of Marsh Barton is referred to, where a close or field, called "*Bingthehay*," is stated to occur. An opportunity of inspecting the register of St. John's Hospital, Exeter, containing the rental, has since been afforded to the author, and he finds that the name of the field is there written *Bynythehey*—that is, Beneathhay. The example is therefore not in point. A better and an instructive instance of the use of the word occurs in a charter, tempore Edward the Third, of which the following copy has been supplied by Dr. Oliver and Mr. Pitman Jones, of Exeter. The measurement by the English acre is specified, because the land is in Cornwall, and an acre of very different dimensions, namely, a Cornish acre, might otherwise have been presumed to pass by the deed. The places named are in the north-eastern extremity of Cornwall, near the river Tamar :

"*Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Walterus Adam filius et heres Walteri Adam de Cottyvet dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Waltero Hora heredibus suis et assignatis unam domum cum uno orto dicte domui adjacente una cum dimidia acra terre Anglican' et viginti perticatis terre de terra mea in Cottyvet, que domus sua est juxta Wysamille subtus via regali que ducit de ponte de Pilatonmille versus Lanrek; ortus vero et terra supradicta jacent subter predicta via in parte australi domus predictae sicut bonde inde confecte perportant. Habendum totam predictam domum et ortum et terram supradictam cum tota pastura unius vacce cum quatuor ovibus matricibus super totam terram meam de Cottyvet omni tempore anni, et eciam communem pasturam agnis predictarum ovium matricum antequam separantur a matricibus suis sine aliqua contradictione mei heredum meorum aut assignatorum, exceptis blado, prato, et racionabilibus Byngaiis, predicto Waltero Hora heredibus suis et assignatis libere quiete integre jure hereditario imperpetuum, et tenendum de capitali Domino per servicia inde de jure debita et consueta. [Then follows a clause of warranty.] In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus. Ricardo ate Brigge. Radulfo de Wotton. Radulfo de Trenasmound. Philippo Chamound. Adam Roberd, et aliis multis."* [Seal lost.]

We are indebted for the following communication to Mr. W.W.E. Wynne, President of the Cambrian Archaeological Association for the ensuing year.

In reference to Mr. Smirke's interesting communication upon certain obscure words in Charters, Rentals, &c., I would direct attention, (more particularly as he has alluded to documents relating to Wales'), to a word which occurs very frequently in Wills and other Deeds conveying property within the Principality, but which I have never observed in any instrument relating to property in England. This word is *prida*, which appears also, made into a verb, in *prido* and *apprido*. I subjoin extracts

¹ See page 165, in this volume.

from two original documents, of different dates—though now fastened together, and forming one roll—in which this word occurs:

“Memoranda de terris *pridatis* per Gruffut ap Avon, in Villa de Penniarth, Comoto de Talybont, et primo de *terris* quod vocatur (sic), Maes Penniarth et Bryn y vroches, et omnes terras silvas aquas et prata (sic) hiis terris annexatas et pertinentes, prout alias fuerunt in manu David Vychan ap Gruffut ap Jeuan. *Appridavit* in manu de dicto David, pro vijl. pre manibus solutis, dicto David iiii. et Gruffut Derwas iiijl., a festo sancti Michaelis anno Regni Regis Henrici quinti post conquestum quarto, vsque ad quattuor annos, et sic de quattuor annis in quattuor, quosque dictus David heredes sui vel sui assignati salverent (sic) et satisfacerent dicto Gruffut de dictis vij libris, heredibus suis vel suis assignatis. Item si dictus Gruffut, vel heredes, vel sui assignati, edificaverint super dictas terras, vsque valorem xls. quod dictus David, heredes sui, vel sui assignati, soluant et satisfaciant de xls. dicto Gruffut, heredibus suis, vel suis assignatis, et non vltra.”

“Item dictus Gruffut ap Aron soluit seu *appridavit*, de David Vychan, xij. s. iiijd. super tenementum quod vocatur Erw Eignion cum annexis et pertinentiis.”

“Memoranda de diuersis terris & tenementis impignoratis per Rys ap Gruffut ap Avon pro diuersis pecuniis pre manibus a dicto Rys numeratis ad festum Sancti Michaelis Anno Regni Regis Henrici Sexti post conquestum, xx^o.

“In primis dedit Hoell ap Jeuan Vychan xxxij. s. iiijd. in *prida* super tenementum vocatum tydyn bach yn y waen, in villa de Ryteryw, cum omnibus pertinentiis, liberandum ad festum Michaelis ad terminum iiij. annorum, & sic de iiij. annis in iiij. annos, quos que predicti xxxij. s. iiijd. ad Rys persoluat, &c.”

It seems evident, from the above extracts, that *prida* signified a pledge or mortgage of land, and *prido* and *apprido* to take land in mortgage.

Another word has occurred to me as found in records relating to the County of Monmouth, which I have not observed elsewhere in the sense which I believe it to bear in them. It is *indictatorum*—I have not seen it in any other case than the genitive plural—“Nomina *indictatorum* in Comitatu Merioneth, tempore Johannis de la Pole, Justiciarii domini Principis in Comitatu predicto, a festo translationis Sancti Thome Martyris, Anno Regni Regis Ricardi secundi vj^{to}., vsque

“Hardelech—Griffith ap Madoc ap Edeneved, Enion ap Griffith ap Llewelyn,” &c.

“Nomina *Indictatorum*” (as above) “in Sessione Comitatu Merioneth, tento apud Hardelech, die lune, proxime ante festum Sancti Augustini Episcopi, Anno Regni Regis Ricardi secundi nono.

“Merioneth—Jeuan ap Meredith, Abbas de Cumheir,” &c.

It would at first sight seem to every one, that these are lists of the persons indicted at the sessions to which they refer, but upon examination, the names contained in them appear to be those only of the principal gentry and landowners of the county. I am inclined to think, therefore, that *indictatorum* is the genitive of a substantive—*indictator*—an indictator, (an indicter,) and that the lists are of the Grand Jury.



Found in the Wall of the Chancel of Thorp Arch, Yorkshire; supposed to
commemorate John, the infant Son of Sir John de Belawe,
about 1260-65.

Length, 26 inches, greatest width, 11½ inches. See page 124.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

NOVEMBER 2, 1849.

THE Members of the Institute, on this occasion, being the opening meeting of the session, assembled for the first time in the Apartments of the Society, at 26, Suffolk Street, which during the recess had been commodiously arranged. The chair was taken by OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., who took occasion to express satisfaction on the successful issue of the meeting at Salisbury, since their last assembly in London, and alluded to the interesting character of the proceedings, and the hearty welcome with which the visit of the Institute had been received in Wiltshire. The Society had hitherto, for several years, enjoyed that friendly hospitality, by favour of which the most kind facilities had been afforded for holding their meetings in Great George Street. Mr. Morgan congratulated the Institute on being now enabled to assemble in their own apartments, where the members might henceforth avail themselves of the various collections of the Society, for which a suitable place of deposit was now provided.

Announcement of names of the Members who had joined the Society since the meeting in June, ninety in number, including six life members, was then made; as also of numerous donations to the library and general collections, amongst which may be mentioned the valuable publications of the Archaeological Institute of Rome, of the Royal Friederics University at Christiania, in Norway, also those of the Celtic Society in Ireland, and the important researches on primeval antiquities in the United States, published in the Transactions of the Smithsonian Institution in America.¹

MR. LANE reported that the operations for excavating Silbury Hill having now been brought to a close, he took the earliest opportunity of stating, for the information of subscribers to that work, that although the anticipated result, in accordance with local traditions, (which ascribe a sepulchral character to this remarkable tumulus) had not been attained; still, owing to the complete manner in which the interior had been explored (under the direction of the Dean of Hereford, Mr. Bathurst Deane, and Mr. Ouvry), there remained no reasonable ground for questioning the supposition that this mound was raised in connection with the mysterious rites of the adjacent temple at Avebury.

The original contract had been entered into with Mr. Blandford for carrying a tunnel into the centre of the hill, and thence to radiate so as to describe a circle of 12 feet diameter, at a cost of 35*l*. Such, however, was the interest excited, and so great was the desire generally expressed, that the excavation

¹ See the Lists of Members and Donations at the close of the volume.

should be proceeded with, that the expenses incurred ultimately reached the sum of 54*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* This heavy disbursement, by aid of the liberal contributions of the gentry of Wiltshire, and of archaeologists, who regarded this work as an undertaking of high national interest, the Committee had been enabled to meet, without drawing on the ordinary funds of the Institute. It was gratifying to state that Mr. Blandford, fully impressed with a similar feeling, had devoted his time and services gratuitously to carrying out this project. All that engineering skill could effect, had been happily accomplished without accident or hindrance of any kind. Had not circumstances enabled him to place unusual facilities for the construction of this tunnel at the disposal of the Institute, the cost must have considerably exceeded the sum expended.

MR. CHARLES NEWMARCH, of Cirencester, then addressed the meeting, and gave an interesting statement of the progress of discoveries of Roman remains, recently made in that town. He had brought for the inspection of the Institute, tracings of the mosaic pavements, and more finished representations of several portions of more striking character, with various drawings and plans; a full account of these will shortly be published by Mr. Newmarch; and in another part of this *Journal* a notice is given of the late investigations by which so many interesting vestiges have been brought to light (see p. 321). Mr. Newmarch warmly eulogised the liberality of the EARL BATHURST, who has determined to erect forthwith a museum, for the secure reception of these remains, discovered on his property. That nobleman had, immediately on the discovery being made, honoured the Institute by requesting their advice and assistance in pointing out the best means for the preservation of these pavements; and he had entrusted to their Secretary, Mr. Bowyer Lane, the direction of the difficult operation of raising the mosaics, which had been very ably and successfully performed.

MR. MORGAN proposed cordial thanks to the noble proprietor of the ancient *Corinium*, who, by generous encouragement of Archaeological research, had stimulated these inquiries, and held forth an example of zealous interest in preserving national antiquities, deserving of the warmest commendation.

A Memoir was then read, describing the discovery of ornaments and remains, recently made at Caenby, in Lincolnshire, by the REV. EDWIN JARVIS, in excavating a tumulus, supposed to be of the Saxon period. These discoveries will be given fully in a future *Journal*.

The REV. WILLIAM GUNNER, Local Secretary at Winchester, communicated the following interesting report of the discovery of Roman remains, lately brought to light in Hampshire: "In July last I received information that extensive foundations of some building had been found in the parish of Corhampton, on a farm, the property of John Campbell Wyndham, Esq., and in the occupation of Mr. Hopkins. Unfortunately the information reached me too late, for when I visited the spot I found that the removal of the foundations had been proceeding for several months, and that several tons of the materials, which were flint, with a small quantity of stone apparently from the Isle of Wight, had been carted away, and the whole had been so much

destroyed that it was impossible to form any idea of the plan of the building. The ground, on which it stood, sloped gently towards the south; what appeared to have been the front of the building faced the south, and extended from east to west, about 86 yards. A wide hedge-row had grown up on this; and it was in grubbing this hedge-row that the foundations were discovered. The dryness of the summer enabled me to trace the course of extensive walls in the field, north of the hedge-row, which is called Littleton Five-acres. I considered them to be merely walls of enclosure: one extended from the west end of the building, in a direction bearing N. N. E. for about 120 yards; it then turned at an obtuse angle, N. E. E., and extended about 150 yards, and was then lost in a copse. Another wall could be traced from the eastern end of the building, which stretched across the field in a straight line, for about 80 yards, where it abutted on the wall above described, at about 30 yards east of the turning. I found numerous fragments of pottery in the soil disturbed in grubbing the roots, chiefly of a coarse description; but there was one small fragment of Samian ware, and several of Roman flanged tiles. The measurements stated above must be taken merely as approximations, as time was too short, and the means at hand inadequate for greater accuracy.

"Last week I was again informed of the discovery of remains supposed to be Roman, in a copse called Wickes's Row, on the Blackdown Estate, in the parish of Upham. Mr. Stevens, the owner of the farm, courteously conducted me to the place, and explained to me what had been done. These remains were also brought to light in grubbing a piece of the copse, which projected into the field. The walls extend backwards into the copse, and enclose a space of about 25 or 30 yards square, and still stand considerably above the level of the ground, though covered with soil, plants, and underwood; Mr. Stevens had caused some slight excavations to be made and had partly opened a passage, about 5 feet in width, the walls of which were about the same height. The walls were found to be lined with a fine plaster, which had been coloured with red, green, and yellow. When first opened, these colours were still bright; several fragments of the plaster were preserved, but none sufficiently large to enable me to make out any pattern; and the colours were fast fading away. Great quantities of the stones of the roof were found, several with the nails, by which they had been fastened, still sticking in them. Several fragments of the flanged tiles, and Roman bricks were also found, and much pottery. The best and most perfect specimen of this, Mr. Stevens has kindly permitted me to send, for the inspection of the Members of the Institute; as well as a portion of a small armilla, formed of twisted bronze wire. It is hoped that excavations will be continued at this place, as soon as the season becomes favourable for such operations. They can hardly fail to be attended with interesting results.

"It may be remarked that the Roman road from Winchester to Porchester passed near this building.

"The last discovery, to which I desire to draw the attention of the Institute, is that of a Roman drain, or water-course, which has lately been found in this city. It is well worthy of notice, both on account of its construction,

and the singular position in which it was found. The foundation of the ancient city wall has lately been excavated in the ground, called The Lawn. At the place where the discovery was made it ran almost parallel with the course of the river, at the distance of a few yards from it. In the course of their operations the workmen came upon a mass of masonry, of a very different nature from that of the city wall, and, on examination, the mortar showed the usual characteristics of Roman work. In this spot it passed under the foundation of the city wall. Embedded in this masonry, the drain, or water-conduit was found. It measured 9 inches in height, and 14 in width, and is formed of freestone; the stones being in places cemented together with pitch, of which a quantity was found in different parts. The side stones are joggled into each other, and into those at the top and bottom, in a very compact and skilful manner. The workmen told me, that at a short distance from where I saw it, it had turned towards the river, which it did not quite reach, and that the mouth of it was below the present level of the river. In one part it was found to be lined with lead, of which several hundred weight was removed. It was quite choked up with a coarse gravelly sand, like the washings of a road of flint, in which was a very large admixture of shells of a sort of small *Helix*. There was also found in it the dried remains of a sea-fish, called a 'Pike-fish.' I shall carefully watch any further excavations that may be made, in hopes of tracing this to its other termination. I have called it a drain, or water-conduit, as the purpose for which it was intended appears uncertain. It may have been a drain for sewerage. But it does not seem likely that a mere sewer should have been lined with lead, through a part of its course; nor was the soil with which it was choked at all like the sediment of a sewer, but rather such as might have been washed into it from the river. Was it then a course for conveying water into some house or bath? Further investigation it is hoped may lead to some solution of these questions. The fact that its termination was found to be below the present level of the river, would militate as much against the supposition of its being a sewer to carry away drainage into the stream, as it would appear to favour the notion of its being a means of conveying water from the river. We may suppose that in the long lapse of ages the level of the bed of the river has been much raised; and there can hardly be a doubt that the mouth once opened upon the river."

Mr. Gunner reported subsequently that sketches of these supposed vestiges of Roman times, having been made by Mr. Colson, a talented architect residing in Winchester, which were exhibited to the meeting, it appeared that the inclination of the drain is *from* the river, proving that it was intended to convey water thence. Mr. Colson had carefully examined the masonry, and reported it to be Roman work.

Mr. Gunner sent also the following account of Antiquities in another part of Hampshire: "Numerous ancient remains have been found at Weston Farm, at that part of the parish of Micheldever, in this county, where the railway traverses the valley, in which the village of Stoke Charity is situate, and at the same spot in which so many other objects of interest were

discovered during the formation of the railway. It was there that the fibula and three glass beads were found, which are now in the museum of the Institute.² It was there also that the swords, spear-heads, knives, and bosses of shields, sent for exhibition at the meeting at Salisbury, by the Committee of the Hants County Museum, were found. In the same spot were also found many other pieces of armour and helmets, which I have been unable to trace; besides numerous skeletons, urns, beads, and other objects. There can be little doubt, I think, that these remains mark the site of some skirmish or battle in early Saxon times; a supposition which is corroborated by the existence of an entrenched camp, now called Nosbury Rings, at the distance of about a mile westward from the spot. The shape of this entrenchment is singular, being almost that of a triangle, the base of which is towards the south, along the brow of a hill, about a mile north of the village of Stoke Charity; the sides descend the northern slope of the hill. The entrenchments at the sides are still very distinct, especially that on the east side, which has been protected by a hedge-row, which grows upon it. That on the south side has been very much worn down by the action of the plough. It would appear however that this entrenched camp had never been completed; for on the east side, where the trench should have joined the southern side, not a trace of any work is to be seen for a considerable distance. Can it be that the makers of this camp were suddenly attacked before their defences were completed, and driven out through this open space, which, it may be observed, is the part nearest to the spot in which the remains above-mentioned were discovered? Possibly these may be the remains of some of the combatants who fell at such a time. Many more, indeed, may still rest concealed in the neighbourhood; those which have been brought to light, were all found within a small space of ground, disturbed in the formation of the railway."

The REV. H. LONGUEVILLE JONES, Local Secretary for North Wales, stated that he had lately found fragments of Roman tile, mortar, and other undeniable vestiges of Roman occupation in the fosse of an entrenched work at Mathyraval, or Mathraval, between Meifod and Llangynw, in Montgomeryshire. He considered that these remains, of which portions were sent for examination, might serve to establish the site of the station *MEDIOLANUM*, occurring in the second *Iter* of Antoninus, on the way from *Uriconium* to *Segontium*. The position of this station had been a subject of frequent discussion; Camden supposed it to be at Llan Vylhin, about 3 miles from Mathraval, whilst Bishop Gibson places it at the village of Meivod, about a mile distant. Horsley, regarding the *Mediolanum* of the tenth *Iter* as the same station, fixed upon Draiton on Fern, Shropshire, as the site; whilst Whitaker appears to fix it at Whitechurch, in the same county. Other writers have preferred Middle, also in Shropshire, as the position of *Mediolanum*; no Roman remains of any importance had been discovered, to afford satisfactory indication of the true site³.

² These ancient relics were kindly presented to the Institute by Mr. Gunner.

³ See Horsley; Whitaker's *Hist. Manch.* Vol. i. p. 148; Reynold's *Iter Britanniarum*, p. 203; and Mr. Wright's *Remarks in Archaeologia*, vol. xii, p. 90.

The REV. EDWIN JARVIS communicated a note of the discovery at Hackthorn, of a sepulchral slab, sculptured in low relief, the design of very unusual character; the ornaments are of interlaced bands, resembling those which occur on early sculptured crosses in the Northern counties, and some other parts of England. The slab is narrower at the foot; the principal feature of the design is a cross, above the limbs of which are two singular ornaments, bearing some resemblance to eagles displayed. This curious slab, which was broken into two pieces, appears to be of earlier date than Norman times; it was found in the walls of Hackthorn Church, in 1844, when that building, erected only forty years since, was pulled down. The only remains of early architectural detail were two good Norman doorways, which have been preserved in the new church. Mr. Jarvis kindly sent a drawing, carefully executed by Mr. Willson, jun. which gives a perfect notion of the details of this singular sculpture. (See the accompanying Illustration.)

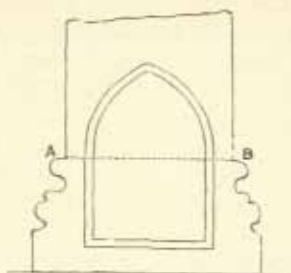
Mr. Jarvis stated, that in the neighbourhood of Hackthorn, there is the site of an ancient town, still known by the name of West Firsby. The foundations are spread over 60 acres, and a profusion of fragments of pottery, some resembling Roman wares, others of green-glazed ware, &c. are found over the whole tract of land. Of the church (mentioned in Domesday,) not one stone remains on another; part of the font, or possibly the foot of a cross, may be seen, and here and there fragments of tomb-stones; on one were noticed the letters E. W. A certain part of the site seems to be enclosed by a square agger. About a quarter of a mile from the spot, a cist was found, in which was a small Roman urn, with a coin of Claudius Gothicus, now in the collection of Mr. Jarvis. He has also a small pair of shears, found at West Firsby, resembling those which are represented on early incised cross-slabs.

Mr. TUCKER read a communication from MR. CHARLES H. COOKE, stating, "that on taking down the north wall of the nave of the parish Church of Kew Stoke, near Weston Super-Mare, Somerset, it became necessary to remove a block of stone, sculptured with a demi-figure, placed in a niche, which was built into the wall below the sill of a window, on the inside of the church; it was discovered, that in the back of this block, was hollowed out a small arched chamber, within which, was deposited an oaken vessel, or cup, partially decayed, and a little split open; in the bottom was a dry black incrustation, of what appeared to have been coagulated blood. The cup has a rim at the top, as if to receive a cover; the cavity in the stone was firmly closed with a small oak panel, which fitted to a rebate." The figure seems to have held a shield, (see cut,) but the hands are lost, and the surface of the shield is much defaced;—probably, on this shield, was a representation of the contents of the chamber, or at least, a description of what it contained. Judging from analogous cases, the cup must have been the depository of some precious relic, and the circumstances of the foundation of the neighbouring priory of Woodspring, seem to point it out as having contained a portion of the blood or relics of St. Thomas. The Augustinian priory of Wospring, Worspring, or Woodspring, was situate at the northern extremity of Kew Stoke parish, on the shore of the Bristol channel, and was

SEPULCHRAL CROSS-SLAB.



Discovered by the Rev. Edwin Jarvis, in the Walls of Hackthorn Church,
Lincolnshire.



Exterior View.



Interior View.



Horizontal Section of the Cell and Figure.

Mursel Cell and Reliquary discovered in 1823.—See page 403.

Scale, 1½ in. to a foot.

founded, about 1210, by William de Courtenaye, in his own lordship, where the Chappel of St. Thomas the Martyr stood, to the honour of the holy Trinity, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and St. Thomas Becket, the then recent Martyr of Canterbury. This William de Courtenaye was son of Robert de Courtenaye, Lord of the Manors of Kew Stoke, Swallowcliffe, and Locking, and descendant of William de Traci, as well as nearly allied to the three other murderers of the canonised Archbishop, to whom the Priory was dedicated. For this reason, many of the descendants of these families became benefactors to the Institution. The Confirmation Charter of 18. Edw. II. states, that the dedication was to the Blessed Virgin, and St. Thomas the Martyr; the document given in the *Monasticon*, vol. iii. p. 47, (orig. edit.) is a curious letter to Jocelin, Bishop of Bath, from William Courtenaye, detailing his intention of founding a convent of Augustine Monks, near Bristol, (for the benefit of the soul of his father, Robert de Courtenai, &c.) who should here serve God, the Virgin, and the Blessed Martyr St. Thomas.

It seems not improbable, that the Founder, when he endowed his monastery, in honour of the recent Martyr St. Thomas, had obtained for the conventual church a portion of the Saint's relics. It is well known, that in early times, it was a common usage to place a vial or vase of the blood of the martyr in his tomb. Innumerable instances of this occur in the catacombs of Rome; and in the Kircher Museum, at the Collegio Romano, is preserved an agate cup, containing a mass of hardened blood found in a tomb, in the catacombs of St. Calixtus. There seems nothing unreasonable therefore, in supposing, that the little cup at Kew Stoke, may have been the depository of some of Becket's blood. The form of the niche, and the mouldings, are of a date earlier than the part of the parish church in which it was placed, but coeval with that of the conventual church; it is not unlikely that it was brought from the Priory, at the time of the suppression, and placed for security in the site, in which it was lately found; there might still at that period, have been sufficient reverence for the Martyr's relic, to have induced the ecclesiastics to take steps for its preservation. It may, however, have been the depository of the heart of some person of note or benefactor to the fabric.

The nave of the conventual Church of Worspring is still standing, but converted into a farm-house, which, with the adjoining estate, belongs to the Pigot family.

At a short distance, is a curious precipitous path, called St. Kew's steps, a descent from the summit of the hilly ridge, down to what was the shore. The sea has receded here so considerably, that St. Kew's steps are now a long way from the water side.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. JAMES WARDELL, of Leeds. — A collection of antiquities purchased recently, on the dispersion of a Museum, which for many years had been open to the public at Leeds. They were described as having been found at different times at York, and consisted of a bronze dagger, the bronze

mounting of the haft of a dagger or knife (see wood-cut, fig. 1) a stylus, and bow-shaped fibula, all, apparently, of Romano-British times. A small figure of a satyr. Also an object of bronze, seemingly, part of the head of

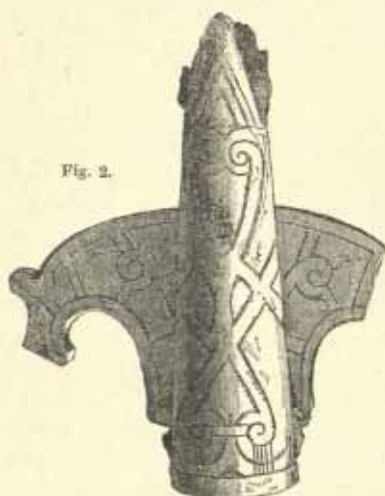


Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.

Scale, half original size.

a spear, or hunting staff, an iron blade having been attached to it; it is singularly ornamented, but the age may be doubtful. (See wood-cut, fig. 2.) This, with a boss of mixed metal, probably for harness, of cinque-cento design, was found on Severus's Hills, outside the city walls at York. Mr. Wardell sent also a vessel of mixed metal, or bronze, of elegant form, inlaid with bands of silver, or some white metal; it was recently brought with two others, from the Mediterranean, and is doubtless of oriental workmanship.

MR. WILLIAM W. E. WYNNE, of Sion, Oswestry, communicated a notice of a curious *corona lucis*, or chandelier, in the Church of Llanarmon in Yale, Denbighshire. Its age may probably be assigned to the Perpendicular Period, and it is said to have been brought from the Abbey of Valle Crucis, in the same country. In the centre, which is hexagonal, stands the Virgin, crowned, under a canopy of the same form. At each angle of the latter, is a buttress, pierced with a trefoiled arch, and terminating in a crocketed pinnacle. Each face of the canopy has a depressed ogee arch, not foliated, and over the arches are pyramidal canopies. From the buttresses issue four tiers of branches for lights, from which branch numerous sprigs of foliage. The nozzles for candles have some appearance of being modern. The bottom is a reversed hexagonal and crocketed pyramid, with a ring for the purpose of raising and lowering the *corona*. The figure of the infant Saviour is lost, but in other respects, this interesting object is nearly perfect. In the same church, there is a curious tomb, upon which lies the effigy of a warrior,—Griffith ap Llewelyn, ap Ynyr, about the time of Edward III., in very good preservation; and there is another effigy, probably an ecclesiastic,

on the outside of the church, reared up against the south wall. This figure is, apparently, of much earlier date than the knight⁴.

By MR. JANEZ ALLIES, F.S.A.—Impressions from a British coin of gold, found in 1848, at Hallaton, Leicestershire. On one side appears a horse galloping to the right, a wheel below; Rev., a cruciform ornament. Also an impression of a small circular matrix, found in the Rectory garden at Kirkby Mallory in 1845; the device, a pelican brooding over her nest:—✠ SVM PELICANVS.

By MR. C. C. BABINGTON.—Impression from a pointed-oval matrix, found in the gardens adjoining to the St. Neot's Road, near Cambridge. The Virgin and Child under a trefoiled niche; on either side below, a Saint standing; at the base a demi figure, suppliant. ✠ DOCE (or VOCE) PIA VIRGO PETRE RESOLVE. Early 14th century.

By MR. WILLIAM W. E. WYNNE.—Impressions of several interesting seals. 1. Ancient seal of the corporation of Harlech, from a cast of an impression attached to a deed at Porkington; the matrix supposed to be lost. The device is a tower:—✠ SIGILLV' : COMMVNE : DE : HARDLECH. 2. Silver matrix in the possession of Mrs. Lloyd, of Rhagatt:—The Virgin and Child, a kneeling figure before her, with a scroll inscribed, *Mater Dei miser'r' mei*; a tree between the figures. 3. Seal of William le Banaster, found in May, 1843, at Caer Hen farm, co. Montgomery. ✠ S' Willems le Banaster. 4. Cast from a small signet or privy seal, attached to a deed from Peter Stanley, Esq., sheriff of Merionethshire, to Jevan ap Rys, ap Jevan, ap Eignion, ancestor to the Wynne family, dated 1502. The device is a squirrel. 5. Seal of the Royalist Col. John Owen, afterwards Sir John Owen, from a silver matrix at Porkington. It exhibits a ship with three masts, to one of which is appended, like a sail, a scutcheon of arms,—quarterly; one and four, a chevron between three lions rampant; two and three, three eagles displayed, in fess—IOHN · OWEN · COLL · VICE · ADMIRALL · NORTH · WALLIENSIS. 6. Seal of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Williams, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II.

By MR. JOSEPH SULLEY, of Nottingham. — Impressions from five matrices of seals, of mixed metal, purchased at the Nevill Holt sale in 1848. A fine circular seal; the device a double-headed eagle displayed:—✠ S. DE MADONNA PVLCHERIMA. Pointed oval seal, of a Prior (?) of the order of St. Anthony, of Vienne; the device a half figure of St. Anthony, and beneath, a scutcheon of arms (a pale, between six fleurs de lys). The letter T, symbol of the saint, twice introduced over the scutcheon:—✠ S. F. B'THOLOMEI · D' CHANEVI · P. S'. ANT'. D'. V'. ORD'I. VIAN'. Another seal, of the fifteenth century, representing a bishop, probably St. Augustine, standing under a canopy of tabernacle work, beneath which is seen a monk or friar kneeling:—✠ S. Officii : p'oris : conuent. Offi (?) ord'is · fr'm · heremitar'. s'ci · augustini. The various hermits of the

⁴ This figure has been attributed to St. Germanus, Bishop of Auxerre, who, with St. Lupus, conquered the Picts and Saxons near Mold, A. D. 420.

rule of St. Augustine were united into one order by Pope Alexander IV., about the year 1256. Circular seal of a chantry of St. Anne, of Cleves. Fifteenth century. It represents the Virgin and Child, with St. Anne; beneath is a scutcheon of arms:—*Sig. M. cantarie. S'c'e anne · De · clebus*. Circular seal of the Jurisdiction of Cleves; the device, St. George and the Dragon:—**KLEVISCHER GERICHTS SIGEL**. Dated 1701. Impressions from a ring of mixed metal; the device, the Virgin and Child; and from a massive gold ring (weighing 18 dwts.), found at Stamford in 1847, at a place called "The Nunnery Burial Ground." It was found in a stone coffin. The impress is a kind of merchant's mark, with the initials R. S. Mr. Sulley sent also a drawing of a curious medieval vessel, found in July last at a depth of 17 ft. beneath the site of Thurland Hall, built by Thomas Thurland, Mayor of Nottingham, in 1449. It resembles the vessels found at Oxford, and represented in the *Journal*;* but it has a large R. reversed marked upon it. Height 16½ in., circumference 20 in.

MR. ALLIES presented to the Museum of the Society a collection of various relics of the Roman age, found in April, 1847, at Droitwich, comprising an urn, supposed to have been used in the manufacture of salt, fragments of tessellated pavement and pottery, which were laid before the meeting. This discovery, interesting as tending to prove the site of the *Salina* of Roman times, has been stated in detail in a previous volume of the *Journal*.⁶ Mr. Allies remarked that the occurrence of iron nails, of somewhat peculiar form, had not been mentioned in that report, and he regarded the fact as deserving of record, having been informed by the Dean of Hereford that nails, identical in form, had been noticed at Kenchester, supposed to have been used in Roman times to fasten the tiles of roofing. The Dean had also found similar nails in the course of recent investigations of Roman remains in Wiltshire. They most nearly resemble what are termed "clout nails." The surface of the little chest, found at Rainbow Hill, near Worcester, in railway operations, was thickly set with nails of similar form, but mostly of greater length. Mr. Allies presented to the Society this singular little coffer, of which an account may be found in the *Journal* (Vol. iv., p. 149).

By MR. YATES.—Representations of some very singular celts, preserved in the Cabinet of Antiquities, at the National Library, Paris. These valuable examples are given amongst the illustrations liberally presented by Mr. Yates, and will be found in a previous part of this *Journal*.

THE REV. W. GUNNER, by kind permission of GREVILLE J. CHESTER, Esq., exhibited the following collection of ancient relics, from his cabinet:—A bull's head, of mixed metal, of the colour of bell-metal, found, with Roman remains, at North Waltham, Hants.—A small figure of a knight, sleeping, of copper, found at Popham, in the same county; it is armed in the ring mail and surcoat of the thirteenth century, and was probably affixed as an ornament of a shrine, or other sacred ornament, to which it appears to have been attached by rivets. (See wood-cuts.)—A circular brass seal of some religious house; it bears the figure of St. Peter in the centre, with the follow-

* *Archaeological Journal*, vol. iii. p. 62.

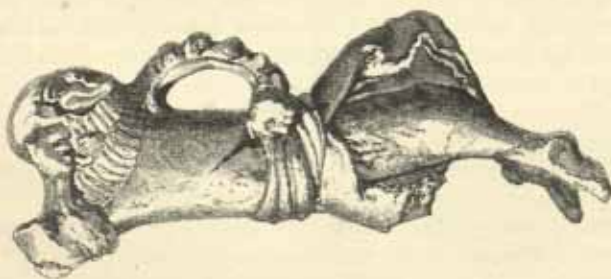
⁶ Vol. iv. pp. 73, 146.



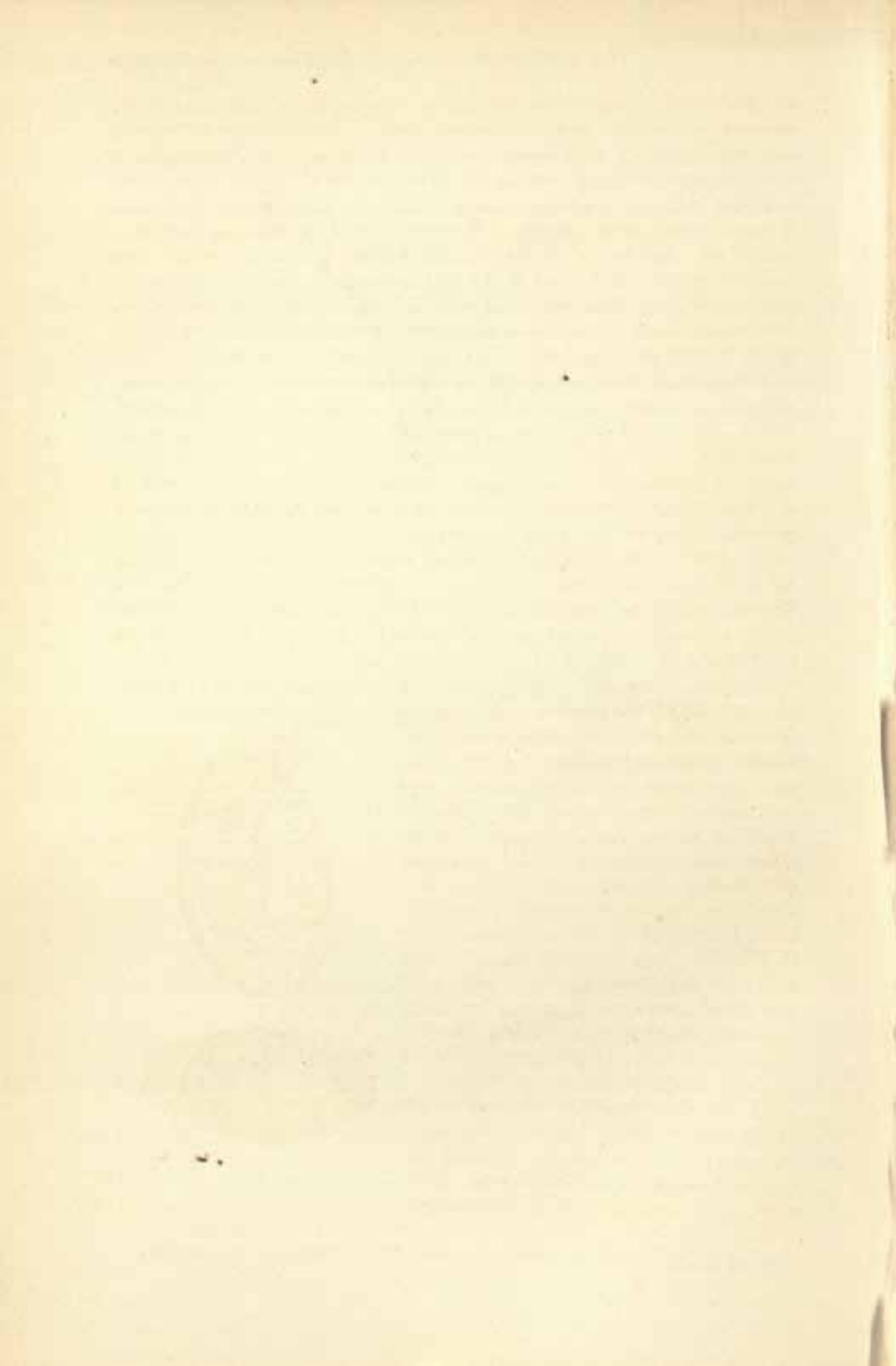
Bronze Bull's Head, found at North Waltham, Hants.
Size of Original.



Bronze Fibula, found at Lakenheath, Norfolk.
Half size of Original.



Reclining Figure : XIIIth Century : found at Popham, Hants
Size of Original.



ing inscription: SIGIL: COM: S^{RI} PETRI LEONIMONTIS. The form of the letters indicates a late date.—A curious object of bronze, found in Norfolk, the locality has not been stated: at the top is a strong ring, which gives it the appearance of having been the handle of some heavy vessel; beneath this is a head and neck of a female, in high relief. At the bottom of the neck is a sort of twisted collar, from which proceeds an ornament, covering the breast, spread out like the leaves of a fan, each leaf being ornamented with four small rings made with a punch; on each side of the head is a projection, terminating in the head and snout of an animal, bearing some resemblance to a crocodile.—A large fibula of late Roman workmanship, found at Lakenheath, Norfolk. (See wood-cut.)—A small circular fibula, from the same place.—A stone bead, found at Oxburgh, in the same county.—A string of beads, eighteen in number, of glass, amber, and vitreous paste, from Wangford, Suffolk.—An object of black stone, found with the accompanying bead, at the same place. In the "Guide to Northern Archaeology," edited by Lord Ellesmere, are mentioned "Touchstones, as they have been denominated, made of a black, close-grained species of slate, and apparently designed to be worn pendant. They are now often met with in very ancient graves, in which no traces of metal are discernible, for which reason the above appellation may not be the most appropriate," (p. 41).—A personal seal of brass, found at Cromer, bearing the letter L.—A personal seal of silver, found in Winchester, having two facets, and turning in the handle on a pivot. On one side are the letters A: S: surmounted by a cross, and surrounded by a sort of wreath of flowers; on the other, the figure of a bird, also surmounted by a cross, and inclosed in like manner in a wreath.—

A buckle and sheath of bronze, found in the vicarage garden at Swaffham.—A bronze pin, probably a *stylus*, ornamented at the top in fashion of a pine-cone.—Four "pulley-beads," found in an urn at Pensthorpe, Norfolk. There were sixteen of these remarkable ornaments. The urn in which they were found was stopped with clay, and filled with burnt bones. In it were also a small piece of yellowish glass, a piece of iron indurated with sand and gravel, and small portions of pins of some hard wood, perhaps box.—An ornament, representing a cross and anchor combined. It is of base metal, set with eleven pieces of glass to imitate precious stones.

By MR. THOMAS HARRISON.—A matrix of jet, found on the farm called "Morallee," the property of Launcelot Allgood, Esq., in the parish of Warke, Northumberland. Seals of jet are uncommon; an example found near

Whitby Abbey was exhibited in the Museum formed at York, during the Meeting of the Institute in 1846. It is inscribed, "SIGILLUM OSBERTI



Jet Seal.

DE HILTUNE," and is now preserved in the Whitby Museum. Another is in the possession of the Rev. C. R. Manning, and a third, found near Lincoln, is in Mr. Albert Way's collection. This last, as well as the seal found at Warke, is perforated at one end, as if for suspension, and they may possibly have been worn with a certain notion of talismanic virtue attributed to jet. Mr. Harrison has very kindly presented the accompanying woodcut. The device upon this seal is the fleur de lys, so frequently found on seals of this period, the legend ✠ AVE : MARIA : GRACIA. The lily may be perhaps regarded as used with some symbolical allusion to the Virgin.

MR. CHARLES E. LONG communicated a note of a sepulchral cross-slab of very diminutive size, having the symbol of the scissors or shears, to the import of which attention had lately been called at the Meetings of the Institute. It has for many years been in the garden of Mr. Howard's steward, at Greystoke Castle, near Penrith. Dimensions, length about 14 in., the breadth at the top 9 in., at the foot 7½ in. The cross gradated, in form very similar to that at Southwell Minster, given by Mr. Cutts in his "Manual of Sepulchral Slabs," pl. XLIV. At the dexter side appear a pair of pointed shears. Mr. Long remarked, that at Kirk Oswald, Cumberland, during recent repairs of the church, four or five cross slabs had been found concealed under the pavement. They are now placed in the church-yard. On one of these memorials appear two crosses, one having a sword and shield charged with arms, a chevron indented, within a bordure,⁷ at the side, the other with a pair of shears, and traces of an inscription, of which the words VXOR EIVS are plainly legible. This example Mr. Long considered as strongly corroborative of the supposition that the shears served to indicate the interment of a female. One of the slabs, with a cross and sword, has a date—*Hic iacet koh'es Lowthint qui obiit xlv^{to} die Martii A. D. 1466, cuius anime, &c.* The family named Lowthint still exist in the parish.

MR. FRANKS described and exhibited a rubbing of another sepulchral memorial of singular design. It is a cross of brass, inlaid on the slab, and is formed by interlaced bands, bearing some resemblance to the knot-work of a much earlier age, but more simple in arrangement. It marks the tomb of Richard Pendilton, in the service of Giles, created Lord Daubeney by Henry VII. in 1486. Under the cross is a plate bearing the following inscription:—*Hic iacet Ricardus pendilton quo'dam s'u'ns p'potentis biri Eg'dij dawbney | Regi n'ro Henrico septimo Camerarii Qui obiit Anno d'ni Mill'mo | cccco ijo xro die Septembris l'ra d'nicali B cui' a'te p'picietur Deus. Amē.*

This memorial is in the chancel of Eversley Church, Hants, the slab forming part of the pavement. Length of the cross, 6 feet 3 inches.

By MR. ALBERT WAY.—Impressions from a sepulchral brass of the fourteenth century, at Ghent, representing a warrior and his lady. Representations will be given in the next Number of the *Journal*.

By THE REV. T. FAULKNER LEE, of St. Albans.—A plan and sections from accurate measurement, representing the Roman remains and tessellated

⁷ Possibly, as Mr. Long observes, the bordure may not be heraldic, but only the margin of the shield.

pavement recently found in a field near St. Michael's Church, at St. Albans. Mr. Lee kindly presented these memorials of Roman vestiges, and they will be engraved for a future Number.

By MR. HAWKINS.—Two specimens of early carving in ivory, one of them representing probably a group of the Apostles, part of a shrine or reliquary of the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

By MR. FRANKS.—Some interesting examples of pavement-tiles from Chertsey Abbey, supposed to be of the times of Henry III.

By THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF LICHFIELD.—A branks, or iron head-piece and gag, for the discipline of scolding women. It has been long preserved in the Town Hall at Lichfield.

By MR. FORREST.—A fine ring of solid gold, found near Botford Church, Lincolnshire. The device, engraved on a crystal, is a kind of merchant's mark. Date, about 1500. Also a curious specimen of enamel on steel, from Verona, and an ivory comb, exquisitely sculptured, of French workmanship, in the best style of the *renaissance* period. It had probably been part of a nuptial *trousseau*; and exhibits medallion heads of a gentleman and a lady, with devices, &c.

By MR. WEBB.—An exquisite enamelled casket, from the Didier Petit Collection, formerly at Lyons (No. 95, Catal.), painted by Pierre Courtois, of Limoges, about 1560. The subjects are in colour, and comprise the Meeting of Abram and Melchisedech, the Sacrifice of Isaac, Joseph and Potiphar's Wife, Moses and the Burning Bush, Moses striking the Rock, the Army of Gideon, Elijah fed by the Ravens, and Belshazzar's Feast. This fine example bears the initials P. C. A portrait of Marguerite de Navarre, another valuable specimen of Limoges art. Her monogram appears frequently repeated upon the dress.—An oval charger, of the most choice description and perfect preservation, from the Royal Museum at Madrid. It is decorated with enamelled paintings in *grisaille*, the principal subject being a battle scene, in the manner of Giulio Romano, inscribed,—BATAILLE CONTRE MALECH—1561; and on the under side is seen a subject from the history of Moses, with fine scroll-decorations, in the style of Jean Courtois, to whom this fine specimen has been attributed.

DECEMBER 7, 1849.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

After the announcement of new members, and of numerous presents received during the previous month,* Mr. TUCKER read the Report communicated by MR. BLANDFORD, the Engineer, under whose able direction the investigation of Silbury Hill had been conducted, at the time of the Meeting of the Institute at Salisbury. He now stated in detail the whole of the operations carried out in the examination of that remarkable Tumulus, and presented to the Institute a series of geometrical plans and diagrams illustrative of his Report, and of the results of the excavations. The charge of this interesting work had been, with spirited liberality, undertaken gratuitously by MR. BLANDFORD, and a cordial vote of thanks was passed for his kind

* See the Lists of Members, and of Presents received during the current year, at the close of this volume.

services on this occasion; as also for the efficient manner in which he had carried out the views of the Central Committee, of the Members of the Society, and many gentlemen resident in Wiltshire who had promoted this investigation, and by whose contributions the expense had chiefly been defrayed."

MR. JAMES YATES made some remarks upon a collection of bronze celts which had been entrusted to him for exhibition at this Meeting by the REV. C. WELLBELOVED, Curator of Antiquities to the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. Some of them belonged to the extensive and varied hoard of celts discovered in 1845 at Westow on the Derwent, and others, which have been drilled with holes and scoured by modern hands, were sent from Lincoln to the Museum at York. The selection included seven gouges, the mortice-chisel described and figured in Mr. Yates's memoir "On the Use of Bronze Celts in Military Operations," (see p. 382), and a long narrow tool which terminates in a small gouge at one end, and in a straight edge at the other. Mr. Yates's opinion, confirmed by the testimony of a working joiner, was, that this tool had been used in a centre-bit or drill. This instrument, as he observed, was in common use among the ancients, and the application of it to surgical purposes, has given origin to the modern word *trepán*, the Greek *τροπάνον*, with the termination struck off.

Among the tools from Lincoln, was one belonging to that description of which Mr. Du Noyer has constituted his Third Class of bronze celts, (*Archæological Journal*, vol. iv., p. 327), and which he has represented in Plate II., fig. 3. Among those from Westow was another chisel, much like the last, but with the shoulder above the blade extending round the top of it in a circle, as in modern chisels, and above this a spike of pyramidal form adapted to be fixed into a handle of wood, bone, or horn. The edges of both these chisels are curved, and Mr. Yates thought, that, although applicable to other uses, they were especially adapted to be used in cutting paper, parchment, skin or leather, being held in an upright position either with or without handles. On this supposition, Mr. Yates regarded them as examples probably of the *σμίλα χαρτοτόμος*, or chisel for cutting paper, mentioned by Philoxenus, and of the currier's chisel (*σκυροτόμος*) mentioned by Julius Pollux.

THE REV. WILLIAM GUNNER communicated some further particulars regarding the supposed Roman water-course at Winchester, the course of which was still being traced out, and the remains destroyed. Subsequent observation had confirmed his opinion that it was not a sewer, but had served as a channel for the supply of water from the river, for some purpose for which it was desirable to have the water as pure as possible; the most obvious use being for domestic convenience, or for a bathing establishment. The channel, being only 14 inches wide by 9 inches high, does not seem suited for any purpose connected with a mill (as has been suggested), for the supply would have been insufficient; neither for the tail-race of a mill, since the water could not have been conveyed away rapidly enough through so small an aperture. The extreme care bestowed in order to render it impermeable to any surface drainage, which might pollute the water, would have

² This subject is reserved for the Volume of Salisbury Transactions, now in the press.

been needless if it had been destined for any such purpose. Mr. Gunner observed that his first impression had been that this conduit ran longitudinally under the city wall; but, after passing under it, the course ran parallel to the wall. It is covered with a thick bed of concrete, having all the appearance of Roman mortar, and containing much pounded brick. This layer is extremely hard, and broken up with much difficulty. Over this is laid a bed of masonry formed of chalk, the mortar being of very inferior quality.

MAJOR DAVIS, 52nd Regiment, communicated a Memoir on various examples of Ecclesiastical Architecture in Brecon and the neighbourhood, accompanied by numerous illustrative sketches, which are reserved for publication in a future *Journal*.

The REV. J. WILLIAMSON, Incumbent of Theale, near Wells, called the attention of the Society to an interesting relic of early domestic architecture at Meare, Somerset. It is a building, now rapidly falling into ruin, known as "the Abbot's Fish-House;" situated near the manor-house of Meare, about three miles distant from Glastonbury, part of the possessions of that Abbey; and it adjoins the extensive mere, from which formerly fish was abundantly supplied. According to tradition, nine men were there employed by the Abbot in taking and curing the fish. Mr. Williamson stated that the roof is partially dismantled, the beautiful windows are becoming much damaged, and the whole building, which presents various interesting features, must soon fall into total decay, without some requisite repair at a moderate outlay, which the wealthy proprietor is not disposed to bestow.

MR. NESBITT also gave a short account of this singular building, accompanied by drawings.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. JABEZ ALLIES, F.S.A.—Drawing of an implement, supposed to be of the Early British period, formed of a green-coloured stone, and found 6 ft. below the surface in a gravel-bed, at Sundridge.¹ It is a kind of chisel, or possibly it may have been used as a flaying-knife. At one end there



British Implement of Stone, in the Worcester Museum.

are two perforations, and a third hole drilled only partly through. Dimensions, length $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., breadth 1 in., thickness, about a quarter of an inch, diminishing towards the ends. It was presented to the Museum of the Worcestershire Natural History Society by the Rev. Thomas Pearson, of Witley.

By DR. BARHAM.—Representation of an object of hard green stone, found at Altonon, in Cornwall, and supposed to be a mould for casting celts.

¹ The objects of stone found in barrows in Wiltshire by Sir Richard Hoare, (*Ancient Wilts*, pl. ii. xii. &c.) mostly perforated at the ends, and similar to this in general form, but not sharpened at the extremity, have been

regarded as ornaments, or as whet-stones. Possibly the curious example above given may have answered a double purpose, both as a hone and an edged tool. See also *Archæological Journal*, Vol. v. pp. 282, 293, 323.

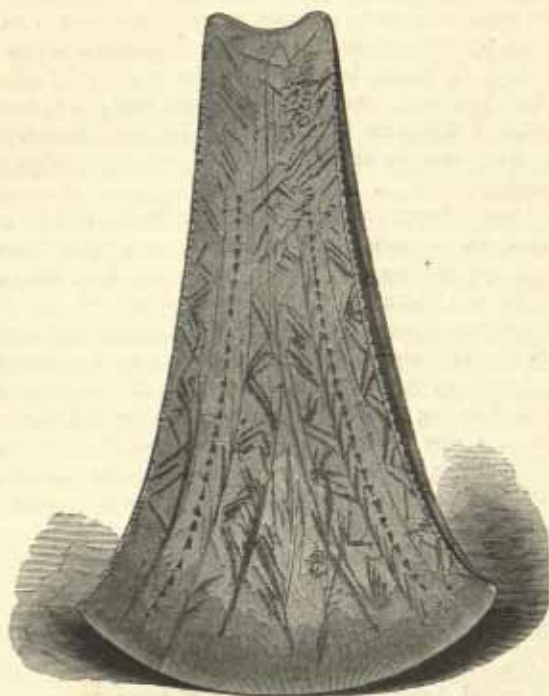
By MR. EDWARD HOARE, of Cork.—A representation of a remarkable bronze celt, formerly in the collection of the late Mr. Anthony, and recently added to the series in the British Museum. It was found in the County

Tipperary; in 1843.

Dimensions, length, about $7\frac{3}{4}$ in.; breadth of cutting end, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; of the smaller extremity, $1\frac{4}{5}$ in.

The surface is curiously engraved, or rather scored, with zig-zag lines and punctures, and the edges of the sides are slightly serrated.

In reference to the much controverted question, whether the celt were an implement exclusively of hostile use, or occasionally served for peaceful and domestic purposes, Mr. Hoare alluded to the supposition, grounded upon passages in ancient Irish writers, that the Celtic Irish some-



Unique engraved celt, formerly in the Pittown Museum.

times used poisoned weapons, and suggested that, possibly, these indented scorings might have served to retain the poison. He had recently examined several spear-heads and celts, on which are to be noticed curious incised marks, and in these he is inclined to trace an evidence of the hostile intention, with which such objects were formed. Engraved celts are not of frequent occurrence. There exist, however, a few examples in the British Museum, and other collections in England, although the scorings are less elaborate than on the specimen, for which we are indebted to Mr. Hoare. See an engraved celt of analogous type, found near Clare, in Suffolk, figured in the *Archaeologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 497.

By MR. BUCKMAN, and MR. CHARLES NEWMARCH, of Cirencester.—Several bronze armillæ, of elegant workmanship, and in remarkable preservation, found during the recent investigations of Roman remains at Cirencester. Representations will be given in the “*Illustrations of Remains of Roman Art*,” now preparing for publication. Several coloured tracings from compartments of the tessellated pavement, lately brought to light, were also exhibited, giving a striking notion of the grandeur of character

displayed in their design; they comprised the figure of Silenus mounted on an ass, and colossal heads of Flora, Ceres, and Pomona.

MR. ENGLISH presented to the Institute, a very valuable collection of ancient arms and relics, discovered in the Thames, near Wandsworth, consisting of a fine bronze sword, a celt of novel type, ornamental coverings for shields, of thin bronze plate, exhibiting exceedingly curious designs, in high relief. One of these is circular, (diam. 13 inches,) the other measures $14\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, the diameter of the umbo being 4 inches. This ornament appears to be similar in character to the remarkable "British shield," found in the River Witham, and now preserved in the Goodrich Court Armory.² The design of the circular plate, first mentioned, is also of the same remarkable style of decoration. Sir Samuel Meyrick was of opinion, that it exhibited "a mixture of British ornament with such resemblances to the elegant designs on Roman work, as would be produced by a people in a less state of civilisation."

Amongst the antiquities discovered on Polden Hill, Somerset, and now deposited in the British Museum, there is a bronze *umbo*, apparently intended, like the circular plate found in the Thames, to be affixed to a buckler, probably formed of wood. This *umbo*, including the broad ornamented border surrounding it, measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.³

Mr. English presented also some weapons of a later period,—an iron spear-head, of unusual dimensions (length, 25 inches), and some iron swords.

An interesting object of bronze was laid before the Meeting, presented by Mr. THOMAS E. BLACKWELL, of Foxhanger, during the Salisbury Meeting. It is the spiked head of a mace, and was found in a well at Great Bedwyn, Wiltshire. A relic of an analogous description has been represented in a previous page in this volume, with notices of some other examples. (See page 181.)

The REV. H. MACLEAN, Vicar of Caister, Lincolnshire, sent for exhibition a number of highly interesting antiquities, of the Anglo-Saxon period, recently discovered at Scarby, near Caister, and similar in character to some found at that place, and exhibited at a previous meeting. They were found with a human skeleton, and consisted of a cruciform fibula, and a necklace formed of roughly shaped lumps of amber, mixed with beads of vitrified paste; these lay on the neck; also, some singular bronze ornaments, which lay near the right thigh, their use has not been hitherto



Bronze Head of a Weapon.
(Half original size.)

² Engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii., pl. xiii.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. xiv., pl. xviii. Many circular bucklers of bronze, considered to be of the early British period, have been discovered, which it may be interesting to com-

pare with the relics above noticed. A good account of defences of this nature may be found in the *Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, vol. ii., No. 14. Compare also Wagener, *Handbuch*, fig. 486.

ascertained. Mr. Maclean sent also a drawing of another fine fibula of the cruciform type, found at Scarby. This kind of fibula appears to be of most common occurrence in the north-eastern parts of the kingdom; it has, however, been found in Kent and other counties: Douglas gives several varieties of this type, in the *Nenia*. (See *Nenia*, Plates 6, and 15.) It is proposed to give representations of these ornaments from Scarby in a future *Journal*.

By MR. R. J. SPIERS.—A remarkable relic of early work in bronze, chased in alto relievo, probably the cover of a pyx for the reservation of the host. It represents the Saviour enthroned on the rainbow, the right hand upraised in benediction, the left resting on a book. Around the edge is inscribed,—✠ INTVS QVOD LATET CVNCTO NOS CRIMINE LAXET. This highly curious example of early Christian art, the character of which bears much analogy to that of the Byzantine School, was found on the site of the Preceptory of Knights Templars, at Sandford, near Oxford. It has been assigned to as early a date as the eleventh century. The present possessor, Mr. Spiers, has very kindly presented to the Institute the accompanying woodcut of this unique object, of the size of the original.

By the REV. CHARLES ST. BARBE SYDENHAM.—A fine MS. of the early part of the fifteenth century, entitled "*Statuta et Brevia Antiqua*," commencing with an "*Inspeximus*" of Magna Charta, by Edward I., in the 28th year of his reign.

At the commencement of this interesting volume is written,—*Liber Joh'is Whyte*,—and at the end,—*Iste liber constat Thome Bathe, reu'sioe ad Thomam Blerneye inde spectante*.

By MR. POYNTER.—Series of impressions from the following seals of the Port and Corporation of Dover. Silver seal of the Chancery and Admiralty Courts, of good workmanship. It represents a man-of-war under sail, with flags all charged with the cross of St. George, and a pendant at the fore-top mast-head, passing a castle on a hill, with a union flag displayed.* Inscription,—*MAG. SIGIL. CASTR. DOVER. & CVRIARVM CANCELL. ET. ADMIR. QVINQ. PORT.*

Seal of the Corporation, at present used, made in 1646. It is of silver, oval, and bears the Arms of the Port, and the inscription,—*DOVOR HARBOUR. ANO. DOM. 1646.*[†]

The Corporation seal, of which a minute description is given by Mr. Boys, in his *History of Sandwich*; it is a large round seal of brass, made in 1305. On one side appears a ship, with bowsprit and mast, a three-tailed pennon, the sail furled, forecastle, poop, and round top, all embattled: on the forecastle are two men blowing trumpets, the steersman at the helm, the flag at the stern charged with the arms of the Port.—*SIGILLVM COMMUNE BARONVM DE DOVORIA*. On the reverse, is St. Martin, on horseback, passing through the gates of Amiens, and dividing his cloak to clothe a beggar. The whole within an orle of lions passant-guardant, in separate compartments, respecting one another. Diameter, 3 in. and one-eighth.

The old Mayoralty seal, of silver, represents the same legend of St. Martin,

* See Hasted's *Hist. of Kent*, vol. iv., p. 80.

† *Ibid.*, p. 84.



†IN TUSQVOD IAT ECVNE
TONOSER MINE IAX ET

Cover of a Pyx. in the possession of Mr. Spiers.

Discovered near Oxford.

(Size of the Original.)

within a quatrefoil, with four demi-ships, conjoined with four demi-lions in orle.—SIGILLUM MAIORATVS PORTVS DOVORIE.

The seal of Mayoralty, in present use, is of steel, of elegant workmanship; it represents St. Martin, and bears nearly the same inscription as the last. There are also two small seals, with the same devices, one dated 1723, the other 1749.

The arms of the Corporation are—Sable, a cross argent, between four leopards' faces Or, being the same as the Arms of the Priory of Dover.

The seal of the Constable of Dover Castle, a circular matrix of rude workmanship, representing a gateway with three round towers.

By MR. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—A silver seal, of a pointed oval form, massive, with a large ring attached at one end, on the reverse, as if for suspension to the girdle. It represents three demi-figures, possibly the Saviour, St. John, and the Virgin: below is a monk kneeling.—✠ S' REINALDI: DE: TIWE: MONACHI. It is the property of Sir Augustus Hillary. A precisely similar silver matrix is in the collection of the Rev. Edwin Jarvis.

By MR. DU NOYER.—Impressions from a circular matrix of brass, found in 1848, on the banks of the Shannon, near Kildysart: on the reverse is a projecting plate, serving as a handle, and perforated; a chain of single curb links was attached to it when found. It was the Chapter seal of Emly, Co. Tipperary.—SIGILLVM CAPITVLI IMELACENSIS. It represents a cross church, with a central tower. This impression was presented to the Institute by Mr. W. Morgan, of Ross Hill, Kildysart. Date, about the seventeenth century.

By MR. DOMINIC COLNAGHI.—A very curious painting on panel, representing the exploit of Horatius Cocles. The costume, armour, and details of execution appear to warrant the supposition that it was painted in Lombardy, in the fifteenth century. Some parts are enriched with gilding, upon which ornamental details are pounced and incised, portions of the gold being tinged with transparent lacquers. The early form of salade, resembling those worn by the Venetians, the peculiar armorial tabards and short mantles, the oval shields, and various other details, are well deserving of careful examination. A painting of the same school and period, presented by Mr. Bayly, is in the Collection of the Institute.

By MR. WILLIAM W. E. WYNNE, through MR. WESTWOOD.—Rubbings from sepulchral slabs, two of which were from St. John's church, Chester: the memorial of Agnes, wife of Richard de Ridley; she is not noticed by Ormerod, in his pedigree of the Ridley family; this slab is also interesting on account of the elegance of the foliage; the other as exhibiting an emblem, of singular design. On one side of the cross incised upon the slab, appears a hand, from one of the fingers of which proceeds a long straight object, supposed by Mr. Westwood to be a sword;⁶ on the other side of the cross, however, appears a pair of shears. Also, a rubbing from the tomb at Pennant Melangle, attributed to the Welsh Prince, Jorwerth, father of Llewelyn the Great, and engraved, as such, in later editions of Southey's Works. Mr. Wynne observed, that the inscription does not appear to

⁶ Representations of these curious slabs are given in Mr. Boutell's *Christian Monuments*.

commemorate any person of that name. Part of it had been read by Mr. Franks,—*et Maude sa femme*. Mr. Wynne noticed the occurrence of the shears on the tomb-stone of an infant, at Bebington, Cheshire, which may confirm the notion, that the symbol was not indicative of the trade of the deceased.

By MR. FRANKS.—A rubbing from a small quadrangular brass plate, in the south wall of the chancel of Llanbeblig Church, near Caernarvon. It is



The Notary's Penner and Ink-horn. From a Sepulchral Brass in North Wales.

the monument of Richard Foxwist, who died A. D. 1500, and exhibits in one corner a figure of the deceased in a shroud, his head resting on a cushion, and holding in his hands a shield with the *five wounds*. In the centre is represented a penner and inkhorn, the usual emblems of a notary, and at the other corner is a shield, bearing,—arg. a chevron between 3 crosses crosslet . . . a mullet for difference. Under them are the following lines :

In quo pre multis scribendi glia fulsit
 Ricūs ffox Wist hic pede tritus adest
 Ann us xpē tuus fuit M d luce patrici
 dū tenet expirans vulnera quinq' tua
 Corp'is atq' sui tandē pars additur altra
 dū cōiux uno clauditur in tumulo
 Necq' Johanna fuit ac Spicer nata iohāne
 Paup'ib' larga iusta pudica fuit.

Llanbeblig Church is the parish church to the town of Caernarvon, and stands on the site of the ancient Segontium. The accompanying woodcut has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Institute by Mr. Franks.

The REV. EDWARD CUTTS presented several rubbings from sepulchral brasses, at Westerham, which had been taken up during repairs of the church, about 30 years since, and the slabs being broken, the plates are now preserved at the vicarage house. He exhibited two portions, sent by permission of the vicar, being "Palimpsests," and the earlier design, or reverse, being in both cases, of Flemish character. One of them exhibits a

group of children; on the reverse, the head of a man in the gesture of supplication, with an inscribed scroll in front of it, as follows,—

Suscipe queso tamē q'muis indigne benign . . .
Et semper s'm me rege virgo tuum.

There is also part of a second scroll, inscribed,— . . . non valeo . . . This plate was originally gilt. Date, about 1500, the obverse not much later.

The other brass bears the following inscription: "Richard Potter late of Westra Esquier buried here, had by his iij wiues Elizabeth, Ane, and Alice, xx. children, whereof he leftte aliue at his deathe the iijth of maye, 1563. iij. sonnes and x daughters.

"I slepe in duste, untill the morning.
"Come Lorde Jesus, come quicklye."

On the reverse, is a portion of a Flemish brass, of the earlier part of the sixteenth century, apparently the lower end of the shaft of a canopy, with part of the basement, on which is suspended a scutcheon of arms, the heraldic colours expressed by hard coloured mastic.

By MR. WEBB.—An ivory triptych, of singular beauty and interest, sculptured with various subjects from the Legend of the Virgin, from the Sansomme Cabinet at Paris.

Also, an elegant nuptial casket, or *forcer*, the exterior painted with lions, eighteen in number, all in varied attitudes, on a gold ground: it is banded and clamped with gilt brass, very ornamentally fashioned with six-petaled flowers, and fleurs-de-lys. The reverse of the lid exhibitis a conjugal device, two arms within a central compartment, the hands united: around this the initial "G." surmounted by a crown, several times repeated; the rest of the field, which is richly gilt and burnished, is powdered with quatrefoils impressed. The device and initials are pounced, in like manner as the decorations on the monumental effigies of Richard II. and his Queen, in Westminster Abbey.

The date of this curious casket appears to be the latter part of the fourteenth century: it is probably of German workmanship, and was brought to this country from Aix-la-Chapelle. It is a remarkable example of the *opus ponsatum*, *poinçonné*, an elaborate mode of enrichment in vogue during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.⁷

By MR. FREDERIC OUVRY.—A curious watch, supposed to have belonged to James I. or, possibly, to have been a present from that sovereign. It is in shape like an egg flattened. It has an outer case of plain silver. The inner case is beautifully engraved, on one side representing Christ healing a cripple, with the motto used by King James—"Beati pacifici." The royal arms underneath. On the other side, the good Samaritan, with the inscription, "S. Lucas, c. 10." Inside the lid, is a well executed engraving of James I. with his style and titles. Round the rim, are the Rose, the Harp, and the Thistle, all crowned, with the initials "J. R." The face has a

⁷ See Mr. John Gough Nichol's Remarks on the Effigies of Richard II. and his Queen, *Archæologia*, vol. xxix., p. 55.

calendar, and shows the moon's age, &c. On the works is the maker's name, "David Ramsay Scotus me fecit." David Ramsay was an eminent artificer in the times of James and Charles I. He was the first master of the Company of Clock-makers on their incorporation, 7 Charles I. 1631.⁸ Underneath a small shield, which conceals the hole for winding, is the name of the engraver, "Gerhart de Heck sculps." It is the property of Miss Boulby of Durham. It has been long in her family, and is supposed to have come to them from the Russells of Woburn.

By MR. BRYANT.—A tall octagon drinking-glass, with small hoops of blue glass at intervals, possibly for the same purpose as the pegs in ancient peg-tankards. Also, a wooden spice-mill, curiously carved with Tudor roses, the mechanism turned by a winch. It is a curious relic of domestic usages of the sixteenth century, and, as well as the glass, had come from the old mansion at Kirtling, Cambridgeshire, formerly the residence of the North family.

By MR. W. B. UTTING.—A small bronze mortar and pestle, the former inscribed,—LOF · GODT · VAN · AL · (Praise God for all) A° · 1640, and ornamented with wreaths of flowers, &c., in relief. It has been many years in the possession of a family at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, and is supposed to have been cast in Holland. The words appear, however, to be Flemish; the same motto is found on a small bronze hand-bell, presented by Dr. Rawlinson to the Society of Antiquaries, and inscribed,—Johannes a Fine A° 1547 me fecit—Lof God van al. (See *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. ii., Pl. xvii.)

⁸ See Mr. Octavius Morgan's *History of the Clockmaker's Company*, *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii., p. 95.

⁹ This artist is not named by Walpole, nor in Bryan's Dictionary. He was possibly of the same family as Nicholas Vander Heck, a painter at the Hague, about 1600, or John Vanden Hecke, who was settled at Antwerp, about 1650.

NOTE ON THE GRANT BY WILLIAM DE HERYGHES. (Given at page 280.)

SINCE the publication of the last Journal, we have been favoured with suggestions from several correspondents, to whom our thanks are due, for their careful examination bestowed on the little document kindly communicated by Mr. Thomas Hart. It may not be uninteresting to some of our readers to be informed, that, as Mr. Smirke has kindly pointed out, the grantor doubtless took his surname—de Heryghes, from Harrow-on-the-Hill, whilst on his seal he is described as the son of Richard de Wald', namely, of Harrow Weald. The name of that place is written Hearge and Hergas, *Dipl. Ang. Sax. i.*, pp. 282, 297; Herges, in *Domesday*; Harghes, *Mon. Angl. i.*, 96; Hereghes, *Plac. Abb. f. 137, a.* The last is of the same age as the deed in question. Mr. Smirke justly observes, that the phrase "*absque pollicibus mensuratis*," in the measurement, means, without reckoning inches,—the measure was 12 Statute ells and a fraction. We were unable to explain the designation—*blacter*. It appears highly probable that it is the French *blactier*, or *blatier*, a dealer in corn.* (*Depping, Livre des Metiers, and Taille de Paris*, A° 1292.) "*Rosser le Paumer, Blader*," is named in *Lib. de Ant. Leg.*, as one of the sheriffs of London, t. Edw. II. This seems to be a translation of *bladarus*, in another record. It has, however, been suggested that the word may signify a beater of metal, the *batour* or *bructeator*, sometimes called *Blattarius*, Ducange.

* See Roquefort, v. *Blatier*, *blavetier*, *bladier*, &c. Duc., v. *Bladerius*.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

THE BARONIAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND.

Illustrated by ROBERT WILLIAM BILLING and WILLIAM BURN. Medium Quarto.

It is seldom that an opportunity is afforded us, such as the present, of expressing our gratification at the appearance of a work so calculated at once to awaken a popular spirit of inquiry on antiquarian subjects in general, and to afford substantial pleasure to those who may have enjoyed greater opportunities of studying the beautiful, and in many instances, very peculiar, style of edifices, whether ecclesiastical or domestic, with which the sister kingdom so plentifully abounds.

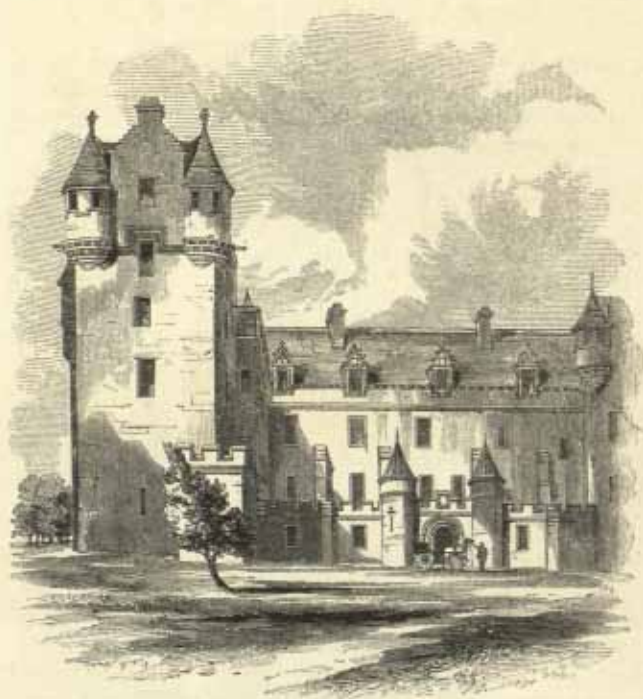
Pen and pencil have alike contributed to render this work distinguished,



Central Portion of the Crypt in Glasgow Cathedral.

even amongst the host of illustrated periodicals with which the press teems at the present time, for whilst a general description is attached to each engraving, there is also a brief, but highly interesting historical account accompanying it, to the accuracy of which, the style of the architecture of the Castle or Cathedral alluded to, often forms strong corroborative evidence in a chronological point of view; for example, there can be little doubt of the correctness of the description given by the author of the Cathedral of Glasgow, which he justly styles one of the noblest unmutilated specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland. In the annexed wood-cut, the central portion of the Crypt is represented, with the monument of St. Kentigern, by whom, tradition asserts, the Episcopal See was founded in the latter part of the sixth century.

Not the least useful portion of the work, however, is that by which we are enabled to form a correct idea of the style of domestic, yet castellated architecture, which obtained in Scotland for so many ages, and the prevalence of which can only be ascribed to the constant intercourse maintained with the continent, which led not only to the introduction of a



Fyvie Castle.

number of French customs and manners, but also extended even to their language and architecture; of the latter, the annexed wood cut of Fyvie Castle affords an admirable specimen. This building was erected by

Chancellor Seton, about the year 1600, and presents an endless variety of detail, to which Mr. Billing has not failed to do justice in the larger plates, which have all been engraved by Le Keux.

As the author professes to give, at least, one representation of every ancient edifice worthy of notice in Scotland, it would far exceed our limits, to enter into any particular description of the numerous subjects already selected by him for illustration; but as an exception to the style prevalent at the period of its erection, we have selected a specimen of



Window Head at Wintoun House.

detail from a window head at Wintoun House, built in 1620, and which, with its lofty stacks of ornamented chimneys, partakes freely of the Elizabethan or Tudor style, in vogue in England in the seventeenth century, though still presenting many distinctive national features.

We must not close this brief notice without calling attention to the singularly picturesque little vignettes plentifully distributed throughout the work, from which we select, as not the least interesting, in a historical point of view, Tantallon Castle, the ancient stronghold of the Douglas, and whose former glories have been so beautifully sung in Scott's "Marmion."

Two volumes of this work are now published, consisting of thirty parts; it is proposed by the spirited proprietors, to complete it in thirty more,

and we heartily wish Messrs. Billing and Burn every success. No one unacquainted with the difficulties attendant on the production of a work of such magnitude as this, can form an idea of the amount of labour, cost, and



Tautallon Castle.

perseverance, demanded; and if the portion already published be taken as a sample of the remainder, the authors will be justly entitled to a fair return both of credit and remuneration.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE GREEKS; Translated from the German of THEODORE PANOFKA; with Illustrations by GEORGE SCHARF, taken chiefly from Greek Pictile Vases. London. 4to. Newby, 1849. Pp. 40. Plates XXI.

WE feel peculiar pleasure in introducing this novel and elegant work to the notice of our English readers, inasmuch as without the proof derivable from its interesting and varied contents, it might appear to those who have confined their studies and researches to the antiquities of our own country, that all knowledge of the manners and customs of the ancient Greeks, from pictorial representations of the time, must necessarily long since have entirely passed away, and been lost. It would not by any means be an unnatural conclusion, without a knowledge of Greek antiquities, that a darkness similar to that which veils from us any trace of the state of Britain



previous to the arrival of Cæsar, should render hopeless the recovery of any knowledge of the habits and costume of the ancient Greeks from their pottery.

Within the last thirty years, however, notwithstanding the improbability of such a discovery, excavations in Italy, on various sites occupied by early colonists from Greece Proper, have brought to light, from their tombs, or rather from their *sepulchral chambers* (ὑπὸ γαία), often of vast extent, and having entrance doors like those of dwelling-houses, considerable numbers of painted Greek vases.

The quantity, the large size, the beauty of form, the exquisite state of preservation, and, above all, the fine style of art, combined with the infinite variety of mythical (and in some rare instances, *even historical*) representations found on these vases, have deservedly attracted the attention of the learned of Europe; while the Museums of London, Paris, Rome, Berlin, Munich, and others, besides many private collections, have been permanently enriched by these treasures of ancient art.

Setting aside the learned and valuable archaeological explanations and dissertations on these objects, as not adapted for general appreciation, we may place among the more popular and attractive uses, to which the discovery of these fictile vases has led, the classical work before us, of M. Panofka. In it we shall find, that the illustration of Grecian manners and customs, afforded by the paintings observable on these remarkable specimens of the perfection to which the Greeks carried the art of pottery, has been most dexterously turned to account by the author, as well as by the translator. Among the difficulties against which both have had to contend, was the fact that the materials were not positively or directly adapted for the elucidation of their main object. It is evident that the ancient painters of vases never intended to present us with *pictures of Grecian society*, any more than that the fair and royal personage, who is said to have been the means of sending down to us the Bayeux tapestry, had any thought of delighting us with the details of Norman manners and costume; or the painter of a picture of the siege of Troy, in an illuminated manuscript of the twelfth or thirteenth century, intended to give us a notion of the architecture, arms, or armour, of his period.

M. Panofka truly states in his opening pages, that the artists of antiquity, in the selection of their subjects, seem never to have descended to representations of real life on vases. Art was almost exclusively devoted to the illustration of their mythology and religious traditions. The feeling which thus influenced their works, gave necessarily an individuality even to each single figure. This is illustrated by the frontispiece of the work before us, which represents a group of five persons, two of whom are playing the game of astragali. The individuality of each of these five females has been fully pointed out, by the artist having inscribed the name of each near her. In like manner, if we perceive the picture of a warrior on a vase, it will prove to be Achilles, Hector, or some other traditional hero. Do we see an infant represented? We shall discover it to be Bacchus or Hercules, by some symbol or accessory object.

But although we must thus seek "the materials for a sketch of Greek society," "in the sphere of Gods and heroes," no doubt can exist as to the

purity of the source; and, as we remarked before, we only feel the more sensibly the merits of the author and translator, in having so agreeably and judiciously accomplished the task of bending a learned and crabbed archaeological study, so as to bring back to us such a variety of lost and faithful pictures of ancient life.

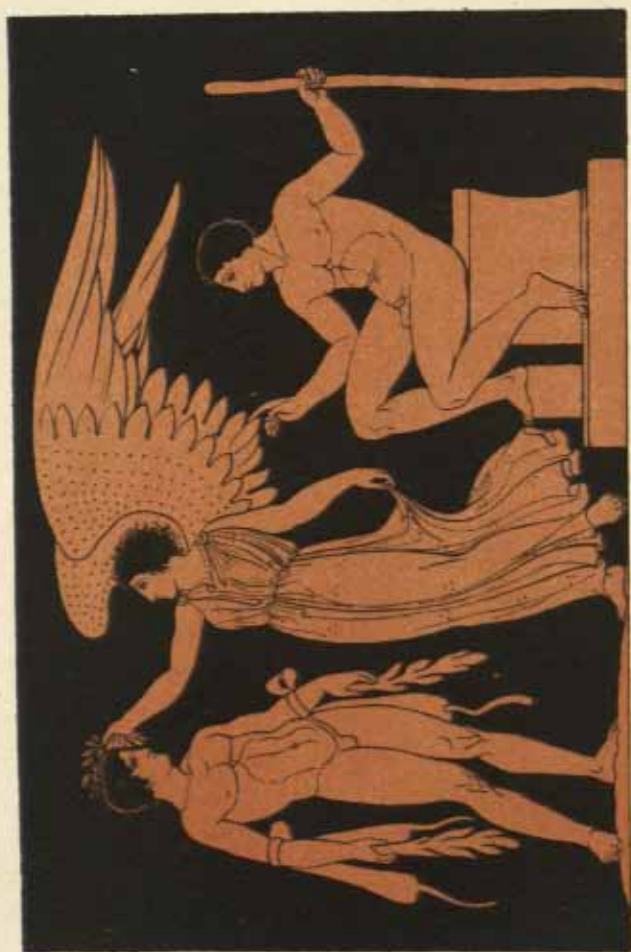
The Preface to the translation explains so well the object of the work, that we make no apology to our readers for introducing the following extract:—“The publication which has been chosen for translation is rather popular than learned; distinguished not so much for novelty of research, as for the manner in which the materials collected by the cumulative industry of former scholars have been brought together from remote sources, and so combined with the evidence of works of art, as to present them in a new and unexpected point of view. Such a mode of treatment is eminently graphic. Many facts and details which fail to strike the mind as they occur to us in a disconnected form, and at intervals in a course of reading, become interesting when disengaged from the mass of erudition in which they have been involved, and brought in juxta-position with pictorial representation; the appeal to the eye enlivens and confirms the mental perception; and even those who want time or opportunity to become acquainted with the Greeks through the medium of their literature, and who have few sympathies with classical thought and feeling, can still study the image of society preserved to us in Greek art, and can thus become cognisant of that marvellous grace and beauty which pervaded ancient Greek life, and was associated with its humblest and most familiar incidents.” “It is the object, therefore, of the present publication to give a specimen of the method and results of Continental Archaeology, which will not, it is hoped, be thought a needless contribution to our national literature, if it in any degree contribute to extend the range of English scholarship.”

In many points of view, the present may be regarded as a new work. Many very judicious changes have been made in the order of the materials. The plates are on a much *larger scale* than those in the German edition, and, with a few exceptions, have been *re-copied from the original sources*. Several new illustrations have been added, and the whole have been so carefully selected as to be adapted to the perusal of the softer sex, as well as to the use of the antiquary and the scholar; a recommendation which can apply but very rarely to archaeological works on ancient vases.

We cannot allude to the elegant plates of this work, without distinctly offering our tribute of well-merited praise to Mr. George Scharf, the talented artist who has so correctly executed them. We are of opinion that the power of copying faithfully from the antique, ought to be the chief aim of every young artist, who wishes to distinguish himself in his profession.

We have selected for repetition here, a specimen plate from each part of the work. M. Panofka will better explain, through the translation, than we can, the very beautiful design of Phædra, which presents itself to our readers on the opposite page.

“The scene delineated is attractive and full of meaning. A female figure is seated in a swing, which Love impels forward, while Venus stands on the other side, looking at herself in a mirror; the little dog,



bounding from below, appears to sympathise with the movements of his mistress. If in this design the swinger were the only figure, we might suppose nothing more to be represented than one of the usual summer amusements of Greek maidens; but the presence of Venus and Love elevates the subject above the sphere of ordinary life into the regions of mythology. It would, however, have been difficult to discover the name of the principal personage, but for a clue afforded by a description in Pausanias, of one of the celebrated pictures of antiquity. In the Greek fresco of Polygnotus, at Delphi, representing scenes from the infernal regions, Phædra, the ill-fated step-mother of Hippolytus, was pictured seated in a swing; the mode of her death being thus figuratively indicated by the artist. It is this very Phædra who is the subject of the design before us; and it is not without meaning that Cupid is the mover of the swing; this betokens that her calamitous end was the consequence of her guilty love.

"This poetic treatment of so tragical a subject, was not the invention either of the artist who designed this vase, or of the earlier and more celebrated Polygnotus. Its origin must be sought for rather in that mode of softened expression, *Euphemismus*, which formed an elementary principle of the Greek religion, and hence exercised a powerful influence over art and language, especially that of poetry. In accordance with this feeling, the Greeks gave Death the friendly name of 'Host of the Universe,' or 'Gatherer of Nations;' the image of Death was presented to the eye in the pleasant likeness of sleep, and the Furies were called *Eumenides*, or 'gracious ones,' a propitiatory name.

"The interpretation which we have proposed for this picture, is confirmed by the accounts left us of a feast peculiar to Athens, called *Aiora*. This festival was held in order to commemorate the suicide of Erigone on the death of her father, King Icarius; his servants, infuriated by intoxication and the maddening influence of the dog-star, had murdered him, and his daughter in despair hung herself on the tree under which he had been buried. After this catastrophe, many women of Athens, seized with sudden phrensy, destroyed themselves by like means, the Oracle declaring that they were visited with this punishment from the gods, because the *manes* of Erigone was still unappeased. On each anniversary of her death a feast was therefore held, at which, in expiation of the ill-fated suicide, the Athenian women swung themselves. During this mournful rite, lays were chanted, such as Erigone might have sung while seeking her father."

The second subject is a victorious Athlete, crowned by the genius or personification of Victory; a very graceful composition, marked by the peculiarity of a palm branch and vitta, or fillet, in each hand of the Athlete; and no doubt indicative of a double victory. We would humbly suggest that this double honour may have been more probably gained in the horse-race and foot-race, than in successfully throwing the spear; and the attitude of the youth seated behind, with uplifted hand, appears to us more like that of an admiring and congratulating friend, than of an envious and discontented competitor. Be this, however, as it may, we have here a charming design, which appears to have been derived by the potter from a celebrated picture in antiquity, no doubt then readily understood, and

the two youths well known as mythical persons. As illustrating the habits and manners of the Greeks in their sacred games, the detail of this composition is very striking and useful to us. It is probably the only representation extant of the reward of a double victory.

In conclusion we must not omit to point out, that among the notes are several which have been added to the original work, and which are, therefore, distinguished by insertion between brackets. We know not whether to admire most, the soundness or the unpretending scholarship which distinguishes them. We regret, in an archaeological point of view, that they are so few; as, without any disparagement to the learned author, the text is evidently susceptible of many occasional emendations. The critical antiquary will be also thankful for the labour, which has been bestowed in verifying the correctness of the references in the original notes throughout the work. It must be confessed, that many of the German, and some of the French archaeologists, have a bad habit of smothering a sentence in a mass of quotations, many of which, when they have been with great labour well sifted, sometimes prove to be most vague and unsatisfactory, if not even irrelevant.

We now take leave of this delightful volume, which, in its English dress, we regard as a *new book*. The work of remodelling has evidently been executed by a superior mind, and from the general character of the style, and certain peculiar touches, showing deep sympathy with the first part of the subject, we strongly suspect that it is to a *female mind* that we are indebted for the translation; perhaps we might say *minds*, for, in spite of the skill displayed in harmonising the styles, we fancy we can perceive traces of two hands. We readily admit, if there be any truth in our surmise, that they must be very learned ladies, or that they may, perhaps, have been a little aided by an experienced archaeologist,—but we would not seek to penetrate further the mystery of their *incognito*, for, though anonymous publications have generally great disadvantages to contend with, we think this little book well calculated to work its way through the world, even without the advantage of new and learned names.

THE HISTORY OF STAINED GLASS, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD OF THE ART TO THE PRESENT TIME. Illustrated by coloured Examples of Entire Windows in the various Styles. By WILLIAM WARRINGTON. London: Published by the Author, Berkeley-street West. 1848. 1 vol. folio.

THE costly style in which this really splendid-looking volume has been got up, its comprehensive title, and confident preface, have, probably, led others, as well as ourselves, to expect to find in its pages a complete and useful history of glass painting, as well as sound and well-considered suggestions for the improvement of modern painted windows. A careful examination of the work has, however, dispelled from our minds much of the favourable impression which its typographical excellence was so well calculated to excite, and has led to the conviction that the author has taken a very limited view of his subject; that the reader who looks for historical or antiquarian information respecting this art, will, probably, be disap-

pointed; and that the rules laid down, and the examples furnished, for the guidance of others, are mostly founded on erroneous or mistaken principles.

The work may be considered under three points of view: as a history of glass painting; as a description of the styles which have successively prevailed in England; and, thirdly, as inculcating certain principles upon which the art of glass painting must be exercised or practised.

As a history of glass painting, the work is very deficient. It gives little or no account of the progress and vicissitudes of the art on the Continent; and, with regard to many countries, is so perfectly silent, that a reader might infer that glass painting had remained entirely unknown to them. There is no mention of Swiss painted glass; Spain, for instance, is not mentioned; neither is Italy. Even Germany, and the Netherlands—countries where it so extensively flourished—are passed over without notice, if we except a brief account of some windows at Cologne and at Gouda, taken from another publication. France is brought more prominently forward; but the history, even with regard to this country, does not do more than give descriptions of some well-known windows, such as those at St. Denis, Rouen, &c. There is no attempt at discriminating the varieties of style which prevailed in France at different periods, and in its various provinces; nor is there any account of the universal prevalence of this kind of decoration at one time, and of its subsequent rapid decline, or of the causes which led to it—subjects, as to all which some interesting particulars are given by Le Vieil.¹

The account of the origin and early employment of the art is also very trite and meagre. This, perhaps, is excusable, as nothing very satisfactory is known upon the subject; but it is hardly excusable to omit all mention of the *Treatise of Theophilus*, which is so important in proving the antiquity of glass painting, and throwing light on its practice, both at an early period and during subsequent ages. Of *Theophilus*, indeed, Mr. Warrington does not appear to have heard; certainly, he can never have read him, or he would not say, as he does (p. 12), speaking of the glass painters of the twelfth century: "It is pretty clear, therefore, that these primitive manufacturers did not understand the method of blowing glass, but that they fused their coloured metals in earthen pots or crucibles, and then cast them as nearly as possible to the requisite sizes, afterwards grozing them to the exact shape wanted." Or he would not remark, after noticing Suger's statement that they fused sapphires to make blue glass for the windows of St. Denys: "Some have doubted the supposed reality of the sapphires, but the evident care and precaution about them makes the matter pretty conclusive." (Note to p. 15).²

The work is equally deficient in inquiries into and information respecting the processes used by the medieval glass painters for colouring their glass; and though the period of the introduction of the yellow stain is duly

¹ *L'Art de la peinture sur verre et de la vitrerie*. Par feu M. Le Vieil, 1774.

² *Theophilus* distinctly describes the art of glass blowing, and the method of opening out cylinders of glass into sheets. It is also clear,

from his statement, that the term "*Sapphires*," was given to the blue tints found in ancient mosaic work, which the glass-makers of his time fused with the white glass in order to give a blue colour to it.

noticed (p. 45), no mention is made of the different methods of smear, and stipple shading—a distinction of critical importance. The invention of enamel colouring is likewise passed over in silence, and the change which this invention wrought in glass painting is not clearly or historically traced.

In dividing the history and description of the styles of ancient painted glass into centuries, instead of simply into styles, Mr. Warrington has followed the example of many other writers; and of this we do not complain, although the arrangement has a tendency to complicate the subject, as it practically involves a division of it both into centuries and styles. But his detailed description of the different styles we cannot but think unsatisfactory. It consists of a mass of materials, partly original, but principally compiled from other works, and all blended together in such confusion, that, really, a clearer notion of the subject might be obtained from a perusal of an elementary Essay on Ancient Glazing, which appeared some years ago in Parker's Glossary of Architecture. It is, moreover, inaccurate as regards some features, and omits any systematic mention of others, which, though minute, are of importance in ascertaining the date or style of a glass painting; as, for instance, the texture of the material, or mode of execution³ used at different periods.

It is, perhaps, hardly worth while to notice the crotchet of our author, that the "tints" of the ornaments used in the borders of the 12th century windows, which were "tinted with all the remaining colours," (red and blue being appropriated to the grounds of the borders) were "kept of a pale and neutral kind, *approaching to white*, all the ornaments of the border being thus approximated to metal by their paleness, and thus preserving the principles and rules of blazon with all the effect of comprehensive colouring;" (p. 9) or, that the medallions, which "contained the principal story and interior of the window," "were always kept small and subordinate, because they were less beautiful, that is, contributed less to the general effect, though possessing more pictorial interest than the backgrounds;" (ib.) since a glance at the windows at Canterbury, or at the engravings in Lasteyrie's History, or in the Monographie de la Cathédral de Bourges, will sufficiently refute these notions. But when the author (p. 35) divides glass paintings of the thirteenth century into "Reticulated"

³ The author seems to have been particularly averse to initiating his reader in the mysteries of the workshop, except on one occasion, where, in reference to the ancient lead work, he says, "The lead used in these times was less broad than that of the present day, and seldom varied in size, whereas many sizes are now used for the same composition; by which means all the various effects of different breadths of outline are to be obtained. This object was thus accomplished by artificially adding to the breadth of the lead by blacking in, or painting an additional breadth in opaque colour on the glass itself," p. 12. We are not disposed to accept this apology for the modern practice of using leads broader than the old ones. For, though it is true

that the old artists did black in with opaque colour (enamel brown), round the edges of the glass, yet, owing to the very irregular breadth of this blacking in, which sometimes was entirely covered by the leaf of the lead,—the effect produced by their practice is very different from the harsh uniform line of undeviating breadth produced by a broad modern lead.

⁴ The author states, (p. 35), that "reticulated" glass is "sometimes termed 'grisaille glass.'" But this is calculated to create an erroneous impression, for the term "grisaille" is applied to any glass painting which consists of white glass painted with enamel brown, in contra-distinction to one in which coloured glass is employed, and is not confined to the

and "Non-reticulated,"—the "reticulated" glass paintings meaning patterns painted on white glass, and rendered more distinct by so much of the surface as is not occupied with the pattern being covered with a cross-hatching of thin black lines, and the "non-reticulated" meaning the pattern without the cross-hatched ground,—he selects a feature as indicative of a particular style, which is, in fact, common to glass paintings of various styles. For the presence or absence of the cross-hatched ground, constitutes no feature on which the inquirer can safely rely as indicating the date of painted glass. For instance, much of the pattern glass of the latter half of the thirteenth century, and even of the fourteenth century, which Mr. Warrington classes as "non-reticulated," is really "reticulated." This last fact is admitted by himself, (p. 47) where, describing the glass of the fourteenth century, he says, "Reticulated work was also much used during this period here and on the Continent." In another place (p. 32) his fondness for theory misleads him. Speaking of the "quarries" or "quarrels" of the thirteenth century, he states, "that, as much importance was attached to their shapes in the different epochs as to the shields of heraldry," so in this period the quarrels were elongated and *pointed*, in conformity with the principles of the style, that is, longer than two equilateral triangles conjoined at the bases; whereas, in the succeeding styles, they became more nearly a square set angle-wise, when the arch became more depressed." Unluckily for this theory the facts are entirely the other way, the earlier quarries being in general the squarest in form, and the later ones the more elongated.⁶ But in truth the length or breadth of a quarry is a circumstance as little to be relied upon as the height or span of a pointed arch can be relied on as a mark of date; the forms of both being chiefly influenced by motives of convenience. In another place we find it stated, in describing the glass of the thirteenth century, that "at no time in England were large figures introduced;" and again, (p. 37) that "in early English glass, figures and canopies were *not* used, and therefore in strict truth cannot be introduced except upon continental principles:" an error which we can hardly account for,—since so many fine examples of large figures and canopies, of the early part of the thirteenth century, actually exist in Canterbury cathedral; and as another still earlier example, copied from the glass in one of the clerestory windows of the nave of York, is engraved in Browne's History of York Cathedral,—unless, as we suspect, Mr. Warrington, in compiling his account of the style, has borrowed

cross-hatched patterns mentioned in the text. Mr. Warrington, by the way, (ib.) erroneously cites Wells Cathedral as abounding with patterns of the last description.

⁶ Mr. Warrington asserts, (p. 31.) "that the artists did not leave the fashion or shape of the escutcheon out of consideration; but they thought that it should be in harmony with the *arches* of their architecture; hence we find the shields denominated *hester*." The connexion here stated to exist between the form of the arch and that of the shield is purely imaginary, as a very moderate acquaintance with early heraldry will suffice to show.

⁶ A quarry from one of the windows of St. Deny's Church, York, which glass is "reticu-

lated" of the thirteenth century, measures lengthwise, five inches and a quarter; and across, five inches and an eighth. Another quarry, of the same date, from Lincoln Cathedral, measures four inches and seven-eighths in length, and four inches and three-quarters in breadth. Thus, in each of these quarries, the length exceeds the breadth only by an eighth of an inch; whilst a quarry bearing the initial of Henry the Seventh, measures lengthwise six inches, and across three inches and five-eighths. The excess of length over breadth here being two inches and three-eighths. We could cite numerous other instances to the same effect.

his information from some book which happens to cite, as illustrative of an account of Early English figure and canopy windows, *engravings* selected from continental examples only.⁷ In another place, the author, in describing the glass of the fourteenth century, states that, in the canopy work, "Pedestals, strictly speaking, were never used." (p. 40.) Yet, in the Lady Chapel of Wells Cathedral, all the canopies in the glass, which is of the first half of the fourteenth century, are furnished with pedestals directly copied from sculpture. We cannot afford space to pursue the subject further, and to point out numberless minor inaccuracies which pervade the descriptions of all the styles; but we cannot help feeling that the defects of the letter-press might have been, in great measure, cured, had the descriptions of the styles been illustrated by copies of original examples, instead of Mr. Warrington's own designs. He tells us in one place (p. i.), That the use of the present illustrations "had an accidental origin;" in another (p. iv.), that as "it is necessary to improve public taste, or art itself can never be generally improved," and as "it is by the production of good modern works that this must principally be effected, hence the author has chosen to give a series of his own designs, which have actually been executed by himself, (knowing as he does, that they are all composed on the most rigid principles of ancient art,) rather than to add to the number of ancient specimens which have from time to time appeared." Mr. Warrington, we are glad to find (p. i.), proposes in a subsequent volume to publish a number of illustrations, "from ancient authorities only;" but as these are to consist merely of details, we cannot but regret that the labour and expense bestowed on the illustrations of the present volume, should not have been applied in increasing the number of engravings of entire original windows,—the scarceness of which is so severely felt by all who study the subject,—rather than in perpetuating designs, most of which, we fear, are more calculated to mislead than to instruct. A few selections will suffice to prove this. The very first plate, given in illustration of the glass of the twelfth century, the "altar window, Bromley St. Leonard's," displays two palpable anachronisms. Each of the outer lights is in a style some sixty years later than that of the glass in the centre light. The third plate, "the altar window St. Peter's Church, Stepney," would have been more instructive had Mr. Warrington told the reader the dates of, as well as his authorities for, the various parts of the design, especially of the centre light. The author tells us, (in a note to p. 10,) that the medallion subjects in this window are less faithful to style than some of the other examples, "from being required to avoid conventionalism as much as possible." We therefore abstain from making any remarks on them. Of the illustrations of the thirteenth century, the "Design for the East windows of the Choir of Chichester Cathedral," shows a singular admixture of the foliated ornaments of the twelfth, or early part of the thirteenth century,

⁷ It is tolerably clear, from the author's non-acquaintance with the early English figures and canopies in Canterbury Cathedral, that his description, in a subsequent part of the work, of the early English glass now remaining in that edifice, is not the result of personal observation. It seems to be taken,

almost verbatim, from a description of *some* of the Canterbury glass given in a work elsewhere quoted by Mr. Warrington; "An Inquiry into the Difference of Style observable in Ancient Painted Glass,"—Parker, Oxford.

with other details belonging to the latter part of the thirteenth century, or beginning of the fourteenth; and the tinted landscape backgrounds of the medallions, are a modern invention. The next plate, "Designed for the lower portion of the Eastern window of Ely Cathedral," is in its several parts more consistent in point of date than the last; but the borders of the lights are too minute, to say nothing of their details, to harmonise with the rest of the design. We are not informed whence Mr. Warrington derived his authority, in painted glass, for the mitre surmounting the arms of the See, at the bottom of the central light of this window; or for the mitres in the next plate, which represents the design for the upper portion of the same window. The next plate to the last, "the altar window, Trinity Church, Brompton," seems to be an original idea of Mr. Warrington's, and, like the former designs, cannot be said to be "composed on the most rigid principles of ancient art." The faults of "the monumental window, south of the chancel, Stower Provost Church, Dorsetshire," are as much those of composition, as of nonconformity with style.

The first plate of the series, illustrating the glass of the fourteenth century, "the east window of St. Thomas Church, Winchester," seems out of place, as most of the foliated ornaments throughout the design, and the canopy work in the lower lights (which last seems to have been copied rather from seals than from glass,) belong to the Early English period. The other plates of this series are, however, on the whole, less open to criticism than those of the last, at least on the score of mere nonconformity with style; owing, no doubt, to the existence of a greater quantity of original glass of the fourteenth than of the thirteenth century, and consequently of a greater mass of materials to copy from. The same remark equally applies to most of the illustrations of the painted glass of the fifteenth century; and of "Palatial, Manorial, and Domestic" windows. Few of these designs are as faulty in point of style as those forming the earliest series: fewer still are satisfactory as compositions; we may mention in particular "the altar window of Beeford Church, Yorkshire," and the "East window of the south aisle of St. Mary's, Truro." The "Design for a window of the House of Lords," wholly wants the delicacy of treatment shown in ancient heraldic compositions in glass.

We therefore cannot but regard these "Illustrations" as failures. They are not rigid examples of the styles of ancient stained glass, nor do they convey any adequate notion of the composition, taste, or delicacy of the ancient glass painters. They all exhibit, in a greater or lesser degree, the usual defects of mere imitative work, and betray the inferiority of designs founded on the principle of compilation, to designs of a more original character. We may also add that most of the designs in illustration of the glazing of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries are singularly ill calculated to produce a good effect when executed in modern glass. Mr. Warrington is perfectly aware of the fact that the rude manufacture of the early glass "contributed to produce a glittering and gem-like effect, of which the later and more evenly manufactured glass is incapable," (p. 12); and yet he seems, like his contemporaries in the craft, to delude himself into the belief, that, in order to reproduce the effect of the earlier windows,

nothing more is required than to copy them closely; and that any modification of the design, or colouring, in order to suit the nature of the modern material, is quite unnecessary.

We now pass to such an examination as we find possible, of the principles upon which Mr. Warrington considers that the successful cultivation of the art depends. We say, "such an examination as we find possible," for the obscure, discursive, and confused language of our author sometimes renders it difficult to ascertain precisely what he means. We extract the following passages at length, because, as we are far from certain that we fully understand their meaning, we would not run the risk of misrepresenting the author by giving what we suppose to be their meaning in our own words:—

"As we are about to comment on the different styles *separately*, it may be well to examine into and ascertain the main principle on which stained glass was carried into effect, when it had assumed a scientific and historical position, and when its authors had taken upon them the important mission of chroniclers of events, on a material much more durable than papyrus or parchment, in connexion with sacred edifices, considered as safe depositaries from the holy reverence in which they were held. As therefore in the early ages of the Church, *symbolism* was, in the abeyance of letters, resorted to as a means of Christian teaching, so in like manner the colours had their uses and *symbolic* meanings, from which *heraldic symbolism* was undoubtedly derived; but as the principle was in the early stages of Christian use applied mosaically, as derived from the East, so was it afterwards by stained glass adapted to windows; and as they were therefore in each case intended for the most part as gems and precious metals, so, in fact, must they be considered, and not as mere colours.

"*Heraldry* was not reduced to a science until after the first crusade (with which the earliest remaining glass is coeval), and which began A.D. 1095, and brought together numbers of princes and nobles from many countries—a circumstance which created a necessity, for the sake of distinction, discrimination, order and arrangement, of heraldic blazonry, and more especially so, as surnames were not generally then adopted, the chiefs being designated by their various characteristics, such as strength, conquest, colour, learning, place of birth, courage, &c., as is the case with all our earlier monarchs. Yet a certain portion of blazon must have, long previously, prevailed in their banners, and in their professional accompaniments; such being attributed to the tribes of Israel, and certainly to both the Greek and Roman warriors. Thus, in the play of *Æschylus*, called 'The Seven Chiefs against Thebes,' a full account is given, almost in modern terms, of the devices, mottoes, and coloured emblems, by which the shield of each warrior was distinguished.

"Whether, therefore, stained glass was, in its mode of colouring, derived from the symbolical colours of the Church, or from heraldry or the principles of heraldry, from either or both, is not very important, if considered as a means to effect only; for certain it is that both were, and must ever, to a very great extent, be guided by, and carried out upon, the same rules; and this for the simple reason that they mainly rest on the primitive colours, and it is a fixed principle that the eye cannot be satisfied without

the presence of the whole." For this very reason, it is a standard principle in heraldry, that colour on colour, or metal on metal, is false blazon—a fact which has been averred, from time to time, by all heraldic writers, and which, in short, is an heraldic law. It is true that a very few exceptions exist, such as the arms of Jerusalem. . . . For the foregoing reasons, it is absolutely necessary to thoroughly consider and study the principles of heraldry in connection with stained glass, as a key to the knowledge and understanding of the primary principles of colouring, and most especially of the primitive styles of which we are about to treat, which are, indeed, a sort of heraldry upon a large scale. The reason why this has not been generally comprehended, is, that these works have been viewed through a false medium in respect to the colours of which they are composed, namely, by considering them as yellow, blue, white, red, and green; whereas, to understand them properly, and to account for the extraordinary effect which these colours produce in combination, they *must* be considered both symbolically and *heraldically*, as the colours of the Church, and as the blazonry of our ancient nobility; viz., as topaz, sapphire, pearl, ruby, and emerald;⁸ understanding them as a mosaic assemblage of gems, to which they bear so close a resemblance, rather than as a collection of painted colours. To illustrate this *in colouring*, yellow and green are mawkish and sickly in effect, while topaz and emerald are magnificent in depth and hue, especially when intermixed with rubies, sapphires, pearls, and gold, to which yellow glass approximates. And what can compare to the gold colour of glass? It is almost¹ more brilliant than the colour itself; nor until we are accustomed to view these works thus, are we likely to understand them aright. We may wonder how such astonishing effect can be practically produced, and one possessing such a charm, by a mere assemblage of so many colours, without elucidating the mystery until we invest them with a character of jewellery." (p. 7.)

"We have but little ancient glass left in its original state; and if the greatest care be not taken of that little, we shall have much less in a century hence: so that real ancient models should be made available and strictly followed in all modern works, if the fact now admitted by all be worthy of consideration,—that the *true and only standard of excellence is the medieval style of art*. True it is that such a statement would have been deemed ridiculous twenty years ago. It would have been said that an improved knowledge of anatomy, of drawing, of perspective, of grouping, of effects, and the like, was so much greater than the ancient artists ever attained, that our painting on glass must needs be better than theirs. The pseudo-professors of an art which they did not comprehend, thus proceeded on *modern principles*, never doubting that the success would be commensurate with the plausible grounds of the theory. And what was the result?

⁸ If the author here alludes to the doctrine of complementary colours, we will ask whether the shield of the Percies, for instance, *Azure, 5 fusils in fess Or*, is to be considered a satisfactory piece of colouring? If it is, it must be from the accidental circumstance that the blue is of a purple hue, or the yellow of an orange hue; and if so, his principle of colour-

ing by heraldic rules fails.

⁹ Is Mr. Warrington aware at what time the practice was first introduced of blazoning the arms of noblemen by precious stones, in lieu of colours and metals? We suspect that he is not.

¹ Quære, much more brilliant.—P. D.

Works so bad and so deficient in effects of colour and combination, that we look on the washy transparencies of this school with unmixed regret at their ignorance and presumption. The reason of all this is explained in very few words. People did not know that medieval glass painting was entirely *conventional*. They saw, indeed, that somehow or other, an ancient saint, with his unreal countenance, his diapered *nimbus*, his quaintly-proportioned members, and yet heavenly and devotional attitude, the very ideal of holy contemplation and heavenly portraiture; that this form, with reclined head and clasped hands, had infinitely more of character, if not of *grace*, than the comely and comfortable form produced, on *improved principles*, by the modern pencil; yet no one could solve the mystery why it should be so. We now see that the ancient painters had the deepest knowledge of blending and combining colours, and that this style of painting was not only in its delineation strictly conventional, but was adapted to the material: in a word, that they did not wish to treat glass like canvas or any opaque surface." (p. iv.)

Again, in his remarks on the glass "of the sixteenth century to the present time," he proceeds (p. 61), "These periods introduce us to styles (if they may be so termed) differing so much in all respects from medieval works, that with all the talent and ingenuity employed on them, they seem from first to last to have been a misconception and misapplication of this art. As at the time engraving and oil painting had become the ruling passion, so Church architecture to which these arts bore little analogy, became capricious and debased, assuming any form or style which the humour and fancy of the architect, or his employer, might think fit, irrespective of order or precedent. Great artists in engraving and oil painting had now arisen, whom the practitioners on glass, misunderstanding its capabilities, vainly strove to rival. Now, as the latter art mainly depends for its beauty and effects on its association with appropriate architecture, and on principles opposite to those of oil and shadowing painting, it follows that the attempt to treat glass like canvas, must prove a complete failure." "Partly from this cause, but still more from a voluptuous and sensual school of painting having arisen and attained popularity, the designs of the glass of this age exhibit a grossness and indelicacy which speak little for the religion of those who admitted them into their churches. The art, in fact, was secularised. . . . It is true, that other buildings than Gothic may be advantageously embellished by works of this art; but to accomplish this, the design must be in harmony with the architecture, and if this be of a classic character, must be treated with the utmost devotion, delicacy, and skill. But the portrait style of glass painting, however beautifully and skilfully managed, can scarcely equal the mosaic richness, the beautiful and poetic symbolism of the primitive ages, for the very simple reason, that the effect of the painting depends upon delicacy of colouring and the concealment of outlines, whereas the latter requires vigorous outlines, and depth of tone for its effect."

According to these extracts, it appears (if we understand them aright) that glass painting is not a pictorial or imitative art; as it aims neither at the representation of natural nor artificial objects, but consists merely of conventional signs, which, to those who have learnt the language, may

suggest the idea of such objects, and also of certain hidden or symbolical meanings attached to them. That in order to express these signs, the painter must adhere strictly to the forms which were established in the middle ages; and, for clothing them in the proper colours, must have recourse to the principle of colouring discoverable by the rules of heraldry. It seems also necessary, in order for the eye to feel the full effect of a glass painting, that the spectator should be acquainted with the language of symbolism, and conversant with the heraldic designation of colours; as, without the latter qualification, his retina might chance to be affected with the impression of mere colours, instead of the brilliancy of gems. The opinions on which this view of glass painting is founded seem to be erroneous. The idea of a connection between glass painting and heraldry which the author advances, and which is found not only in the above quotations, but pervades the whole work, is a mere crotchet of some lover of heraldry; and if it were true, could be of no practical importance as applied to the colouring of painted windows, in which so many more varieties of colour and shades of colour, necessarily occur, than in heraldry.

In attributing superiority to medieval glass paintings over modern ones, the author seems to misapprehend the nature of the principle on which the effect of a glass painting depends, and to confound results due to colouring with those arising from drawing and design.

Fully as we are disposed to agree with the author's condemnation of such glass paintings as "the washy Virtues" at New College, Oxford,—in which glass is treated like canvas, dulness is substituted for brilliancy, and weak enamel colouring for the powerful tints produced by using coloured pot-metal and coated glass,—works which violate the essential conditions of the art, and possess neither the beauty of an oil painting on the one hand, nor that of a true glass painting on the other;—we cannot agree with him in including in this condemnation the works of the first half of the sixteenth century: for in these works the capabilities of the art of glass painting are more highly developed than has before or since been the case, without any violation of its principles. It is true that in many cases harmony with the character of the architecture may be better preserved by the employment of glass paintings consisting of an assemblage of strong and distinct colours, than of glass paintings possessing a lighter and more tinted effect; but it is not fair to attempt to excite prejudice against the works of the first half of the sixteenth century by representing that their effect depends on delicacy of colouring, and the concealment of outlines, &c., as if delicacy of colouring (if a defect) were not equally displayed in many medieval examples, and as if the Cinque-cento artists ever strove to conceal any other leads than those which did not properly constitute the outlines of the design. Equally unfair is it to bring a general charge of indecency against these works, as the result of the art having become "secularised," since, in almost every case in which such indecency does exist, it arises from the artist having adopted some medieval type, the grossness of which, disguised in the original in some degree by the general grotesqueness of the drawing, is exhibited in all its deformity when the subject is more skilfully delineated.

We have long entertained the opinion that glass painting differs from

other pictorial arts only in its peculiar conditions, and that, subject to these conditions, its productions must be estimated according to the general rules of art; that it is therefore idle to try to subject glass painting to any less comprehensive rules, whose application to it must be purely imaginary; and that to seek to establish as standards of excellence works which cannot stand the ordeal of intelligent criticism, savours only of ignorance, or prejudice, or of both. We are therefore compelled to state, as our deliberate conviction, that a real revival of this once beautiful art, if possible, as we think it is, can only be brought about by the adoption of principles very different from those advocated by our author.

We have noticed several other inaccurate statements in the course of the work, but we have not sufficient space to enter into them. In conclusion, we are glad to find that Mr. Warrington, in his notice of modern artists who have revived the ancient system of glass painting, pays a proper tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Miller; we are, however, much surprised at the omission of the merits of Mr. Willement, to whom we owe the first practical revival of the various styles of ancient glass, and to whom Mr. Warrington is probably peculiarly indebted.

NOTES ON CHELTENHAM; ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL. By W. H. GOMONDE.
1849. 8vo. (Printed for private distribution.)

THE interesting *brochure* produced by Mr. Gomonde, on quitting, for the Continent, a field of archaeological research in which he has laboured for some time with success, contains descriptive Notices of Ancient Remains in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, with representations of various objects discovered by the author. A plan is given of a Roman villa, at Dry Hill, adjacent to a Roman camp and to British tumuli, of which one was opened by Mr. Gomonde. He relates in detail the results of his excavations, made in concert with Capt. Henry Bell, by which a bath lined with stucco, a hypocaust, and several chambers, were brought to light. In most of the rooms were found remains of mural painting. The villa had evidently been burnt down, and the work of destruction was complete, not an object, one vase excepted, being found in a perfect state. A few coins were discovered, with fragments of pottery, objects of bronze, iron, and bone. The plan presents to view a long range of chambers, terminating at one end with the bath, the aspect being nearly south, on which side is a *crypto-porticus*. The building had been roofed with lozenge-shaped stone tiles, arranged like scales—the *opus pavoninum*.

Mr. Gomonde has added an useful outline of the architectural peculiarities of churches in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, also of monuments, and sepulchral brasses, with a list of coins, Roman and British, found in the district; and representations of various ancient relics discovered in Gloucestershire.

Archæological Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, DEC. 3, 1849. The Rev. Professor CORRIE, President, in the Chair.

A letter was read from Mr. A. W. FRANKS, upon Medieval Seals formed of Roman intaglios, with a modern inscription or motto surrounding them. He especially noticed a seal of the Church of Durham, set with a fine head of Jupiter, bearing the inscription—CAPUT SANCTI OSWALDI REGIS, and having on the reverse a cross and the surrounding legend, SIGILLVM CUDBERHTI PRESVLIS SCTI.¹ Also, the seal of Boniface Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 1244, on which four small intaglios were placed, two on each side of the figure. Also, several others of minor interest.

Mr. C. C. BABINGTON exhibited a sketch of a Saracenic arch, separating the nave from the chancel of Garway Church, Herefordshire, and called attention to the fact that this church was built by the Knights Templars, and thus accounted for the introduction of so oriental a feature into an English Church.

Professor WILLIS remarked that he did not remember a similar instance in England; that he believed the arch to be truly of Saracenic type, and that it was not to be found except in places where that people had had influence.

Mr. BABINGTON also directed attention to some recently uncovered sculptures on the chancel arch and east wall of the nave of Rolleston Church, Herefordshire, resembling in some respects those of Kilpeck Church, in that county. He suggested that the appearance of a cross patée in the hands of two of the figures might lead to the idea that this church had been erected under the influence of the Templars of the neighbouring Preceptory at Garway, such a cross being the badge of that order of knights. Drawings of these sculptures have been made for the Archæological Institute, and will be immediately forwarded to that society.

We are informed that Mr. Babington's researches, aided by Mr. Arthur Taylor, have been successful in determining the site of the Roman station at Grantchester, which had not been accurately ascertained. He proposes shortly to bring the subject before the Society.

SUSSEX ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At a meeting held at Brighton, Dec. 6, several interesting communications were received; comprising a memoir on the Lewknor family, by Mr. Durrant Cooper; an account of the church and ancient rectory house at West Dean, near East Bourne, by the Rev. G. M. Cooper; views and memorials of Amberley castle, and the "Queen's Room," by Miss Bradford and the Rev. G. Clarkson; memoirs on testamentary evidences, relating to Sussex families, by Mr. Lower; and on the curious services rendered by the customary tenants

¹ An impression is appended to a deed in the Augmentation Office, dated 1448. See an engraving of this seal in the new edition of the *Monasticon*, vol. i., pl. 3.

of Southease to the lord of that manor, by Mr. Figg. Hurstmonceux was fixed as the scene of the next annual meeting of the society.

We doubt not that the attention of Mr. Blaauw, and of the energetic Archaeologists of Sussex, will be directed to the prosecution of researches at the remarkable site of Roman occupation at Balmer, near Lewes, first noticed, we believe, through the vigilance of Mr. Figg. The discoveries there made during the past summer were of unusual interest, and we hope that the society's funds may enable them to continue the excavations, and preserve a detailed survey of that curious locality.

CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Annual Meeting for the ensuing year will be held in Merionethshire, a district rich in vestiges of the earlier periods. The precise locality has not been fixed; either Barmouth or Dolgelley have been considered suitable. The meeting will take place under the presidency of WILLIAM W. E. WYNNE, Esq., of Sion. It is proposed to continue the publication of the "*Archaeologia Cambrensis*" on a new arrangement. It will be delivered gratuitously to subscribing members, as also an annual volume, and ticket of admission to the Meetings. Archaeologists desirous of giving support to this interesting periodical are requested to send their names to the *Secretaries*, Rev. J. Williams, Llany-mowddwy, Mallwyd, and Rev. W. B. Jones, Queen's College, Oxford.

The Proceedings of the KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY appear to be sustained with much spirit, and to stimulate inquiry in a most satisfactory manner. The formation of a Museum and Library has commenced, and will prove the means of rescuing from destruction many of the curious vestiges of ancient times found almost daily in the localities, to which the attention of the members of this promising institution is now directed. We regret that our limits do not permit of our noticing fully the valuable contributions to Archaeology received at their meetings; but we hope that the Society will soon be in a position to preserve a permanent record by the publication of their Transactions. At the meeting on November the 7th, Mr. GRAVES communicated most interesting notices of further discoveries of the singular submerged timbered structures, which appear, like many other vestiges of antiquity in Ireland, to be peculiar to the sister kingdom. Our readers will recal to mind the remarkable Irish construction of timber, apparently sepulchral, brought before the notice of the Institute by Mr. Talbot, (see page 101 of this volume.) Mr. Prim, one of the Secretaries of the Kilkenny Society, has devoted his researches to another very curious class of funereal repositories, "the Giant's Graves, or Kists," of great size, the burial-places of families, possibly of tribes. It is remarkable, that in these early tombs the bones of birds and animals, as also shells, are frequently found; and it is a very interesting fact, in connexion with the supposition stated in Mr. Stanley's memoir on the Tumulus in Holyhead Island, that the interment there might be assigned to the Irish invaders of Wales, that it would appear to have been customary amongst the ancient Irish, to bury the favourite dog with the deceased. It is stated, that in the interment of a female of rank at the Royal Cemetery at Brugh, her "small hound, called *Dobilla*," was deposited with her. It will be remembered, that Mr. Quekett pointed out the bone of a small dog amongst the remains in an urn described by Mr. Stanley. (See p. 233 of this vol.)

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE promised publication of the "Illustrations of Remains of Roman Art in Cirencester," by Mr. Buckman and Mr. Newmarch, will form a most desirable addition to the "History of Roman Occupation in Britain." By the liberal kindness of those gentlemen, we are permitted in this *Journal* to present to our readers (by anticipation) a very pleasing specimen of the illustrations prepared for this valuable monograph. (See the plate, page 321.) Subscribers are requested to send their names to Messrs. Bailey and Jones, Cirencester; or to Mr. Bell, 186, Fleet Street.

Another most important subject of the same period, "THE ROMAN WALL," has been undertaken by the Rev. James Bruce, of Newcastle, whose discourses on this interesting subject, with the "Pilgrimage," so happily carried into effect during the past summer, have aroused amongst the Archaeologists of the north a fresh interest in that remarkable work. Much new information will be brought to bear upon the inquiry, and the numerous valuable antiquities discovered near the wall, hitherto imperfectly illustrated, will be portrayed with the greatest care. Subscribers' names received by Mr. Russell Smith.

Mr. Henry Smith, of Parliament Street, York, who engaged with much spirit in the publication of the Mosaic Pavements, recently found on Mr. Lawson's property at Aldborough, proposes to produce, by subscription, a Memorial of the remarkable example found in Jury Wall Street, Leicester. The faithful reproductions of such ancient designs, given by Mr. Smith, are of the highest value; and it were to be wished that all the tessellated pavements found in our country had been published with the like accuracy and perfection.

Mr. Boutell has completed the first volume of his "Monumental Brasses," of which the closing part has just appeared. We hope that he may meet with encouragement to continue this undertaking. There remain numerous examples of interest, scarcely sufficient, however, to entitle them to a place in the incomparable series so spiritedly projected by the Messrs. Waller, and which, reproduced by the skilful hand of Mr. Utting, would supply a mass of valuable information, to be sought in vain in other countries. Mr. Weale (19, York Buildings, Regent's Park) promises to give the information, long desired, in regard to the Monumental Brasses of Belgium. He will gladly receive the names of persons disposed to encourage this publication.

Mr. H. Laing, of Clyde Street, Edinburgh, has in preparation a valuable work on the neglected subject of Medieval Seals. It will be limited to those of Scotland, already known as of very high interest and beauty of execution. The number of copies printed is limited. It will form one volume, 4to.

Mr. Wykeham Archer, who for many years has indefatigably sought out and delineated every vestige of ancient London, and scenes therein associated with historical interest, proposes to publish (by subscription) a series of quarterly Numbers, illustrative of the antiquities of the metropolis. The

precious collection of drawings by this talented artist, now in the possession of Mr. Twopeny, will form the basis of the work, which cannot fail to meet with cordial encouragement. Mr. Bogue is the publisher.

Mr. G. R. Lewis, whose "Illustrations of Kilpeck Church" first called attention to the remarkable sculptures existing in Herefordshire, has been encouraged to resume his labours, and proposes to publish (by subscription) *Illustrations of Shobden Church*, in the same county, which contains early sculptures of even more curious character than Kilpeck, and of especial interest, as their date (XII. Cent.) may be ascertained by documentary evidence. Address to G. R. Lewis, Esq., 10, South Parade, Brompton.

Mr. Octavius Hansard has in preparation three views, from recent admeasurement, of the west front of the Banqueting House, Whitehall, of which good representations had long been a desideratum. Subscribers names received by Mr. Weale, High Holborn.

We regret that a press of matter, at the close of this volume, prevents our fully noticing various recent Archaeological publications well deserving of attention. We may mention the translation, by Mr. Thoms, of Mr. Worsae's valuable manual of Northern Antiquities, which has just appeared, published by Mr. Parker; the late publication of the "History of St. Cuthbert," by the very Rev. Monsignor Eyre; the commencement of the interesting History of Darlington, of which Mr. Hylton Longstaffe has produced his first, a very attractive, part; and the Guide to the study of Medieval Architecture by Mr. Parker, comprising Lectures received most favourably by the Oxford Architectural Society.

During the past year, a remarkable Pageant, of considerable interest, took place at Ghent, in which an unique display of medieval costume was combined with the most happy result. The arrangement was due to M. Felix Devigne, Professor of the Academy at Ghent, whose valuable work on costume, armour and arms, the "*Vade Mecum du Peintre*" (Gand, 1844, 4to), as also his more recent "*Recherches sur les Costumes des Gildes et des Corporations de Métiers*," well deserves to be more known to antiquaries in England. M. Devigne will publish, at a very moderate subscription, the "*Album du Cortège Historique*," exhibiting the numerous costumes of the Counts of Flanders, the Guilds, &c., composing the Pageant, which consisted of nearly seven hundred personages. Subscriptions to the work received by Messrs. Barthes, Great Marlborough Street.

The proposal to form a series of *EXAMPLES OF MEDIEVAL ART AND MANUFACTURES*, originated by some active members of the Institute, and communicated to the Society of Arts, has been favoured by the cordial approval and encouragement of their Royal President, the PRINCE ALBERT. Arrangements are in progress to give full effect to this exhibition, an interesting preliminary to the display of modern manufactures of all nations, in 1851. The medieval collection will be opened to public inspection in London early in the spring. The numerous members of the Institute, whose collections have enriched the museums, which have formed a striking feature of the successive Annual Meetings, are invited to co-operate by contributing to this series; and to communicate as early as possible with the Secretaries, who will give all requisite information in regard to this object.

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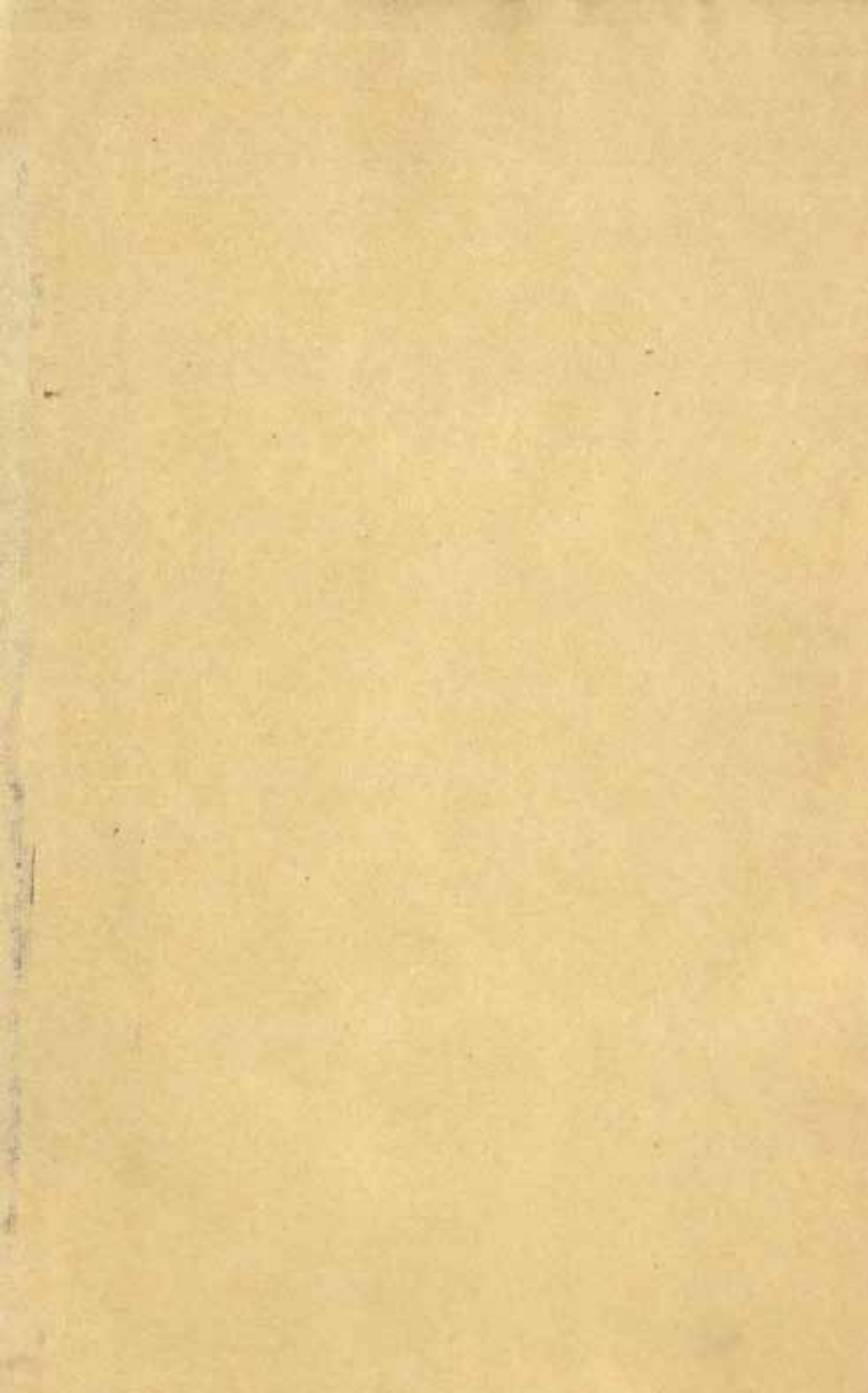
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